The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882—SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Offer at their

Parasol Counter

To-Day!

2,000

24-inch

Extra Quality Twilled Silk

"Sun Umbrellas!"

IN

Pearl, Bone, Inlaid Horn, and Ebony Handles, etc.,

At $2.00 Each!

Also

500!

Black Satin Parasols!

In assorted Linings, trimmed with Spanish Lace, and made on good reliable frames,

At $3.50 Each!

Retail value, Five Dollars.

Our general assortment of Sun Shades and Sun Umbrellas is full and complete, and offered at prices that help us to maintain our usual standard.

"High Novelties!"

IN

Parasols!

Can be bought at

One-Third Off!

From the opening price!

State and Madison-sts.

"The Centre of Attraction!"

Our

Suit Room!

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Corner"

State and Madison-sts.,

Continue their

"Conspicuous Sale!"

of

Satin Rhadamas Silk Suits!

Of superior quality, in colors and blacks, at

$18.00!

And at

$22.50!

Either one of these Suits being worth twice the price that they are being sold for, one can readily perceive why we show such an

"Increased Activity"

AND

"Animated Appearance"

IN

"Our Suit Room!"

Alterations are made without extra charge.

State and Madison-sts.

FRUITS.

Come and see us in our New Palace Fruit Store, 7 Clark-st., two doors from the old stand. Taylor's Fruit Store, 7 Clark-st., for ten years at No. 3 Clark-st. Telephone.

Cutlery POCKET AND TABLE—Razors, Scissors, Tailors' Shears, Rogers' single, double, and triple plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

J. Ettlinger's

NEW STORE,

107 State-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

Will open his new store on

MONDAY, May 22,

DISPLAYING THE

GRANDEST NOVELTIES

IN

SPRING AND SUMMER

SUITS, CLOAKS, WRAPS,

At prices which have not been offered heretofore to the public.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Furs or any other garments liable to be damaged by moths, stored and insured.

J. ETTLINGER,

107 State-st.,

Between Washington and Madison-sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

In Closing Their Business

In Chicago

AND

New York,

OFFER

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

In All Their Departments.

Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

OIL STOVES.

THE LITTLE GIANT,

4 Sizes, $1.50 to $10.00.

Manufactured by

WM. H. HESS, 100 Lake-st.,

Is the most powerful OIL STOVE in the market. Is absolutely NON-EXPLOSIVE, and the only one that CAN BE KEPT PERFECTLY CLEAN. Fully Warranted. Retailed by all stove-dealers, or at Headquarters, 100 Lake-st. At Wholesale by Brintnall, Lamb & Co., 72,74 & 76 Lake-st; G. W. Fish & Co., 151 Lake-st.; Geuder & Paeschke Mfg. Co., 29 & 31 Lake-st.; Hess Stove Works, 312 & 314 West Lake-st.

100 Lake-st.: Watson Foundry, 312 & 314 West Lake-st.

FOR RENT.

Elegant Front Room in Ayer Building,

Corner State and Monroe-sts.,

Lighted from both State and Monroe-sts., one of the best rooms in the building, size 15x25. Apply to MR. COOK, Room 20, in the building.

PILE-DRIVING

Machinery, Steam and Drop Hammers, any weight, Nippers, Tuzzie and Leader Irons furnished on short notice. VULCAN IRON WORKS, 86 North Clinton-st.

BUCK & RAYNER'S

MOTH POWDER EXTERMINATES Roaches, Fleas, and Bedbugs.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

GREAT Parasol Sale!

ALL NOVELTIES

OF

This Season's Production,

AT

OUR WELL-KNOWN

LOWEST PRICES.

LARGE SIZE

FANCY CHECKED BLACK SATIN

PARASOLS, $2.90.

PLAIN SATIN SILK-LINED

PARASOLS, $2.40.

Worth fully $3.25.

ELEGANT BROCADE AND SATIN

PARASOLS,

In all New Colored Linings,

$3.75.

FINE QUALITY MOIRE

PARASOLS,

Lined throughout with Silk and trimmed with rich Spanish Lace,

$4.90.

Many of these Bargains being limited as to quantity, we advise our patrons to make earliest selections.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

THE SOUTH SIDE CLOTHING Manufacturing Co.,

448 & 450 State-st.,

Have opened an elegant stock of Ready-Made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, of their make, which will be offered at unusually low prices.

The CUSTOM TAILORING DEPT., so successfully carried on heretofore, is more complete than ever, including all the Latest Designs known to the Tailoring Art, and will be made to order in first-class style at 25 per cent less than elsewhere.

Elegant line of HATS AND CAPS, also full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

G. A. JUMMERICH,

448 & 450 State-st.

Bauer GRANDS, SQUARES **Pianos** AND UPRIGHTS.

OVER 100 PIANOS to Rent and to Sell on easy Monthly Payments.

Julius Bauer & Co.,

182 & 184 Wabash-av.

Also 300 Parlor and Church Organs for sale below cost.

WEST END HOTEL,

Cottages and Restaurant,

LONG BRANCH,

Will open for the season of 1882 on

SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1882.

Opens June 10, and closes Sept. 30. TOMPKINS, CLAGE & CO.

Block Island (R. I.) Ocean View Hotel, Great Resort for Western People; 15 miles at Sea; surf-bathing; Fresh and Salt-water Fishing; 500 Guests; Magnificent Ball and Theatrical Rooms; Gas, Mineral Baths, Hot Sea-baths; Telegraph. Send for illustrated handbook. C. S. MARDEN, 45 Bowdoin-st., Boston.

THE Original Summer Resort of the Northwest. The "Oakwood." No place equals it for health, rest, and comfort. Write for illustrated circulars. David Greenway & Sons, Dartford P. O., Wisconsin.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

STRAW GOODS.

Milan, Chip, Porcupine, Manila, Satin Braids, Etruscan, and a full line of

Misses' and Children's Hats.

Roman Pearl Beads, all sizes and shades, at 25c a string.

Muslin Underwear.

25 doz. Children's Drawers at 12 1-2c each.
50 doz. Chemise and Drawers at 19c.
100 doz. Chemise, Drawers and Skirts at 75c.
100 doz. Drawers, Chemises, Gowns, and Skirts at 90c.

Worsted Department

Zephyr Worsteds, all colors, 18c full oz.
Columbia Germantown, 18c for 2 ozs.
Java Canvas, 18-inch, 11c per yard.
Felt Cloth, 36-inch, 87c per yard.
1st Quality Knitting Silk, 34c per ball.

STAMPING AND FANCY WORK A SPECIALTY.

Particular Attention paid to Mail Orders.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

145 State-st.

Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania Line

THE CELEBRATED

"Limited Express,"

Composed exclusively of

Pullman Palace Sleeping-Cars, New and Elegant Dining-Cars, and Luxurious Smoking-Cars,

Leaves Chicago daily at 5 o'clock p.m. from the Union Passenger Station, corner of Adams and Canal-sts. On the SPLENDID NEW DINING-CARS, which were built by the Company expressly for this train, Delicious Meals are served at the following hours:

Dinner, 5 to 7 p. m.; Breakfast, 7 to 9 a. m.; Lunch, 12 to 2 p. m.; Dinner, 4 to 6 p. m.

Train arrives at New York daily at 7:30 p. m.

A REVOLUTION.

The Smoking-Cars provided with Card-Tables, Writing-Desk, Book-Case (stocked with well-selected literature), luxuriously upholstered, easy chairs and sofas, furnish the passenger with a degree of luxury and comfort found nowhere upon the rail, excepting on the famous "Limited Express," via

FORT WAYNE & PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

C. W. ADAMS, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Chicago, Ill.

E. A. FORD, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Pittsburg, Pa.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for building an addition to Court-House in the City of Lacon for the County of Marshall.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the County Clerk at Lacon.

Proposals must be submitted at or before 2 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, June 13, 1882.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, signed by two responsible men, guaranteeing that the parties thus proposing will enter into contract at the time required and furnish the necessary securities for the performance of the contract, and must be directed to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Lacon, Ill., and marked "Proposals for building addition to Marshall County Court-House," with the name of bidder on the envelope.

The bids will be opened before the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday, June 13, 1882, at 2 o'clock, to which meeting bidders are invited.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

JONATHAN C. KINGSLEY, County Clerk Marshall County, Ill.

V. JOBST, Architect.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until noon Thursday, May 25, 1882, for clearing, grubbing, and grading the extension of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, from Litchfield to Smithborough, a distance of about 20 miles.

Separate proposals will also be received for bridging the line.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company in Jacksonville, Ill., on and after May 21.

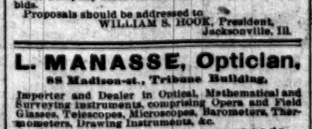
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to WILLIAM S. HOOK, President, Jacksonville, Ill.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer and Dealer in Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, &c.



Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

FINEST IRISH POTATOES

FOR SALE. Call on importers, Messrs. CAMPBELL, THOMPSON & SEWELL, 110 Washington-st.

Gas Fixtures.

Go to Headquarters. GAIL'S Gas Fixture Factory, 67 and 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

BEATTY'S organs, 27 stops, $60; pianos, $125 up. Factory running day & night. Papers free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Neckwear, Umbrellas, Suspenders, Shoulder Braces, French Jewelry,

AND

Walking Sticks.

THE

"Novelties!"

Constantly Produced.

Without doubt we display the best assorted, most elegant, and *cheapest* stock of above to be seen—for instance:

On Certain Lines

OF

"Neckwear!"

A reduction of

25 Per Cent

Has been made.

On a Selected Stock

OF

"Flat Scarfs!"

(Which sell elsewhere for 50c and 75c)

The price has been

Marked Down

TO

25c!

And certain other lines of goods in *like* proportion.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to our Celebrated

$5.00 "Silk Umbrella!"

Of which a fresh assortment has just arrived.

N. B.—We are sole agents for America of the CELEBRATED "ALEXANDRE" KID GLOVES, warranted to be THE BEST.

AN ENTIRE NEW LINE

OF

FURNITURE!

Complete in Every Particular,

Comprising the Latest and Most Elegant Styles manufactured.

A. J. NEUBERGER,

220 Wabash-av. 220

(Late 167 Randolph-st.)

Prices as usual—The Lowest.

Furniture!

We show an immense line in FINE and MEDIUM grades, NOVELTIES, &c.

Our Popular Prices

For same insure purchasers HONEST Goods at a small margin above ACTUAL COST.

CHICAGO CARPET CO.,

Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

Standard Weight, Lap-Welded, Wrought-Iron

PIPE!

MANUFACTURED BY

CRANE BROS. MANUF'G CO.,

CHICAGO.

MR. EDWARD S. WEST

Is no longer in our employ.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,

May 6, 1882. Philadelphia.

FISHING GEAR.

The finest assortment in the city, and at low prices.

Sporting and Gymnasium Goods.

THE JOHN WILKINSON CO., 77 STATE-ST.

A CARD.

PAPER HANGINGS! NEW DEPARTURE.

On and after this date we will allow FIVE PER CENT discount on all purchases where we are not required to furnish hangers.

JOHN J. McGRATH,

174 and 176 State-st.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Sterling Silver Tea Sets.
" " Tete-a-tete Sets.
" " Punch Bowls.
" " Fruit Bowls.
" " Love Cups.
" " Claret Pitchers.
" " Chocolate Pitchers.
" " Water Pitchers.
" " Hot Milk Pitchers.
" " Turkish Coffee and Tray.
" " Centre Pieces.
" " Soup Tureens.
" " Cheese Dishes.
" " Olive Dishes.
" " Jelly Dishes.
" " Fruit Dishes.
" " Fruit Plates.
" " Cake Baskets.
" " Orange Knives.
" " Fruit Knives.
" " Cake Knives.
" " Ice Cream Sets.
" " Salad Sets.
" " Pie Sets.
" " Fish Sets.
" " Flower Vases.
" " Berry Spoons.
" " Coffee Spoons.
" " Egg Spoons.
" " Peppers.
" " Mustards.
" " Tea Bells.
" " Card Cases.
" " Paper Knives.
" " Grape Scissors.
&c., &c., &c.

Elegantly cased for Wedding or other Gifts.

Every article marked in plain figures. No deviation from marked price.

N. MATSON & Co.

State and Monroe-sts.,

CHICAGO.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

State & Adams-sts.

Our warerooms are now filled with everything that is new, choice, useful, and desirable in the line of Household Furniture. Our line of Chamber Suits in Walnut, Ash, Cherry, Maple, Mahogany, Ebony, Cocobola, and Rosewood, has never been surpassed in richness of style and variety of design. Our line of Parlor Suits is equally varied and attractive. For Coverings we have the choicest patterns, from the latest importations, in almost endless variety—in short, every line is full, and our stock complete.

"BETHESDA"

DUNBAR'S

Original WAUKESHA Water.

The great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. Recommended by Guy's Hospital, London. Indorsed by the medical profession. A world-wide reputation. Ask for BETHESDA Water. Sold bottled and in bulk by druggists everywhere.

CHAS. H. BAKER & CO., General Agents, Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

Telephone call Dyche's drug store.

PURE DRINKING WATER

from the WHITE ROCK SPRINGS, Waukesha, delivered to any part of the city at $4.50 per barrel. The demand for this celebrated water by our leading families as a regular Drinking Water is daily increasing. In all Kidney and Liver difficulties it is invaluable. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, Proprietors, 61 South Clark-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House, and 128 North Clark-st. Also sold by H. H. Kinsley, Caterer, Rockwood Brothers, and Johnson & Haywood, Grocers.

J. S. BAST, SALESROOM, 25 WASHINGTON-ST. Designer and Manufacturer of **Decorative Furniture,** Dealer in Genuine Antiques in Mahogany, Old Paintings, etc. Factory, 239 and 272 N. Clark-st.

BUSINESS.

Wanted—An active business man with $10,000 to $15,000 to extend an established manufacturing business in good standing. This is a matter that will bear investigation. Principals only deal with. For particulars address C. FRANK WILLYS, Room 61, 167 La Salle-st.

THE GREAT

CORSET HOUSE

OF THE WEST.

Fifteen years ago A. W. RICH started an exclusive HOOP SKIRT and CORSET Store in MILWAUKEE, and although that establishment has since that time developed into one of the

LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE

DRY GOODS

HOUSES IN THE WEST,

Which is now well known under the firm name of

RICH & SILBER,

413 to 417 Broadway,

MILWAUKEE,

THE CORSET DEPARTMENT

Has ever continued to be one of its

Leading Specialties.

WE NOW OFFER

Over 80 Styles

Of Foreign and Domestic make, including all the popular brands known to the trade.

We quote a few of our most favored styles at prices which we are confident will pay parties to order, whether from far or near.

"Progress."—Sewed or Jean; embroidered bust; double front and side steels; 38 bones; lace top, 50c.

"Lenore."—Fine Jean; embroidered full length of front; lace top; 36 full length heavy bones; side steels, 75c.

"Herizog."—Sewed; double front steels; corded bust and hips; 38 bones; embroidered front; lace top, 85c.

"Eureka."—French woven; 100 bones; full bone bust; scalloped top, $1.00.

"Broadway Leader."—French woven; 150 bones; double, extra heavy side bones with silk finish; scalloped top, $1.25.

"Roth's Double Bone."—Sewed; heavy front steels; 100 bones; three double side bones; silk embroidery and lace top, $1.25.

"Common Sense."—French woven; 200 bones; doule side bones with silk finish; scallop embroidered top, $1.75.

"Pallas."—French woven; genuine 500 whalebone; bone bust; silk finish and scallops at top and bottom, $2.00.

"C. P. a la Sirene."—French sewed; genuine whalebone; French sateen; side steels; finish with lace, ribbon, and silk stitching; in white, blue, pink, cream, old gold, cardinal, and black, $2.50.

"Minerva."—French woven; extra quality; 500 bones; silk finish; scalloped embroidery top and bottom, $2.75.

Orders by mail promptly filled upon receipt of price. State size of article wanted, and whether white or colored.

We will send our beautiful 8-colored Plaques (3 designs, representing a fishing scene, a swinging frolic, and a pair of birds, each with beautiful backgrounds) as follows: To any person purchasing corsets to the amount of $1 we will send one of either of these plaques; to the amount of $1.50, two of either; and for $2, the full set of three.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

State and Monroe-sts.

Visit our store today and inquire for our

$6.50 PARASOL.

Read our advertisement in TO-MORROW'S TRIBUNE.

Our Special Sale on MONDAY next will eclipse anything ever displayed heretofore.

LAWN TENNIS

The Most Popular Lawn Game of the present day.

A FULL STOCK of all the Implements.

Send stamp for Illustrated Price-List.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

108 Madison-st.

Advertising Novelties in Fancy Cards.

Business men desiring an elegant and attracting advertisement should send 25 cts. for 50 samples of the prettiest and most catching of advertising [illegible]. Price of samples deducted from all orders of $5 and upwards. PICTORIAL PRINTING [illegible], 149-151 Monroe-st., Chicago.

$75,000 TO LOAN

On city improved property at 6 per cent.

GEORGE M. ROSE, 115 Dearborn-st.

"eratic Readjusters were many with the State, owners of the interested in the develop vancement of her resources. The elved that there was a foundation new party not based on Federal d the sale of black votes. When d the Readjuster cause they did so and they came to stay. Our cam- not been mismanaged, and by hard, or the State has been completely ourbon rule. Had the Apportion- sed the Legislature eight Admin- gressmen would have been elected two Democrats."

HE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ER, R. I., May 18.—The second sta- the Sprague trust estate met with sult than that of May 4, which was o this date. Not a bid could be got, e minutes of useless argument and an offer the auctioneer adjourned hout date. The next thing to be s the punishment of the bankers, rson & Co., for alleged contempt of e Court decides that they did inter- e sale of the estate by making an , with the intent to hinder the pro- e trustee will endeavor to sell the ceis.

ford's Acid Phosphate benefit in cases of nervous pros- result of mental overwork.

COLL,

E TAILOR.

ddid Assortment OF

ngs from $15.00 s from - 4.00

EW DEP'T.

Furnishing Goods.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

fs, Ties, Gloves, spenders, &c.

Our Specialty: Dollar White Shirt.)

EW DEP'T. FULL LINE OF

y-Made Clothing.

s from - $12.00 ts from - 3.00

THE LATEST STYLES IN

s' and Children's LOTHING.

COLL THE TAILOR, AKESIDE BUILDING, Corner Clark and Adams-sts. en Evenings. Saturdays till 10.

es and Rules for Self-Measurement mail everywhere on application. h Stores in all principal cities.

IDNEY-WORT THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

ther disease is so prevalent in this country. Constipation, and no remedy has ever ed the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a Whatever the cause, however obstinate proper use of this remedy will ome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be associated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly all kinds of Piles even when physicians medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles

ICE $1. USE Druggists Sell IDNEY-WORT

STETTER'S CELEBRATED

TOMACH TTERS

Among the medicinal means of arresting disease Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands pre-eminent. It checks the further progress of all disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, revives the vital stamina, prevents and remedies chills and fever, increases the activity of the kidneys, counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, and is a genuine stay and solace to aged, infirm, and nervous persons. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1881.

ARKER—DEAR SIR: After suffering many h a very large scrotal hernia, and finding no on any terms I could find, until through your new appliance you not only retained the where others had failed, but have completely hernia. MORETZ HOFMANN, ce 261 Fulton-st., office 180 E. Washington-st. nnipie a new one. No operation whatever. o incurred. Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, etc. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, ts, etc. Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

TEPHENS, opodist, 126 State-st. ours 9 to 4, - Room 10.

S COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, rors, Cayuga Lake, New York. llegiate Course. Music and Art. Location and healthful. Sessions begin Sept. 13, 1881. Catalogue. H. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

nsylvania Military Academy, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics Degrees conferred. Col. THOS. HYATT, Pres.

WASHINGTON.

Passage, Late Yesterday, of the House Bank-Charter Bill.

The Cannon Amendment Likely to Get Spiked in the Senate.

Three Republicans and All the Greenbackers Oppose the Uneasy Bankers to the Last.

A Pension Deficiency of Sixteen Millions Also Voted by the House.

The Senate Votes Away Money for Twenty Minutes, $100,000 Per Minute.

Passage Through the Senate of the Sectional Five Per Cent Subsidy.

THE HOUSE.

THE BANKERS GET THEIR BILL THROUGH IN VERY SATISFACTORY SHAPE—SPECULATION AS TO THE EFFECT OF CANNON'S AMENDMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The final vote was taken in the House late this afternoon on the bill to extend the charters of National banks, and it was passed by a vote of 125 to 67. Three Republicans—Anderson, of Kansas, Cutts, of Iowa, and Marsh, of Illinois—voted against it. Twenty Democrats and 103 Republicans made up the affirmative vote. All the Greenbackers, of course, voted in the negative. The Crapo amendment, requiring notice of an intention to deposit lawful money, etc., which was pending when the House adjourned yesterday, was, after some further attempts to amend it today adopted by a yea and nay vote of 109 to 82. This section allows banks to take out and circulate to 90 per cent of the amount of capital stock paid in, provided that said circulation shall not exceed 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds deposited to secure it, and in no case shall it exceed 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT,

offered by Morrison, was also adopted, reserving to Congress the right to amend, alter, or repeal at any time this act and the act to which it is an amendment. This amendment was adopted by general consent. A great many amendments were offered, debated, and rejected. Mr. Cannon made a vigorous speech in favor of a proposition allowing banks to continue on deposit, to secure circulation, bonds which have been called for redemption. His object in offering this proposition, he said, was to prevent the holders of 4 and 4½ per cent bonds from getting up a corner on those securities and compelling National banks which desire to continue their notes in circulation to pay high a premium for 4 and 4½ per cents, when the 5s and 6s deposited by them shall be called.

RANDALL OPPOSED THE AMENDMENT

on the ground that at the present rate of income of the Government, unless it shall retain the option to pay off the extended 5s and 6s as rapidly as money accumulates in the Treasury, the result will be, if called bonds are to remain on deposit, that immense sums of money needed in the business of the country will be hoarded in the Treasury, and that there will be no way of getting it out. Cannon's amendment was rejected, as also was one offered by Bayne, of Pennsylvania, allowing the banks to keep their called bonds on deposit for twelve months after the expiration of the call on giving notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of their intention to do so. This amendment was advocated by Hewitt, who said that he believed in giving the banks the same rights in the matter of called bonds that individuals have, and the Government cannot compel an individual bondholder who may own called bonds to surrender them and receive the principal until he gets ready to do so.

WALDO HUTCHINS

also made a point in favor of the proposition, and against the argument used by Randall as to the hoarding of the Government income, that the bonds called were paid in gold, and therefore that to leave them outstanding was simply to keep in the Treasury gold coin, accumulated for the purposes of their redemption, and thus, while not contracting the paper circulation of the country, to strengthen the coin reserves in the Treasury, an object which he thought of considerable importance, if gold continues to leave the country at the rate of $5,000,000 a week.

FLOWER, OF NEW YORK,

declared that the effect of the amendment, if adopted, would be to lock up $150,000,000 in the Treasury, and thus produce a disastrous contraction of the currency. A very lively spat here occurred between Randall and Hewitt, Randall declaring that the right way to prevent money from accumulating in the Treasury was to repeal all internal-revenue taxes, thus reducing the income of the Government to a reasonable amount, and Hewitt accusing Randall, who supported the Tariff-Commission bill, of a desire to postpone any reduction of the revenue receipts of the Government. Great confusion existed in the House during the dispute between the leading Democratic doctors. After Bayne's amendment had been rejected by a vote of 169 to 42,

SPRINGER OFFERED A WILD PROPOSITION,

requiring banks to give six months' notice instead of ninety days of their intention to surrender circulation and deposit lawful money. Mr. Springer's speech in advocacy of this proposition was as wild as his amendment. Crapo very soon exposed the absurdity of this proposition. Whenever the capital of a National bank becomes impaired the Controller of the Currency gives the bank notice to make good this impairment within ninety days, and if it fails so to do he may place the bank in the hands of a Receiver. A bank whose capital becomes impaired may, within the ninety days for which the notice is given, reduce its circulation, dispose of a portion of its bonds so released, and make good the impairment of its capital; whereas if six months were required the bank might be thrown into the hands of a Receiver before it would be able to extricate itself from its temporary embarrassment. Springer's amendment was rejected without a division. Bland, of Missouri, and Jones, of Arkansas, offered several amendments looking to the issue of

SILVER CERTIFICATES AND TREASURY NOTES

to replace National-bank circulation retired under the ninety days' notice. All these amendments were rejected. Another tilt occurred between the Greenbackers and Bland, of Missouri.

Rice, of Missouri, made a speech assailing the record of the Democratic party, and pointing out its inconsistences. The platform of the Missouri Democracy in 1876, Mr. Rice said, declared in favor of the issue of $2,000,000,000 of absolute fiat money, and now the Missouri Democrats come in and sneer at fiat paper money, while, at the same time, they advocate fiat silver, fiat Treasury notes, and fiat everything else, except greenbacks.

BLAND MADE A FIERY SPEECH IN REPLY,

and for half an hour great confusion reigned in the House. Rice offered an amendment providing for the issue of legal-tender notes—in other words, greenbacks—to replace circulation retired by the National banks. Upon this a yea-and-nay vote was taken, and it was rejected by 146 to 46. Seventy-one Democrats recorded themselves on this vote, thirty-four for the issue of legal tenders and thirty-seven against it. Two Republicans, Anderson, of Kansas, and Van Horn, of Missouri, also voted for it. Soon after 4 o'clock Mr. Crapo gave notice of his intention to demand the previous question on the bill and amendment, with a view to closing the debate, and there was a great rush of members to get amendments of all kinds in before the calling of the previous question, in order that they might have a vote upon them. Among these members was

STOCKSLAGER.

He came down before the Speaker's table, and for at least ten minutes vainly sought recognition in order to offer an amendment which he held in his hand. Failing to catch the Speaker's eye, he flew into a passion, tore his amendment into pieces and threw it on the floor, strode back, and flung himself into his seat. All the other propositions—and there were many of them—were rejected, most of them without a division, and the bill passed by the vote before mentioned. Randall voted against it, after making another ineffectual attempt to secure the defeat of the Cannon amendment, which was adopted yesterday. As to the effect of the amendment there is considerable speculation, and it appears to be less favorably regarded by Republican members generally than it was when they voted upon it yesterday.

JOHN G THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

Just before the House adjourned a long letter from ex-Sergeant-at-Arms John G. Thompson to the Speaker was read, giving a statement of the result of the Kilbourne trial, to which Mr. Thompson invited the attention of the House, and asked that proper action should be taken by that body. The letter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion for a new trial in this case is to be argued, and probably Mr. Thompson wants some money to hire lawyers to conduct the defense, and the House will probably have no alternative except to pay the expenses of this proceeding. Investigation Glover has been and continues to be remembered by the expense which his folly and stupidity has imposed upon the Government. Chairman Calkins, of the Elections Committee, gave notice that he would call up tomorrow morning the contested-election case of

MACKEY VS. O'CONNOR,

of South Carolina. Forty or fifty Democrats make no secret of their intention to filibuster against the consideration of this case, and it is altogether probable that all the Democrats will unite in this proceeding, for a short time at least. A number of the Republican members are still absent from Washington, not having as yet responded to the appeals which have been sent to return and attend to their duties. Unless they should be on hand tomorrow morning the Democrats will have it in their power to waste tomorrow certainly, and probably two or three more days before the election case shall be finally brought up for discussion. There are about twelve Republicans absent with leave and about thirty more absent without leave. Before the House adjourned today two more obtained leave—Van Aernam, of New York, for five days, on account of important business, and Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, for a week, on account of important business. Both of these gentlemen are understood to be looking after their political fences.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce as a bureau of the Interior Department. Referred.

The House resumed consideration of the Bank Charter Extension bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Crapo as an independent section.

Mr. Crapo's amendment was adopted without discussion, and he offered an additional amendment providing that on the deposit of bonds any National-banking association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes equal in amount to 90 per cent of the current market value, not exceeding par, of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered. It further provides that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued exceed 90 per cent of the amount actually paid in of capital stock, and repeals Secs. 5,171 and 5,176 of the Revised Statutes. Adopted—yeas 109, nays 82.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, offered as a new section an amendment increasing the amount of reserve to be held by the banks in large cities from 25 to 30 per cent of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation, and in other cities from 15 to 20 per cent, and providing that the circulating notes of all banking associations shall be redeemed at the counters of the respective associations, or at the Treasury at Washington, at the option of the holder. Rejected—yeas 57, nays 128.

MR. RICE, OF MISSOURI,

offered an amendment for the substitution of legal-tender Treasury notes for the bank notes when the latter shall be withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Rice referred to the remarks of Mr. Bland yesterday in regard to the Greenback party as a gross perversion of fact. He would not charge that the gentleman made the remarks willfully and maliciously, but would attribute them to ignorance of the facts, and a desire to make political capital. He pronounced the statement that the Greenback members from Missouri had been pledged for the Republican Speaker, if necessary to insure his election, as a bold and unmitigated perversion, without foundation in truth.

Mr. Bland said he had not charged that any pledges had been made, but had stated that a leading Republican paper of Missouri had insisted that no independent or Greenback candidate would receive Republican support until they had pledged themselves to aid in organizing the House under Republican control.

Mr. Rice's amendment was rejected—yeas, 46; nays, 146.

MR. RANDALL

offered an amendment authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to receive all deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums not less than $20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20 corresponding with the denominations United States notes.

The coin and bullion on deposit for or representing the certificates of deposits shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Ruled out as not being germane.

A number of amendments were offered and considered as pending, and then the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act and acts of which this is amendatory. Adopted.

The other amendments and substitutes printed in the *Record* were successively voted down without being read, the Speaker merely indicating the proposition by the name of the person offering it.

MR. MURCH, OF MAINE,

moved to lay the bill upon the table. Lost—46 to 104.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to report back some measure by which the power of the banks under all circumstances shall be restricted from causing undue contraction or expansion of bank-note circulation. Lost—44 to 104.

The bill then passed as amended—yeas, 125; nays, 67.

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Hardenbergh,	Rice (O.),
Barr,	Harris (Mass.),	Rice (Mass.),
Bayne,	Harris (N. J.),	Rich,
Beach,	Haskell,	Richardson N.Y.
Belmont,	Heilman,	Richardson (S.C)
Bingham,	Henderson,	Ritchie,
Bliss,	Hiscock,	Robeson,
Briggs,	Hoblitzell,	Robinson(Mass),
Buck,	Houk,	Robinson (O.),
Burrows (Mich),	Humphrey,	Ross,
Butterworth,	Hutchins,	Russell,
Calkins,	Jacobs,	Ryan,
Campbell,	Jadwin,	Shelley,
Candler,	Kelley,	Shultz,
Cannon,	Klotz,	Skinner,
Carpenter,	Lewis,	Smith (Pa.),
Caswell,	Lord,	Smith (Ill.),
Chase,	Lynch,	Smith (N. Y.),
Covington,	Mason,	Spaulding,
Crapo,	McClure,	Spooner,
Cullen,	McCord,	Stone,
Davis (Ill.),	McCook,	Strait,
Dawes,	McKinley,	Thomas,
Deering,	Miles,	Thompson (Ia.),
Demotte,	Miller,	Tillman,
Deuster,	Moore,	Townsend (O.),
Dibble,	Morey,	Tyler,
Dingley,	Mutchler,	Updegraff (O.),
Dunnell,	New,	Updegraff (Ia.),
Dwight,	Norcross,	Urner,
Ermentrout,	O'Neill,	Van Aernam,
Ellis,	Orth,	Wait,
Evins,	Parker,	Ward,
Farwell (Ia.),	Payson,	Watson,
Flower,	Peelle,	Webber,
Garrison,	Pierce,	West,
George,	Pettibone,	White,
Godshalk,	Phelps,	Williams (Wis.),
Grout,	Pound,	Willetts,
Guenther,	Prescott,	W.A.Wood(N.Y)
Hall,	Ranney,	Young—125.
Hammond (N.Y)	Ray,	

NAYS.

Aiken,	Finley,	Morrison,
Anderson,	Ford,	Muldrow,
Atkins,	Forney,	Murch,
Beltzhoover,	Geddes,	Randall,
Bland,	Gunter,	Reagan,
Blount,	Hammond(Ga.),	Rice (Mo.),
Brumm,	Hazeltine,	Shakelford,
Burrows (Mo.),	Hatch,	Simonton,
Cabell,	Hoge,	Singleton (Ill.),
Caldwell,	Holman,	Singleton (Miss.)
Cassidy,	House,	Sparks,
Clardy,	Jones (Tex.),	Springer,
Clarke,	Jones (Ark.),	Stockslager,
Clements,	Kenna,	Thompson (Ky.)
Cobb,	Knott,	Turner (Ga.),
Colerick,	Ladd,	Turner (Ky.),
Converse,	Lefevre,	Vance,
Cook,	Marsh,	Warner,
Cravens,	Matson,	Welborn,
Culbertson,	McKenzie,	Whitthorne,
Cutts,	McMillan,	Williams (Ala.),
Davis (Mo.),	Money,	Wilson—67.
Dunn,		

There was a number of pairs announced, but no statement as to how the members would have voted. Among them were the pairs of Hewitt and Ketchum of New York, who would have voted in the affirmative, with Willis and Buckner, who would have voted in the negative.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED

appropriating $16,000,000 to supply a deficiency in appropriations for army pensions.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, stating briefly the status of the case of Hallett Kilbourn vs. J. G. Thompson, and asking that his communication be referred to the proper committee that such action may be taken by the House as the exigency of the case may require. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, gave notice that he would call up tomorrow the contested election case of Mackey vs. O'Connor.

Adjourned.

THE BANK BILL.

The bill "to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence" as it passed the House today provides that any National-banking association may at any time within two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence under the present law, and with the approval of the Controller of the Currency, extend its period of succession by amending its articles of association for a term of not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in said articles of association, and shall have succession for such extended period unless sooner dissolved by act of the shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of the law.

Such amendment of the articles of association must be authorized by consent in writing of the shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock.

Sec. 3 refers to the duty of the Controller of the Currency in the premises, providing for special examination into the affairs of each association should he deem it necessary.

Sec. 4 has reference to the jurisdiction of suits by or against National-banking associations, placing such suits on the same footing in respect to jurisdiction as suits by or against private banks.

Sec. 5 provides that when any National banking association has amended its articles of association, as provided in this act, and the Controller has granted his certificate of approval, any shareholder not assenting to such amendment may give notice in writing to the Directors within thirty days from the date of the certificate of approval of his desire to withdraw from said association, in which case he shall be entitled to withdraw the value of the shares so held by him.

PROFIT FROM DESTROYED NOTES, COST, ETC.

Following is Sec. 6 of the Bank-Charter bill:

"SEC. 6. That the circulating notes of any association so extending the periods of its succession which shall be issued to it prior to such extension, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States as provided in Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act fixing the amount of United States notes providing for a redistribution of the National-bank currency, and for other purposes,' and such notes, when redeemed, shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency and destroyed, as now provided by law; and when the amount of such notes shall be reduced to 5 per cent of the capital stock of the bank issuing the same, the association extended shall deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States sufficient to redeem all its outstanding circulation, as provided in Secs. 5,222, 5,224, and 5,225 of the Revised Statutes, and any gain that may arise from the failure to present such circulating notes for redemption shall inure to the benefit of the United States, and, from time to time, as such notes are redeemed or lawful money deposited therefor, as provided by law, such notes shall be deposited, new circulating notes shall issue bearing devices to be approved by the Controller of the Currency as shall make them readily distinguishable from the circulating notes heretofore issued; provided, however, that each banking association which shall obtain the benefit of this act shall pay the cost of preparing the plate or plates for such new circulating notes as shall be issued by it, and all other costs incident to the substitution of such new circulating notes for old in addition to the tax now imposed on banking associations by law."

Sec. 7 has reference to such banks as do not desire to extend their charters, and extends the franchise of such associations for the sole purpose of liquidating their affairs until such affairs are finally closed.

CANNON'S AMENDMENT.

Sec. 8 is in the following words: "That National banks now organized, or hereafter organized, having a capital of $150,000, or less, shall not be required to keep or deposit with the Treasurer of the United States United States bonds in excess of $10,000 as security for their circulating notes; and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law."

Sec. 10 provides that any National-banking association now organized, or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes upon deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in Sec. 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes; providing for a redistribution of the National-bank currency and for other purposes," shall be required to give ninety days' notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of its intention to deposit lawful money and withdraw its circulating notes, provided that not more than $5,000,000 of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose, and provided further that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, but when the bonds are called for redemption the banks holding such called bonds shall surrender them within thirty days after the maturity of their call.

Sec. 11 provides that on deposit of the bonds the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes equal in amount to 90 per cent of the current market value, not exceeding par, of the United States notes so transferred and delivered; and repeals Secs. 5,171 and 5,176 of the Revised Statutes.

The concluding section reserves the right to Congress at any time to repeal this act and the act of which it is amendatory.

THE SENATE.

FAST TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The Senate sat from 12 until 6 o'clock, and during a portion of that time appropriated public money at the rate of $100,000 per minute. The fore part of the day was devoted to the consideration of public-building bills, of which a number were passed, the aggregate appropriations being considerably in excess of $2,000,000. The latter part of the day was occupied with the discussion of the 5 per cent land bill, which was finally passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. The only contest as to any public building was as to the bill for a post-office and court-house at Rochester, N. Y. Senator Lapham, from that State, opposed the bill. It was difficult for the other Senators to understand why he opposed the erection of a public building in an adjacent county. It is charged that he represents

A DECAYED VILLAGE,

and that the erection of the building at Rochester will tend still further to aggrandize a rival city. Mr. Lapham was, however, defeated, and Mr. Miller was successful. A schedule was kept of the time required to pass these public buildings. It serves to illustrate the facility with which business can be transacted in the Senate when the Senators are in earnest, and it also shows how little consideration is sometimes given to bills involving large appropriations. A bill appropriating $200,000 for the building at Syracuse was passed in five minutes, which period included a spat between Mitchell and Lapham; a bill appropriating $75,000 for a building at Poughkeepsie was passed in two minutes; a bill appropriating $500,000 for a Louisville building was passed in five minutes, and in this time there was also a side debate on another building; a bill appropriating $75,000 for a court-house at Hannibal was passed in one minute; a bill appropriating $600,000 for a building at Detroit passed in four minutes; a bill appropriating $125,000 for Galveston was passed in one minute; while $75,000 was voted for a building at LaCrosse in another minute.

THE 5 PER CENT LAND BILL

excited more interest today than it has, and at times its defeat seemed probable. Mr. Morgan made a long constitutional argument against the bill, and Mr. Hoar desired to have it sent to the Court of Claims. Mr. Allison opposed Mr. Hoar's proposition, and said it would be quite as appropriate to send the Geneva Award bill to the Court of Claims, a proposition which Mr. Hoar very much disliked. The amendment of Mr. Vance, which proposed to load down the bill by extending the 5 per cent provision to all bonds granted to railroads and canals, was rejected. Mr. Hoar's amendment to send the bill to the Court of Claims was rejected by a vote of 21 to 26. Two amendments of Mr. Morgan, which proposed in various ways to burden the bill, were defeated. Mr. Morrill's amendment, which provided that the States might set off the 5 per cent against grants of land for public purposes, was defeated. The amendment of Mr. Farley

ADDING CALIFORNIA

to the list of States was adopted by a vote of 25 to 21, although the Enabling act of that State did not contain the 5-per-cent stipulation. An attempt to defeat the bill was made by Senator Harris, who moved its indefinit postponement. This motion was lost by only one vote, the ayes being 21, the noes 22. Finally Mr. Morgan succeeded in having incorporated in the bill an amendment which provides that the United States shall not retain any money which may be due to any State on account of any deposits of public money made under the act of 1866, when $28,000,000 surplus was divided, and that no money should be retained by the United States on account of any war taxes due from any State. This is an amendment of great importance, and it undoubtedly secured the votes of some Southern Senators. The bill was

FINALLY PASSED

by a vote of 23 yeas to 17 nays. The only Senator from any of the original States who voted for the bill was Cameron, of Pennsylvania. All the New England Senators opposed it. The close vote in the Senate is a pretty sure indication that the bill will not be passed by the House, at least during the present session. The States benefited cast but 131 of the 293 votes cast in the House. Judging from the character of the vote in the Senate, the disposition appears to be to make the subject essentially a State issue.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The following House bills for public buildings at the points named, with the amount of the appropriation as stated, passed: Louisville, $500,000; Hannibal, $75,000; Detroit, $600,000; Council Bluffs, $100,000.

The Senate bill appropriating $100,000 for a building at LaCrosse, Wis., also passed.

The aggregate of appropriations passed by the Senate during the morning hour was $1,975,000.

The Senate bills authorizing the Texas & St. Louis Railway Company to build bridges in Arkansas, and to incorporate the Garfield Memorial Hospital, were passed.

THE FIVE PER CENT BILL.

Mr. Vance's pending amendment was rejected, and the debate turned upon the amendment offered by Hoar to refer the question to the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. The amendment was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 26.

An amendment was offered by Farley and advocated by his colleague (Miller) admitting California to the benefits of the bill, and requiring the money of that State to be held as a school fund. Adopted—yeas, 23; nays, 17.

A motion to indefinitly postpone the bill was lost—yeas, 21; nays, 22.

The offering and voting down of amendments, interspersed with motions to adjourn, were then continued.

Mr. Morgan moved to provide that none of the money to which any State shall become entitled under the act shall be retained by the United States on account of any tax remaining due or unpaid from any State to the United States, under the act of August 1871. Adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 5.

THE BILL THEN PASSED—

yeas, 23; nays, 17.

The bill provides that lands entered by military scrip or bounty land warrants in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Oregon, Nevada, and Colorado, including the Virginia military and United States military land warrants located in Ohio, shall be construed to come within the provision of the law for the payment to States of 5 per cent of the proceeds of public lands disposed of within their borders; the lands to be estimated at the rate of $1.25 per acre, and payments to be made in cash; also, provided that the money remaining on the books of the Treasury to the credit of any public land sales under the act of 1836, which distributed the Treasury surplus, shall not be charged as an offset against any part of the amount coming to a State under the bill. The bill prohibits the States from paying any of the money received by them to agents or attorneys for services in procuring the passage of the act, or in connection with the claims of a State, unless such payments are authorized by State laws passed after the date of the act.

Adjourned till Monday.

NO DUEL.

THE URGENCY OF A HORSE-RACE MAKES A BLOODY RESORT TO ARMS IMPRACTICABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—There has been another "duel" here without blood or powder. The war of written words between Blackburn and Cerro-Gordo Williams, of Kentucky, is to be added to the somewhat long list of similar incidents which have occurred here of late years. Political rivalries are undoubtedly at the basis of this misunderstanding. The term of Cerro-Gordo Williams in the United States Senate will soon expire, and Mr. Carlisle, now in the House, is his most prominent opposing candidate.

MR. BLACKBURN

is a candidate for reelection to the House, and a man named Lysander Hoard, it is said, will contest the nomination. Cerro-Gordo Williams was elected to the Senate chiefly on his record as a hero of the Mexican War, and one does not need to observe him long to discover that he is a warhorse who snuffs the battle from afar. His greatest ambition in the Senate has been to pass the bill to pension Mexican-War veterans, and his greatest Senatorial pleasure lies in reciting the heroic struggles of

"THAT EARLIER WAR,"

and he has never been known to fail to remember Cerro Gordo. Mr. Carlisle is a rising man in Kentucky and in the country, and is said to seriously threaten Williams with defeat. A personal encounter, therefore, in which the battle-scarred veteran of the Mexican War should be the powerful character on one side and Blackburn and Carlisle the leading actors on the other might be an incident that would fire Kentucky's yeomanry. Mr. Williams and Mr. Blackburn, it is said, have not always sympathized in politics, as is apparent from the fact that Williams is a confidential correspondent of Lysander Hoard, Blackburn's chief home opponent. With this explanation the events narrated in

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

will be more intelligible. It seems that Blackburn secured the passage of a bill in the House to erect a public building at Frankfort, Ky., and Williams secured the passage of the same bill by the Senate. A newspaper printed at Frankfort, however, overlooked the services of Mr. Williams, or old Cerro Gordo, as he is better known, and gave Blackburn all the credit for it. Williams' ire was aroused because the distinguished services that he had rendered the people of Frankfort were not recognized by the Kentucky press, and he wrote a letter to

THE INDISCREET FRIEND NAMED HOARD,

in which he referred with some scorn to the puffs Blackburn had received, indicating that he himself was deserving of the greatest credit for the passage of the bill. This letter was shown around to a number of Blackburn's friends, and finally one of them, more meddlesome than the rest, sent Blackburn a copy of it.

THE HOT-BLOODED SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

did what every other Southern gentleman of honor does when he fancies his fair fame is assailed, immediately wrote a letter to the Senator, calling him to account. The Senator, in his wrath, did what every other "chivalrous, high-toned gentleman" is expected to do under such circumstances—namely: called to his assistance a friend in the person of Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Mr. Blackburn also felt that, under the grave circumstances, he needed friendly advice, and Congressman Carlisle was selected as his representative. Senator Hampton felt that the subject was of too grave importance to be settled by himself alone, and he summoned to his assistance Senator Butler, of South Carolina. Mr. Carlisle accepted the entire weight of responsibility so far as Mr. Blackburn was concerned, and conducted negotiations without any outside help.

THE GENTLEMEN RAN BACK AND FOURTH

between the Senate and the House, and they drew up propositions, notes, protests, ultimatums—did everything that is proper to be done under such circumstances to settle the difficulty without resort to deadly weapons. Both of the principals, as is the proper thing, thirsted for gore, but the gentlemen to whom they intrusted the matter, as was their duty, bent their energies to prevent the shedding of blood. It was not known until 1:30 this afternoon what the outcome of the affair would be; but

AS THE RACES BEGAN PROMPTLY AT 3 O'CLOCK,

and Mr. Blackburn was extremely anxious to see Thora run in the National handicap, it was decided that the affair should be brought to an end without further delay. Consequently he went over to the Senate Chamber, where he was met at the door by Senator Williams, and escorted to a seat in the cloak-room. They conversed until it was time for Mr. Blackburn to take a carriage for the race-track, and they separated the best of friends. What the basis of settlement was is not known.

BONDED WHISKY.

A LITTLE JOKER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 19.—Senator Morrill's proposed amendment to the Bonded-Whisky bill makes this provision:

SEC. 9. That the tax on distilled spirits made from grapes, apples, peaches, and other fruits shall be paid within five years from the day on which the taxable quantity is ascertained by the Gager, or at such time as the same shall be withdrawn from the bonded warehouses.

There are no bonded warehouses for fruit brandy except in California. Consequently the thousands of fruit-distillers in North Carolina, Delaware, Virginia, and other States could just turn their products loose on the market without incurring danger of penalty or forfeiture for five years, when all traces of the identity of the spirits would be lost. This is one of many illustrations of what has followed from a hasty attempt in the Senate to amend a bill which had received long and full consideration both in the Committee of Ways and Means and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This amendment was evidently foisted on the bill, as originally drafted by Senator Morrill, by some friend of the Southern moonshine industry.

THE MESCALEROS.

BEEF WANTED.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 19.—Agent Llewellyn, of the Mescalero Agency, sends the following dispatch to the Indian Office:

"Telegraph me at once if it is true that Congress has made no appropriation for the subsistence of these Indians. The beef and flour will last until July 1. I have private arrangements to make and want my family away from here by July 1. You know neither I nor any other agent can control these Indians on empty stomachs." The agent was informed that the Secretary has asked Congress to make the necessary appropriation of $90,000.

A PROMINENT LAWYER

in New Mexico sends an account of an incident where a hunting party, which included Judge Bristol (the Judge before whom Victorio was indicted for murder), was overtaken by a body of these same Mescalero Indians and accompanied for several days. Upon leaving them in a place of safety the Indians explained that Victorio heard of Judge Bristol's presence, and was about to attempt its capture, which they had prevented by their watchfulness. They positively refused all reward.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

has the following:

"FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 18.—The following telegram is just received: The situation at Mescalero Agency is much the same, only worse than it was with the Cheyennes. The Mescaleros must be fed or they will starve. The Indian Bureau, it appears, cannot feed them. The army must therefore feed them, or a heavy military force must be placed around them to make them starve peaceably. There is time yet to provide for them, but it cannot safely be postponed. It should be attended to at once.

"JOHN POPE,
"General Commanding."

STAR ROUTES.

TOO MANY INDICTMENTS AND TOO FEW CONVICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—It is understood that the grand jury found true bills against Kerdell, Brady, J. W. Dorsey, and S. W. Dorsey, charged with frauds in connection with the star-route service, and that it has placed them in the hands of the District-Attorney, so that he may draw up new indictments upon them. The *Post* tomorrow morning will say: "It is reported the presentment of ex-Senator Dorsey was obtained by a very close vote—14 in favor to 8 against. At the adjournment of court the District-Attorney and Mr. Ker had a consultation with Judge Wylie, after which the Judge announced that he would be in court tomorrow. This, it is assumed, is for the purpose of receiving the report of the grand jury. The indictment now pending, and on which the trial has been ordered, will be dismissed. The continuances have been had with the object of procuring an indictment from the present grand jury, it being pretty generally admitted that the others were hopelessly defective.

THE ASSASIN.

ALLEGED PLANS OF THE ALMIGHTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Guiteau writes to the *Star*: "I tell the American people and its officials from the Executive down to the court in banc who are reviewing my case that I tell the truth and lie not when I say I am God's man in the matter of President Garfield's removal, and if a hair of my head is harmed the Almighty will make the officials that do it pay well for it. If I was outside I would lecture under the auspices of some bureau on religious subjects. One of my subjects would be 'Paul the Apostle, and Kindred Topics.' If my time has come to leave this world I am willing, but I want the officials that murder me on the gallows to understand the issue. If they murder me they will incur the wrath of Almighty God, and it will be a long time before He lets up on them and this Nation. The devils that crucified the despised Galilean thought they were doing God's service, but that did not release them from liability. They and their nation incurred the wrath of the Almighty by that act, and He got even with them at the destruction of Jerusalem, and He will get even with this Nation and with the officials if I am murdered on the gallows. I want unconditional pardon or nothing, and I want the Executive to so understand it. I have set forth my views fully on this in my book, 'The Truth and the Removal.' If the honorable jurists representing the Washington Court in banc decide this according to law, there is only one decision they can make, and that is that they have no jurisdiction. If they decide contrary to law, the matter will rest with President Arthur, and they will have incurred the wrath of Almighty God."

TARIFF COMMISSION.

THE USUAL DELAY IN THE APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The President finds the selection of the Tariff Commissioners one of the most difficult tasks of his Administration. The Cabinet held another long session today to consider the names, but arrived at no conclusion. There are 200 applications filed, but it is by no means certain that the Commissioners will be selected from this list. One of the Cabinet officers said tonight: "There is absolutely not a single person as yet finally decided upon, and it is very probable that the persons selected will be those who have been least prominently mentioned." It is even said that it is not now absolutely certain that Kirkwood will be on the commission, although it is probable that he will be.

HURLBUT.

THE SORROW OF PERU.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 19.—The Peruvian Minister called upon the President today and presented an autograph letter from President Montero, expressing the grief of the Government and people of Peru at the death of Minister Hurlbut, and sincere sympathy with the Government and people of the United States. The letter refers to the late Minister as "the truest and noblest champion of Peru's cause, which is the cause of right and justice." President Arthur expressed gratification that the country in which Gen. Hurlbut performed his last work had been pleased to commend him so graciously, and he assured Minister Elmore of his appreciation of the action, and promised a reply should be sent at an early day to President Montero. The presentation of this letter, by a noticeable coincidence, took place on the anniversary of Gen. Hurlbut's confirmation.

A BIG SPREE.

HOW THE CONGRESSMEN AND THEIR FRIENDS DID THE YORKTOWN TRIP.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 18.—It is reported that a mine of dynamite has been discovered, which bids fair to cast the somewhat mysterious Cleveland excursion bills in the shade for explosive power when it is investigated. It is an item of $23,000 to make up a deficiency for the Yorktown celebration. Certain members of the Appropriations Committee have been making inquiries, and say that the commission, under direction of Senator Johnston, had a steamer on which a large number of Senators and members of Congress lived during the trip. It is said that they invited all their friends to live on the steamer at Government expense for the three days and four nights they were there. The result was that they boarded some 500 people in the most extravagant style possible. A first-class caterer had a *carte blanche* to make it as expensive as possible, and he fed 400 to 500 people three times a day with the choicest luxuries of the season. This was the smallest part of the matter, and would probably be passed over as one of those things Congressmen indulge in and say nothing about, not supposing that the people who pay the bills will ever hear of it. It has leaked out, however, that the bills show several thousand dollars for liquors and cigars. An inquiry into the circumstance, it is reported, has created a flurry of uneasiness among the managers of the affair, who were trying to get the bill through quietly. It is said that on the lower deck forward a free bar was run, and every one got what he called for without money and without price. Nothing was too good for the several hundred men who made their headquarters on board the steamer. The best brandies, whiskies, and wines flowed night and day like water; imported champagne was scarcely fit for the crowd to drink, so fastidious were they about their beverages when Uncle Sam was footing the bills.

The most inordinate scenes were enacted, it is said, on the lower deck, unrestrained by the presence of the ladies who occupied the grand saloon above. It is reported that the thing was kept up till it terminated in what threatened to be a horror.

The boat started back at 5 o'clock, and long after dark, when steaming up the bay, the vessel rang with horrible screams of "Murder—murder!" The cries were those of a man in mortal terror or agony, and came from the foot of the broad staircase leading up to the ladies' saloon. There was a moment's hesitation on the part of the crowd who thronged the main stateroom, and then, to make confusion worse confounded, two ladies fell in a dead faint. There was a pause in the revelry. It was found the cries of "murder" came from a colored man who was being kicked and beaten by a white man. It was an hour before quiet was restored among the excited and frightened people, and word was passed around that the fun was over, for Senator Johnston had ordered the free bar closed.

It is this sort of thing that swells the deficiency to $23,000. It is reported that about half of this amount is for free whisky, wine, cigars, and other luxuries in the commission boat. The French and German visitors and the Cabinet and President were on other boats. The sensation of the season is promised when the bills are called for in the House.

NOTES.

AGAIN RESPITED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The President has granted a further respit, till June 23, to Edward M. Kelley, who was to have been hanged at Santa Fé, N. M., today.

THE SHIPHERD MUDDLE.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have decided to permit Shipherd to submit for inspection any original papers which he alleges are pertinent to the inquiry without reserve as to any part of their contents, and, if found pertinent, the same will be received, and the witness farther examined.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

The Hon. William H. Hunt, United States Minister to St. Petersburg, sails for Europe Wednesday.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

J. H. Spyhax, colored, announces himself as a candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Virginia, against Wise, the Mahone candidate.

ILL.

Ben-Perley Poore is in a dangerous condition from bleeding at the nose, which his physicians are unable to control.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

will hold its next convention at Minneapolis. The society called on the President.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, OF GUATEMALA,

will soon visit the United States.

A WILL CONTESTED.

An Alleged Daughter of the Late William Rattmann, of Milwaukee, Contests Her Father's Will.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—A remarkable family story came to the attention of your reporter today in the Probate Court. Bertha Jackson, of Kansas City, commenced proceedings to break the will of the late William Rattman, who left a valuable estate to his wife, who became the administratrix. Rattman was 65 years of age and his widow is 25. Bertha Jackson alleges that she is the daughter of the deceased and next of kin; that the widow was never her father's lawful wife, and that the old man was wickedly and unlawfully induced while feeble in body to desert his real wife, a resident of Mount Clemens, Mich. The petitioner says that the lawful wife is still living, and that no divorce was ever obtained or applied for. It is asked that the young heiress and alleged widow be ousted from her office as administratrix and the property be conveyed to the lawful heir. Rattman kept a store on Teutonia street, and the administratrix is said to be converting everything into cash as rapidly as possible, even at a considerable sacrifice in some cases. The legal fraternity and the neighborhood acquaintances of the parties are greatly animated over the developments. Bertha Jackson, the petitioner, is the wife of a well-known Kansas City gentleman.

WESTERN LUMBERMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 19.—The Lumbermen's Exchange is a body composed of all the sawmills of Davenport, Moline, Rock Island, and Muscatine. The exchange met here this afternoon and appointed a committee to visit Chicago on the 31st inst. to confer with the railroad managers in connection with other Upper Mississippi River mill-men in regard to differential rates. The committee is composed of Judge Gould of Moline, E. W. Dixon of Davenport, C. M. Musser of Muscatine, and J. P. Wyerhausen of Rock Island. Today's meeting decided to reduce the price of lumber 50 cents per 1,000 feet.

THE DUBLIN MURDERS.

Remarkable Story Regarding the Affair Told in New York.

The Narrator Unknown, but Said to Be a Veritable Person.

Assertion that "Gentlemen" Committed the Bloody Deed in Phœnix Park.

They Were the Agents of a Secret Organization Composed of Several Nationalities.

Destruction of Religious Faith the Object of This Association—Some of Its Members.

A Woman at the Bottom of Burke's Murder—The Assasins Are Still in Dublin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The alleged confession of one of the assasins printed by the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* is supplemented here tonight by a rather remarkable story regarding the affair, told by one who remains unknown, but who is said to be a veritable person, and probably, like all mysterious individuals who tell tales of this sort, "perfectly trustworthy." The man—presuming it to be a man—says:

"The murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke are gentlemen, and they are now in Dublin. When I say gentlemen I mean that they do not belong to the working class of people, nor are they in any sense ordinary ruffians, notwithstanding the terrible character of the deed in Phœnix Park on the 6th of May."

With this rather authoritative statement the person making it goes on to say:

"The murders were the work of

A SECRET ASSOCIATION,

composed partly of Irishmen, partly of Frenchmen, and partly of Italians. One of the murderers is an Italian and the other is an Irishman. Both are men of fine education and in comparatively good circumstances. I may as well say here that the American Fenians had nothing whatever to do with the deed. The association to which I refer occasionally uses for some of its purposes the little clique of which O'Donovan-Rossa and Mr. Ford are the leaders, but it works outside and above them, and Rossa and Ford are perhaps not even aware of the existence of the association. The association has for its ultimate object the release of the Irish people from the domination of the Roman Catholic Church and the destruction of all religious faith among them. It works in Italy, Spain, and France for the same purpose. It has special reasons for

DRAWING IRELAND INTO ITS NET,

and it has adroitly used the land's discontent for its purposes. The only conservative force in Ireland is the Catholic Church, and it has been the only thing that has kept the people from breaking out into open and universal rebellion. The association fomented discord between landlord and tenant in the belief that the Church would side with the landlord to a certain extent, and thus weaken the bond between itself and the people. To a great degree this has been accomplished. There have been more secessions from the Church in Ireland during the last year than in a generation before. But still the hold of the Church upon the people is very strong, and desperate measures were required to break it. The association has the very best sources of information. Some of its members or servants are in

CONFIDENTIAL RELATIONS WITH CABINET MINISTERS,

who have no suspicion that the secret councils of the Government are through these channels made known to their worst foes. The policy of the association is to keep Ireland in a state of discontent, turmoil, and outrage. The association had information of Mr. Gladstone's new policy some days before it was announced. They knew about it in time to consult about it, and they resolved to thwart it, and a curious coincidence enabled the association to employ private passion and revenge to aid in its work. The assassination of Mr. Burke had long been contemplated. He for some reasons was a man who was of service to the association. He had long been

THE REAL RULER OF IRELAND.

He stood behind and directed the Chief Secretary and the Lord-Lieutenant. He practically directed their acts, and he was in the most intimate relations with Gladstone. So far as the sympathies of the man went, they were all on the side of the landlords, and it was due to him that the coercion bill was so rudely and extensively enforced. This was just what the association wanted; the more tyranny and oppression in Ireland the better their game could be played. But Mr. Burke had come to learn too much. He had been informed of facts which were of extreme importance to certain members of the association, and of which they believed he was on the eve of making immediate use. It was probable that within twenty-four hours after the day of his assassination he would have caused arrests to be made in Dublin, Limerick, and London of men who have thus far escaped even suspicion, on charges that would have

COVERED THEM WITH INFAMY,

and perhaps consigned them to the gallows. Mr. Burke's movements had been so closely watched by the agents of the association that they knew everything he did, and they were aware that he carried with him certain documents that were of the utmost importance to them, and the contents of which they believed he had not yet communicated even to the Lord-Lieutenant or to Mr. Gladstone. It was determined that he should be killed, and that these papers should be taken from him. He carried them in a small Russian-leather pocketbook, which he wore in his left-breast inner pocket."

"You speak with great accuracy, as if you knew all about it."

"I should know nothing if I didn't know all; and now comes in

THE ROMANCE OF THE MURDER

—the woman in the case. He would have been killed all the same had there been no woman, but the existence of this woman and her wrongs made the work of the association more easy and certain than it otherwise would have been. Mr. Burke had committed a great crime. He had seduced a lady who was betrothed to the man who killed him. He had very strong reasons for wishing to keep the fact of the seduction a profound secret. The lady was his own cousin. He was negotiating at the time for a dispensation which would remove her conscientious scruples about marrying him—scruples which he did not entertain at all, but which were, or were pretended to be by her, very strong in her mind. Mr. Burke had long known this lady, and

HER LOVER

was supposed to be an intimate friend of Burke. An open quarrel between them would have led to scandal, in which the name of the lady would have perhaps been involved. The lover learned of the ruin of his sweetheart about a week before the murder. It had been known to others—to me personally—more than two months ago. The young lady was passionately in love with Burke. The man who killed her seducer one day found upon the table of the drawing-room, where he was awaiting her, a letter addressed to her, and recognized the writing of Burke. When she entered the room and saw the letter she became agitated, and on his asking the reason, she for a few moments refused, and then in a burst of passion

AVOWED HER LOVE FOR BURKE,

her intimacy with him, and her determination to live only for him. He left the room, and from that moment resolved to kill Burke. He sent him a note requesting him to meet him at Boulogne. Burke refused. He then went over to Dublin—for what I have been telling went on in London—and there was summoned to a meeting of the council of the association, at which the death of Burke and of Cavendish was determined upon. The killing of Mr. Burke was the result of a long-considered purpose. The killing of Cavendish was the result of a very short and hurried consultation. The conspirators resolved to strike a blow that would, in their opinion, so outrage and terrify England that she would turn back from all conciliatory measures and force upon Ireland again every measure of repression and coercion that would

KEEP UP THE ANTAGONISM,

and by the chafing of the people against the restraint of the Church and the restraint of the Government, help on the work of the association. The killing of Cavendish with Burke was an accident, but he would have been slain all the same had he not been with him, and within a few hours."

"Who was the other assasin?"

"He was, as I have said, an Italian. He is a gentleman of very fine personal appearance. The descriptions given by the Dublin police are perfectly misleading. But I must say no more on this point."

"How was the affair arranged?"

"I cannot give you any other particulars save these: The assasins, after doing their work, did not drive out into the country. They took a short turn and came back to the city. They went quietly and at leisure.

THEY DINED AT A CLUB THAT NIGHT,

and expressed great horror at the news of the murders. They are in Dublin now; or at least I have reason to believe they are there. The stories in the papers about there being twelve or fifteen people engaged in the affair are absurd. The truth is that the car was the private property of a member of the association; that he himself drove it in the guise of a cabby; that the other men in the car were gentlemen of considerable position in a certain circle, and that perhaps there were two others near the park entrance."

"Could you not give me some further information concerning the papers that Mr. Burke possessed, and which were taken from him, as I understand you, when he was killed?"

"They were taken from him. They were proofs of the complicity of

A NUMBER OF MEN IN A CONSPIRACY

to use the popular agitation created by the Land League for the furtherance of their own designs, and these designs extended very far and were very deep. I myself now abhor them, but for a time I was fascinated by what I was led to believe was a grand and noble object."

"Will you not give me the name of any one who was engaged in this conspiracy?"

"No; but I will give you the names of some of the men and women who are at the bottom of the conspiracy to overturn the existing order of things throughout all Europe, and to eliminate from society all that Christianity has considered essential to its welfare. One is Prince Jerome Napoleon; another is the Vicomtesse de Brimont; another is Charles Bradlaugh; another is M. Portallio; another is M. Bertrand, a natural son of Mazzini; and another is a gentleman who today fills the post of

A CANON IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

I shall not give you the names of the Irish members of this association. I am afraid to do it."

"Are there any American members of this association?"

"There is one in Maine, there is or was one in New York, there is one in Charleston, S. C., there is one in Baltimore. I know these, and I believe there are others."

"But there are very few?"

"Yes; but they are very strong, and have hundreds and thousands of dupes that follow their lead without knowing whither they are being led."

"To return to Mr. Burke's murder. The papers you mention were taken from him, but

THE INFORMATION THEY CONTAINED

could not have been known only to him. He could not have procured it himself. The men who obtained it for him know it as well as he did. Why will they not give it to his successor or use it for their own purposes?"

"They are afraid now, but probably ere long one or more of them will give up what they know, and then you will have either fresh assasinations or more startling revelations."

"Are you not afraid of the consequences to yourself of what you have already told me?"

"No, for I am going at once to a place where I shall be secure, and you know what are the motives which have actuated me in giving you this information."

CANADA.

Oscar Wilde.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 19.—Oscar Wilde has gone to Quebec. While here he was fairly besieged by autograph hunters and interviewers. Being asked how long he would remain in America, he said he contemplated visiting Japan in July. He thinks Montreal a glorious city, and was quite enthusiastic about it. Being asked his opinion of the frescoing in the French cathedral, he answered rather evasively, and said he did not admire the style. He apparently has not formed a very high idea of Canada from an artistic point of view, and wanted to know what we had been about all the time. He was much surprised that the Princess Louise, who was such an admirer of art, had not accomplished greater results. He was much pleased with what he had seen of the scenery about Ottawa, and regretted that he arrived too late on the scene to see Parliament to advantage. Of all parts of the United States Colorado and California had pleased him most. Being asked what he thought of art across the lines, he said he had not expected much, as America had contributed nothing to European art; but a younger school was coming up which was valued not so much for what it had accomplished as for what it promised. He had been pleased with the large audiences which greeted him in small towns in the United States, and with the attentive manner in which his lectures had been listened to. He found the masses on this continent better educated than in England, and attributed the fact to our university systems, which permitted farmers' sons and other classes, which English universities did not reach, receiving a higher education. He also thoroughly approved of the coeducation of the sexes. What he most disapproved in connection with America was the ignoring of art by the churches, and he regarded it as utterly impossible, for this reason, that they should succeed. They required something which would appeal to the emotions and imaginations of the people.

Deserted His Wife and Family of Eight Children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 19.—The wife of a man named Charles Dawson, formerly a resident of Ottawa, tells a pitiful story of the treatment by her husband, who four years ago deserted her and his family of eight children. Dawson afterwards eloped with a married woman from Gouvenour, N. Y., but was overtaken and the lady brought back to her friends. When next heard of he was living with a woman whom he had married in Oswego, and hearing that his first wife, then living in this city, had threatened to have him arrested for bigamy, he returned to Ottawa. Mrs. Dawson applied to counsel here, but was advised not to prosecute her recreant husband, as there was not absolute proof of his second marriage. He remained here for about four months, when he returned to the United States, and has not since been heard of.

A Heavy Suit Being Tried.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 19.—A heavy suit is being tried before the Chancellor at Osgoode Hall. The amount involved is $52,000, which is claimed by the Merchants' Bank, the plaintiff, against the firms of Thompson & Co. and Craig & Co. The legal bearing of the case is somewhat complicated. Both firms mentioned were engaged in the cattle trade, shipping live stock to England. In 1881 the two firms entered into a partnership, agreeing to share the profits and losses. This agreement was not to be made public, in order to keep down competition for their joint benefit. Money was advanced from time to time by the plaintiff to Craig & Co., and as they say it was fully understood and agreed that Thompson & Co. were sureties as well as the former firm, and the action is brought to have the two firms declared partners and joint partners and jointly liable for the money advanced. Six Queen's Counsel are engaged in the case.

One Farmer Kills Another with an Ax.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENETANGUISHENE, Ont., May 19.—A farmer named Daniel Dewal, living about nine miles from here, in the Township of Fery, died yesterday from the effects of a blow from an ax given him by another farmer named Henry Yorke. The accused man, Yorke, made two attempts at suicide during the forenoon—once by attempting to cut his throat, and, failing in this, he shortly afterward ascended to the roof of the house, and threw himself down, receiving injuries of a very serious nature. A dispute between Dewal and Yorke arose over some land.

Collided with an Iceberg.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 19.—The steamship Prussian, from Liverpool, was in collision with an iceberg during a fog, and quite seriously damaged about the bow. She was running slowly at the time, otherwise the consequences might have been fatal to all on board.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Expectation that the Nebraska Legislature Will Adjourn Today.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 19.—The unfinished business of the Legislature, it is thought, can be accomplished tomorrow. A good deal of real work has been done today in both Houses. All bills originating in the House have been passed by that body, which is now awaiting the action of the Senate. In the House the great bone of contention—the Militia bill—was disposed of today.

More real work was done in the Senate today than any time previous. There is no fear of a protracted wrangle in that body unless it be on the subject of Congressional apportionment. The Burns or Slocumb bill will probably pass without amendment. The bottom has gone out of all the investigations, and there is no further talk of any similar move in either branch of the Legislature. As it looks now the session will come to a close tomorrow.

Passage by the Tennessee House of the State Bond Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—The House of Representatives this evening passed, by a vote of 42 to 29, the 60, 3, 4, 5, 6 bill, submitted by the committee who recently visited New York to confer with the holders of Tennessee bonds. This settlement of the State debt gives universal satisfaction, and relieves the people of Tennessee of the odium of repudiation. The bill will be signed by Gov. Hawkins. The extra session of the General Assembly called to consider the settlement of the debt will end on Monday.

Easels in great variety and low prices at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 State street.

NEW YORK

Augustus D. Leighton, Hanged for the Murder of His Mistress.

The Wretch Compelled to Expiate His Crime in a Manner Unusually Horrible.

Michael Turner Vindicated from Connection with the Phœnix Park Horror.

Mollie Holbrook, the Celebrated Shoplifter, Once More at Large.

Yonkers Society Excited by the Resurrection of an Ugly Scandal.

Loubat and Turnbull, the Alleged ...ists, Summoned by the Grand ... —Condition of Trade.

HANGED.

LEIGHTON, THE COLORED MUR[DERER] ...

CAUGHT UNDER THE CH[IN] ...

LEIGHTON MURDERED HIS M[ISTRESS] ...

A LENGTHY SPEECH, ...

AN ELOQUENT PERORAT[ION] ...

MICHAEL TURNER.

A FULL VINDICATION ...

AN OBJECT OF SUSPICI[ON] ...

WHAT THE DETECTIVES AR[E DOING] ...

THE FACTS ...

BUSINESS.

NO IMPROVEMENT VISI[BLE] ...

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...great variety and low prices at J. A. ...o.'s, 217 State street.

NEW YORK.

Augustus D. Leighton, Colored, Hanged for the Murder of His Mistress.

The Wretch Compelled to Expiate His Crime in a Manner Unusually Horrible.

Michael Turner Vindicated from Any Connection with the Phœnix Park Horror.

Mollie Holbrook, the Celebrated Shoplifter, Once More at Large.

Yonkers Society Excited by the Sudden Resurrection of an Ugly Scandal.

Loubat and Turnbull, the Alleged Duelists, Summoned by the Grand Jury —Condition of Trade.

HANGED.

LEIGHTON, THE COLORED MURDERER.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Augustus D. Leighton (colored) was hanged at 7:47 o'clock this morning for the murder of his mistress, Mary Dean. The death-warrant was read to Leighton in his cell, and then the procession to the gallows was formed, the Rev. Dr. Morgan preceding and reading: "I am the resurrection and the life." Leighton glanced occasionally to one side and then the other, and when near the gallows looked up at it a second, and then his eyes dropped down toward the pavement. On reaching the gallows he turned and faced the spectators. The executioner adjusted the noose and drew the black cap over Leighton's face. The signal was given, the rope cut, and the body of the condemned man bounded in the air, and fell back within three feet of the pavement. The rope failed to slip under the ear, and

CAUGHT UNDER THE CHIN.

They commenced sickening struggles, which showed that Leighton was strangling to death. The fingers clutched convulsively, the legs were drawn up, and the victim's agonized heavy, breathing was awful to hear. In seven minutes he was pronounced dead by the official physician, and the body was partially lowered convulsive heavings of the chest were plainly discernible. Another physician declared him dead eight minutes after the first announcement. The body was removed to Evergreen Cemetery for burial.

LEIGHTON MURDERED HIS MISTRESS.

Mary L. Dean, also a mulatto, on the 13th of June, 1881, in West Twenty-sixth street, by several her head almost from her body with a razor. He was arraigned before Chief-Justice Davis to be hanged on the 21st of April. This was also the day fixed for the execution of Sindram, Leighton was first sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of January, 1882. His case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and thence to the Court of Appeals, and in both instances the conviction was affirmed. Before Judge Davis announced the day of execution Leighton was asked if he had anything to say in response to which he read

A LENGTHY SPEECH,

occupying over an hour in delivery, in which he made a strong plea for life, inveighed bitterly against the witnesses, criticised freely the Judge's charge, and in a skillful and dexterous manner analyzed the testimony. He read copious extracts from the printed record of the trial, and submitted that the crime was perpetrated under circumstances of great provocation. He asked for no sympathy. He was overwhelmed with regret and remorse for his crime, and had suffered a fate already worse than death, for death would have been a relief many a time during his long incarceration. His crime is considered no more than manslaughter in the third degree. He closed with

AN ELOQUENT PERORATION,

in which the following passage occurred: "I can meet death calmly and resolutely, but will not be resigned to it. Education has done too much for me. Nature too little." Then followed a dramatic scene. Raising his right hand, he cried out: "I swear by this blood-stained hand I never intended to murder Mary Dean. Your Honor, I am done." Judge Davis, in passing sentence, took occasion to warn the colored people of the city to be impressed with the fate of the condemned man and abstain from carrying their favorit weapon—the razor.

His Wife and Family of Eight Children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, May 19.—The wife of a man named Dawson, formerly a resident of Ottawa, ...ful story of the treatment by her husband ...four years ago deserted her and his eight children. Dawson afterwards ...h a married woman from Gouvenour, was overtaken and the lady brought ...r friends. When next heard of he was ...h a woman whom he had married in ...ed bearing that his first wife, Augusta ...city, had threatened to serve him ar- ...bigamy, he returned to Ottawa. Mrs. ...pplied to counsel here, but was ad- ...to prosecute her recreant husband, as ...on appropriate proof of his second mar- ...remained here for about four months, ...turned to the United States, and has ...been heard of.

Heavy Suit Being Tried.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 19.—A heavy suit is being tried ...Chancellor at Osgoode Hall. The ...volved is $52,000, which is claimed by ...ants' Bank, the plaintiff, against the ...Thompson & Co. and Craig & Co. The ...ing of the case is somewhat compli- ...th firms mentioned were engaged in ...trade, shipping live stock to England. ...two firms entered into a partnership, ...the defendants Thompson & Co. That ...was not to be made public, in order ...down competition for their joint ...money was advanced from time to time ...intiff to Craig & Co., and as they say ...understood and agreed that Thomp- ...were sureties as well as the former ...the action is brought to have the two ...ared partners and joint partners and ...ble for the money advanced. Six ...ounsel are engaged in the case.

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BUSINESS.

NO IMPROVEMENT VISIBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The general trade situation reported to *Bradstreet's* by special telegrams from twenty-eight cities has not improved during the last week. At Chicago a positive gain in the jobbing movement is claimed, and Minneapolis likewise has enjoyed special activity in commercial lines. These localities, including St. Paul, are in all probability the only cities of importance in the country which have not suffered a decline in distribution of general merchandise during the past two weeks. Cincinnati and Cleveland, toward the end of the week, received a new trade impulse, but the increase was relative rather than absolute. Savannah, Ga., Norfolk, Va., and Wilmington, N. C., have had a fair trade only in wholesale lines, while at Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Detroit, Louisville, Memphis, and Kansas City the distribution of staple and other goods has been of a decidedly moderate nature. At the latter mentioned city the falling off has been more marked, the week preceding having witnessed a brisk trade.

THE CAUSE OF THIS CHANGE

is attributed to the employment of the agricultural population at home, which tells at once upon the class of business in Kansas and Missouri, constituting the bulk of that going to Kansas City. Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Augusta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., St. Louis, and Milwaukee report wholesale lines quite dull. Portland, Me., gives a summary of advices from interior points in Maine to the same effect, except as to provisions and fish. Advices from the agricultural districts, with few exceptions, show that the crops have been retarded by the stormy and cold weather or by floods, and that replanting in many instances has been rendered necessary. There is no improvement in the industrial outlook. Prices of bar-iron have given way, and the disaffected laborers show no signs of compromising. Collections generally have been less satisfactory.

AN UGLY SCANDAL

RESURRECTED IN YONKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Yonkers society has been shaken to the very foundation by the sudden resurrection of an ugly scandal which has been skillfully concealed for several months. A number of persons well known in Yonkers are implicated in the affair, as well as several prominent New York families. The victim is Mr. Leopold Schepp, who, as some people may be surprised to hear, has amassed a fortune in this city by dealing in cocoanuts, and a young physician of Yonkers—Dr. W. R. Upham—is alleged to have been conspicuous in making his life a burden to him. Mr. Schepp was married about five years ago to Miss Wittie Dusenbery, of White Plains. They lived in the city for about a year, when

THEY MOVED TO YONKERS,

where Mr. Schepp had leased a handsome residence on Palisade avenue, from Mr. Sanford, opposit that of Mr. William Allen Butler. During last fall and winter Mr. Schepp came to the conclusion that he was seeing too much of Dr. Upham, and verified this conclusion after a time, it is said, by absolute evidence. He at once left his wife and applied for and obtained an absolute divorce from her, retaining the care of their only child, a little daughter. Dr. Upham has been confined to his house for several months from two pistol-shot wounds below the lumbar region, said to have been inflicted by Mr. Schepp. Mr. Schepp, who has been living for some time at the Park Avenue Hotel, said tonight, when asked in regard to the affair: "I can say nothing further about this matter now than this:

DR. UPHAM AND HIS COTERIE OF FRIENDS,

male and female, who are connected with this piece of work, are too low to be noticed by me, and I cannot be the means of displaying before the public the details of the affair."

People in Yonkers say that Mrs. Schepp feigned illness for the purpose of having Dr. Upham attend her. Finally a casual remark of one of her servants aroused his suspicions and put him on his guard, and in the course of a few days he saw enough to justify him in calling his wife to the library to see him. She sent word that she was too ill to come down-stairs. So he went up himself, and, after a stormy interview, forbade her ever seeing Dr. Upham again. Shortly afterwards he learned that Dr. Upham had several times

CALLED AT THE HOUSE DURING HIS ABSENCE

in this city, and he concluded that he must adopt forcible means to prevent this sort of thing from going on. Accordingly, one morning, he returned early from town and proceeded at once to the house, when he learned that the Doctor was there. He went to the stable and told Mike, the coachman, to come to the house with him. Together they went up-stairs, and there he found Dr. Upham, who was ejected. One evening in April Dr. Upham returned from the city very much pale, and was at once conveyed to his residence on Warburton avenue. Nothing was thought of it at the time, but the revelation of the various details in this scandal has aroused suspicion as to the cause of his sudden lameness, and Yonkers now asserts that he was shot by Mr. Schepp, supporting their assertions by the fact that he employs a New York surgeon and will see no one from Yonkers except his most intimate friends.

THE DUELISTS.

THEIR CASE TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The difficulty, so far only on paper, between Messrs. J. F. Loubat and Henry Turnbull, of the Union Club, has attracted the attention of the grand jury, and subpœnas were issued by that body yesterday, which it was hoped would secure the attendance in the grand-jury room of all persons supposed to have any knowledge of the affair. Of the persons subpœnaed only three put in an appearance. Mr. Henry Turnbull, who was supposed to have been one of the principals in the event of a hostile meeting taking place, but after Police Commissioner Matsell and Mr. Arthur L. Willing, and Mr. Eben Kimball, who are said to have been

PRESENT IN THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB

when Mr. Turnbull used the words reflecting on the character of Mr. Loubat, upon which the challenge (if there was a challenge) of the latter was issued. The inquiry of the grand jury was instituted for the purpose of ascertaining if possible whether any violation of the dueling laws had taken place. Mr. Turnbull's testimony was kept secret, but it is understood that he disclaimed any intention of a hostile meeting with Mr. Loubat, and denied that he had left the State for the purpose of engaging in a hostile affair of duel. Messrs. Kimball and Willing, who were subsequently examined, also denied, as alleged, that they had any knowledge of any attempt to bring about a meeting between Messrs. Fearn, Loubat and Turnbull. Mr. Loubat was served with a subpœna on Thursday, but failed to attend. His unexplained absence was looked upon by the members of the grand inquest as

AN ACT OF CONTEMPT,

and orders were issued that another subpœna should be served upon him. Should he refuse to obey this second summons, the grand jury, it is said, will resort to extreme measures by applying to one of the Judges of the Court of General Session to issue an attachment compelling his attendance. The inquiry will be continued on Monday next.

A GALLANT SAILOR.

CAPT. BURROWS, OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—When the Mallory Line steamship Rio Grande, from Galveston, reached her berth at Pier 20, East River, this afternoon, there were tearful eyes and tremulous lips among the group of passengers who gathered about the stalwart, manly figure of Capt. Albert C. Burrows. They were bidding farewell to a gallant sailor, whose bravery and skill had saved them from fire and shipwreck. For an hour those leave-takings continued. It was a remarkable scene, and one long to be remembered. Capt. Burrows has accomplished a feat which seafaring men say is not only brilliant and unusual, but unprecedented. When his steamer was

DISCOVERED TO BE ON FIRE

last Tuesday afternoon at sea, ninety miles beyond the Delaware breakwater, he overhauled an Italian bark, the Ingogo, and, with consummate skill and safety, and without the slightest panic, transferred his ninety-seven passengers to her, navigated the burning vessel to a point near the breakwater, and sank her to the deck beams. This was the only means of putting out the fire, which was in the hold of the ship among 800 bales of cotton. It was impossible to reach the fire on the Rio Grande, or to successfully battle with it in the usual way by pouring water through the hatches. To completely submerge all of the steamer below the main deck hatches was the only recourse. To accomplish this without serious injury to the steamer was no easy task. But

CAPT. BURROWS MANAGED IT

in twenty-seven hours after the conflagration was first discovered; and not only this, but in twenty-four hours more he had extinguished the flames, pumped out and raised the ship, and was once again ready to start the engines and steam for New York. At the Delaware breakwater the Rio Grande again overhauled the Italian bark, retransferred the passengers to the steamer, and resumed the voyage to New York with the steamer as sound as a dollar, and no other injury [except that to the cargo. "For quick and successful work," said a sea Captain who appeared to be a passenger on the Rio Grande, "I should like to know where or when that has been equaled."

THE JEANNETTE.

BENNETT IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The *Herald* editorially replies to the newspapers which have attacked Mr. Bennett for the failure of the Jeannette expedition, charging the responsibility upon his shoulders, and criticising what was apparently an indifference on his part to the fate of De Long. The *Herald* says, in reply to the *Sun* relative to the provision for the wife and child of De Long, that Mr. Bennett had reflected on the matter already some two years ago, and that almost the last words uttered by the magnanimous commander of the Jeannette to Mr. Bennett were a recognition that, in event of possible misfortune to himself, which he fully contemplated and knowingly encountered, care would be taken of his wife and child. Capt. De Long was well aware of

THE INGRATITUDE OF PRINCES,

and even of republics, but he knew that he could rely upon the fidelity of a friend. He did not depart depending only upon the possible bounty of Congress or of the public in the contingency mentioned, and he was right, as has been illustrated within two days by the refusal of Congress, under the advice of the Secretary of the Navy, to vote its thanks to Engineer Melville. "With or without the action of Congress or of the public, care will be taken of the widow and orphan of De Long, and not of them alone, but of every widow and every orphan of the men who sailed with the Jeannette and have perished."

ITEMS.

MOLLIE HOLBROOK AT LARGE AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Storekeepers and others who, during a period of several years past, have suffered from the peculations of Mollie Holbrook, one of the most notorious thieves and pickpockets that has ever infested New York City, are much annoyed by the fact that she is at large, and will probably not be compelled to serve out the merited sentence of five years' imprisonment recently imposed by Judge Gildersleeve. Her counsel applied to Judge Donohue for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Supreme Courts. Although Judge Donohue was fully informed of the dangerous character of the prisoner and of her record as a thief and pickpocket, yet the motion for a stay of proceedings was granted, and the woman was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500, thus turning loose to prey upon the public a dangerous woman, who, without doubt, will forfeit her bail and continue her nefarious career.

MR. PAUL O. D'ESTERHAZY,

President of the First Hungarian American Colonization Society, No. 47 Broadway, said today that 612 families from Hungary were already prepared to come as a colony to this country under the direction of the company in August. These are all from a comparatively small district in the Northern part of Hungary. The colonization scheme has been organized only about two months, giving hardly time to publish its plans throughout Hungary, and this result from a single district with a population of a little over a million comes as a surprise. The society are closing negotiations for a large tract of land in New Jersey for the establishment of the first colony. It is fitted for the grape and other crops which the Hungarians are accustomed to raise. The people for this colony will be landed at Philadelphia. Three agents from Sarospatak, Zemplen County, Hunrary, are now here to examine the working of the colonization scheme.

COTTON REPORTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Franz Mozig, a glass manufacturer of Gautzenhausen, Austria, who fled to Texas after committing forgeries amounting to $40,000, leaves a prisoner tomorrow for Austria. He was on the steamer Rio Grande, which took fire at sea.

POOL.

Albert Frey, the boy champion, defeated Eugene Carter at pool tonight for a stake of $500. Frey allowed Carter two games. Score, Frey 11, Carter 8.

GEN. CURTIS' TRIAL.

The trial of Gen. Curtis, for receiving money from officeholders for political purposes, was begun today.

THE STEAMER RIO GRANDE,

from Delaware breakwater, is off here.

A ST. LOUIS MYSTERY.

A Young Lady Starts to Visit and Mysteriously Disappears—No Clew Discovered of Her Whereabouts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—A most mysterious disappearance, which so far has baffled every attempt of the police to unravel, occurred Thursday afternoon. Last Saturday a young lady of 21 years, named Lily Watkins, and a young sister named Missouri, or Zou, as she is familiarly called, arrived here from Denver on their way to New Orleans, and went to the residence of James Martin, the City Weigher, at No. 2215 Gamble avenue. Miss Zou, who is not yet 15 years old, had been in very poor health lately, and was advised by her physician to go to New Orleans. Neither of her parents could accompany her, and the girl's young lady sister started off with her. L. A. Watkins, the father of the young ladies, has been in the wholesale hide and leather business here for a number of years, and it was in this city that Miss Zou was born and lived until 8 years of age, when her parents removed to Denver on account of her father's ill-health. On Mr. Watkins' removal to Denver the principal part of the business of the firm was transferred to that place, but a branch house was still retained here in charge of his brother. The style of the firm in Denver is L. A. Watkins, and in this city L. A. Watkins & Bro. The residence of the Watkins family in this city was situated within a short distance of the home of the Martins, and the families were very friendly. Thursday evening the Misses Martin were to give a party in honor of their guests, and today the Denver young ladies were to take the steamer at Hallidays for New Orleans. About 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon Miss Zou Watkins left the house with a 5-year-old daughter of Martin to mail a letter. After dropping the letter in the box Miss Zou, learning of her little companion, stated that she wanted to visit a young lady residing on Clark avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and, in a manner that showed no fear, started off alone. She left little child, seeing that her company was not desired, returned to her home. Nothing was thought of the young lady's absence until evening, when it was time for the party. About 8:30 a messenger was sent over to the house Miss Zou stated she was going to, but the young lady she was to have called upon had seen nothing of her. Then it was that alarm was felt. When Mr. Martin's son came home he was sent out to hunt for the young lady, and hopes were entertained that she was visiting the houses of some young friend in the city with one of her acquainted. After the young man had called upon all the lady's acquaintances and been told by them all that the object of his search had not been seen, it was then that fear for her safety was felt and the party came to an end. The police were notified and all the stations visited by her friends. Young Martin remained out with the search party till after midnight, hoping that he might hear some tidings of the missing girl, but none came, and he went home with a heavy heart. Mrs. Martin and the young lady's sister did not close their eyes that night, but sat up weeping most bitterly. Yesterday they were nearly frantic with grief, as no clew to the missing girl's whereabouts could be learned, and frequent visits were paid to the police stations throughout the day and late last night, but still no tidings. Mr. Watkins, the father, arrived here from Denver this morning, and went to the residence of James Martin, the City Weigher, at No. 2215 Gamble avenue. Miss Zou, who is not yet 15 years old, had been in very poor health lately, and was advised by her physician to go to New Orleans. Neither of her parents could accompany her, and the girl's young lady sister started off with her. L. A. 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COMPLETELY DESTROYING TWENTY-FIVE BUSINESS-HOUSES

and damaging eight others.

The losses range from $800 to $14,000.

The aggregate is about $100,000; insured for about half that amount.

The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

Drugs and Groceries Burned at Painesville, O.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—Werner Brothers' drug and grocery establishment in Painesville burned today. Loss, $5,000; partly insured.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Charnel-House of Vice-Presidents.

To the Hon. John Wentworth, Editor Chicago Democrat from 1836 to 1864: George Alfred Townsend's late history of all the Vice-Presidents of these United States, their incoming and outgoing, their performances and histories as political and National marplots, and the absolute certainty, drawn from past experience, that every man who succeeds to the Presidency from the office of Vice-President must and will prove a grand failure, teaches our people a lesson never to be forgotten in its National conventions: that the Vice-President then and there to be nominated as a mere partisan figurehead or makeweight may become the sole and arbitrary dictator of the Nation's policy and the guardian of the National safety; for you and I both know, John Wentworth, that, with the lust of office which has seized our people, and the shameful distribution of office by the mafi in the White House, the policy, the power, and the well-being of the 50,000,000 of people are governed and controlled to overwhelming in this passion for office that even the besotted Mormons, the dolts that were cheated and Lumbugged by Brigham Young, will surrender their bigamous wives and children rather than lose the paltry patronage and power of County Sheriffs, Treasurers, Judges, District-Attorneys, and such official stations; and a million of office-beggars haunted poor Garfield to his grave, and are now swarming day and night around President Arthur.

Since you arrived at manhood you have witnessed the truth and wisdom of "Gath's" letter on the Vice-Presidents, in the rise and fall of Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, and Millard Fillmore; for no three men ever climbed the ladder of political success amid louder shouts, more hearty adulation, more zealous applause of their partisans, while living; and no three men in this country ever went to their graves with a more severe and perfect detestation of the very men who had made them; and today in the memories of this whole people there are no names that are mentioned with less respect and regard than these three once distinguished and popular leaders. The "b'-hoys" of Broadway would crowd Van Buren from the pavement if he would appear there; and the votaries of John Tyler would ask, "Who is now at his home here to come back on earth; and the sailors, and Whigs, and Abolitionists of Erie County, New York, of thirty years ago, would crucify Millard Fillmore were he to appear once more on earth, on Main or Eagle street, Buffalo.

But it is the history and biography of one of them—Honest John Tyler as we used to call him—which I propose now and here, in the presence of these grand old mountains, in a city of the then Great American Desert when Tyler was nominated and elected, now containing 50,000 educated, refined, and cultured people, that I propose to elaborate and retouch with the pencil of truth, and, in the spirit of the teachings of that great master and inspired teacher, "to nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." It chanced to the writer to have been the youngest member from Michigan of the Harrisburg Convention of Dec. 11, 12, and 13, 1839, that nominated Tippecanoe and Tyler too, to the consternation and disappointment of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and his ardent and more zealous friends; and then to hold office under this great National firm for four years, from April 21, 1840, until after the election of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who again beat Clay, and finally ended all his hopes of the Presidency. And so, from the beginning to the end of John Tyler's career, his contemptuous stigmatized him, and, by circumstances here to be briefly told, to learn the ways and means by which any man who becomes President may command the popular support so long as he dwells in the White House, and distributes day by day to the victors the spoils of the vanquished—the offices of the great nation.

If the American people could only be behind the scenes of the much-coveted home of the Presidents—attend upon the sessions of the Kitchen Cabinet, always there under all Presidents and Vice-Presidents; if they could see the jealousies, heart-burnings, scandals, lies, the assaults and libels of politicians and parties on each other, when wrangling, like rats and dogs over a bone; if they could see the petty tricks, and devices, and falsenesses resorted to by men called the most distinguished and eminent statesmen in our land; if they could be like Mephistopheles, always at the President's elbow, and see what are his means and appliances to secure and retain popularity and votes for a second term—they would realize that "the private station is the post of honor," and that the White House in Washington is the great charnel-house of all who officially enter therein; and that, like the lion's mouth of St. Mark's, is the aperture into which all good men enter, but from which nothing good, nothing honest, nothing pure, ever comes back. Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Buchanan, Johnson, Grant, and Hayes all entered that charnel-house amidst the rattling drum-beat, the ear-piercing fife, the waving of banners, and the shouts and plaudits of millions; and today no one of them could find "any man so poor as do them reverence," and by no earthly means could command a corporal's guard to replace them there again. We shall see.

But to return to Honest John Tyler, who was so chagrined and disappointed by the nomination of Harrison and the defeat of Clay—whose champion and most devoted friend he was—that he was actually led out of the National Convention of Harrisburg, shedding tears, by two of his Virginia friends, but who not sooner became President de facto than a quarrel ensued between them of the bitterest kind, and each denouncing the other as traitor to the Whig principles and Whig party, finally shipwrecked that grand old phalanx of statesmen, orators, and fellow-soldiers—Clay, Webster, Choate, Berrien, Mangum, Phelps, Washburne, Evans, Corwin, Prentiss, Lawrence. During Tyler's four years as President the personal vituperation and bitter denunciation between the Tyler and Clay factions would have been softened and mollified by the prize-fighters at the Five Points of New York; and Washington and all the great cities of the Union rang day by day with curses loud and deep, and appellations and stigmas that would have better befitted a horse-race or gambling-hell than the headquarters of National politicians. Indeed, the assassination of Tyler was frequently openly discussed; and, had some Guiteau shot him in the back, there is no doubt that vast numbers of our Whig partisans would have rejoiced openly and loudly at the deep damnation of his taking off. So violent was the quarrel that whatever Tyler proposed to Congress Clay instantly antagonized, and vice versa. Whatever Clay advocated Tyler either openly or lastly put his foot upon. Of the result of all public measures during this Administration it is idle here to speak, for they are written on the public records of our country; but the manner in which Tyler combined and directed his Administration let us give a brief sketch.

Of course his Cabinet was all changed at once, save Webster as Secretary of State; and even he, great statesman and orator as he was, was beset with abuse and billingsgate of the vilest kind by his Whig friends because he did not and would not go, but remained to complete the Ashburton treaty, which he regarded as the crowning glory of his public life, because it averted a war between the United States and England for 54 40 or fight, and prevented the flowing of oceans and rivers of blood for a strip of barren and snowy land not worth today the life of a single man.

Tyler was a good scholar, a man of large studies and experience, who had been a successful Whig leader in Virginia; but his great weakness was personal vanity, a fearful itching for office, and a disposition to believe every vile and scurvy politician who importuned upon him merely to secure or retain office; and who, down to the very moment of the Democratic and Whig nominations in 1844, expected the votes of both conventions, and was the most surprised man in either.

But let us enter the White House this 19th of December, 1842, and get access to Honest John Tyler, and see the modus operandi of his Administration. Webster and his Secretary of State, Hugh Legare, one of the most accomplished and learned lawyers of South Carolina, his Attorney-General; John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua, Secretary of War. The usher at the President's room is Jim Wilkins, a very bright, smart, well-educated colored man, superbly dressed, with a gold pencil and ink over his ear; he is the favorit, because his father had been a slave to the President's father; and he, this son of a slave, is the one to

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Opera Company. "Patience." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Eric Bayley's Comedy Company. "The Colonel." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Audran Opera Comique Company. "The Snake-Charmer." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Charles E. Ford's Comic Opera Company. "Billee Taylor." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposit Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Detroit Clubs at 3:30 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WHITTIER POST, NO. 1, G. A. R.—All comrades are requested to meet at G. A. R. Hall Sunday, May 21, at 8 a. m., to attend the funeral of J. H. O'Brien. Cars to Calvary. Comrades of other posts are invited.

HESPERIA LODGE NO. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge to be held at the hall corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. Saturday evening, May 20, at 7½ o'clock. M. D. RAPP, Secretary.
CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

CLOUDY weather, rain, and stationary or lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

IN a letter to a Washington paper Guiteau draws a parallel between his coming execution and the crucifixion of Christ, asserting that in the one case as in the other the wrath of God will descend upon the Nation. The assassin wants unconditional pardon or nothing, and if he gets the pardon proposes to lecture under the auspices of some religious body or bureau. The reflection that the latter contingency will not arise compensates even for the prophecy of calamitous consequences.

IN the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield yesterday a spirited discussion arose on a resolution condemning the desecration of the Sabbath by the running of railroad trains on that day. In the course of the talk it was made plain that the railroad companies are not the only sinners in this regard, but that the practice of running Sunday trains is to a considerable extent the result of a demand by religious bodies for transportation to and from large religious gatherings on the Lord's Day.

YESTERDAY there was received in this city a consignment of twenty-five cars of wheat from St. Louis to be inspected here and shipped hence by lake to New York. Another consignment of the same number of cars of wheat from the same place and having the same destination will arrive this morning. It would seem that the river barges are not running, or that the water in the jetties is insufficient, or that it is at last rightly understood at St. Louis that the natural as well as the cheapest route for wheat to market is through Chicago.

THERE will be no duel between Senator Williams and Representative Blackburn, both of Kentucky. A deadly affront and sanguinary issue was pending between the two, but it appears that Blackburn's thirst for gore was not so great as his desire to go to a horse race, and so, rather than miss the send-off, he consented to a hasty adjustment, and got away in time to see the favorit win and cash his pool tickets. How much blood might have been spilled if the race had come off the day before and the fiery Blackburn had bet on the wrong horse, is a thing to shudder at in the contemplation thereof.

SOMETHING very much in the nature of a panic struck the petroleum market yesterday in Bradford and Pittsburg, the cause being the development in Warren County, Pennsylvania, of two new wells, located about seven miles apart, and having a combined flow of nearly 1,000 barrels per day. The announcement of this fact caused a big drop in the price of crude petroleum, the market falling from 69¾ cents per barrel down to 65 cents in Bradford, and from 70 to 68 cents in Pittsburg. The volume of the speculative dealings which took place at Bradford was unprecedented, sales of 2,993,000 barrels being recorded yesterday, the largest ever known.

PUBLIC expectation regarding the will of the late Cadwallader C. Washburn, whose estate will reach about $2,500,000 in value, will not be disappointed. A man so munificent during his days of health and strength was certain to make provision in his will for public bequests upon an equally munificent scale. The will was filed for probate at La Crosse yesterday, and although its provisions are not made public officially it is known that among Gov. Washburn's numerous bequests is one of $50,000 for a free public library in La Crosse, and another of $375,000 to establish at Minneapolis a memorial half-orphan asylum, to be called the Washburn Asylum, as a tribute to the memory of the noble mother of a noble family of sons. These donations, together with those made before his death, swell the aggregate of Gov. Washburn's public gifts and bequests to an amount exceeding $500,000.

THE Senate passed the Five Per Cent bill yesterday by a vote of 23 to 17. There was a bare quorum present, the horse-races proving more attractive to the honorable Senators than musty discussions about military land-warrants. The stubborn opposition to the bill in the Senate is understood to mean that it will not even be considered during the present session by the Lower House. The nineteen States interested (California being included by an amendment) have considerably less than half the whole representation in the House. A stubborn minority of one-third would be sufficient to postpone consideration of the bill. The Senate bill will be carried over into the next session, when it may be favorably acted upon, as a similar bill has once passed the House. But if the measure should fail altogether in this Congress, it will be revived under more favorable circumstances in the Forty-eighth Congress. The States interested will have a majority of the House in that body, and the Senate will not be less favorable to it than it is now. It seems to be a mere question of time, therefore, when this bill will become a law.

THE pretense set up by the Democrats that they are opposing the consideration of the contested-election cases in order to assure a prompt disposal of the appropriation bills and general legislation is a very transparent sham. The Democrats are unwilling to allow the Southern Republican members to be seated who were fairly elected but fraudulently counted out because they know that such action will encourage the Republican constituencies in the South to renewed efforts under the assurance that they shall not be deprived of representation in Congress by means of violence and fraud. If the Democrats succeed to any extent in pushing aside the election cases the blame will rest not merely upon them, but upon the Republicans also. In these election cases the Republicans can count upon the votes of the Greenbackers and Readjusters with as much certainty as upon those of the men who were elected as Republicans, and then they have a majority of from fourteen to twenty votes. It is their own fault, therefore, if they fail to have a quorum when these cases come up for consideration. Whenever the Republicans can muster a quorum the Democrats will be powerless to filibuster; the refusal of the latter to vote will not then avail them. The Democrats in their threats of filibustering rely mainly upon the alleged inability of the Republicans to muster a quorum; but such inability will be due to indifference and absenteeism. Upon an occasion of this kind it is the imperative duty of every Republican member to be in his seat, and those who are not will be called to account in terms that will arouse their constituents to indignation and resentment, and probably result in the return of other members who will be willing at least to answer to their names when the roll of Congress shall be called.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BANK-CHARTER BILL.

The National-Bank Charter bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 125 to 67. One hundred and five Republicans and twenty Democrats voted for it. Three Republicans, eight Greenbackers, and fifty-six Democrats voted against it. The majority is decisive, and the bill goes to the Senate in time to be acted upon. It may be amended in many particulars, but in some shape it will become a law.

The Cannon amendment will be subjected to a searching review in the Senate Finance Committee. If it shall pass muster there it will not be regarded by the country as a dangerous innovation. Members seem to be in doubt about it. Some believe it will cause a violent contraction of the currency by causing the small banks having from $30,000 to $50,000 worth of high-priced bonds on deposit to sell off all their holdings down to the $10,000 limit and retire their circulation accordingly. Others believe that the amendment will result in the organization of a multitude of new banks having a small capital, and in this way keep the volume of National-banking currency about as at present.

The Cannon amendment was the only one adopted in opposition to the recommendations of the Banking and Currency Committee. The committee itself accepted the Hammond amendment concerning the jurisdiction of United States courts over suits brought for or against the banks. The committee also accepted, with modifications, Randall's suggestion as to the limitation of the power of the banks to withdraw their circulation suddenly or in large quantities without notice. These amendments were adopted in the House by large majorities.

The chief work of yesterday was the adoption of another amendment offered by Crapo, the object of which was stated by him to be—first, to fix the limit of circulation to which any bank may be entitled at 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited when the bonds are above par, at 90 per cent of their face value if they should fall below par. In the latter event the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled to call in the circulation of the banks having their full allowance until the amount held by each should be less than 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds deposited. But whatever the premium on the bonds may be the banks can never take out more than 90 per cent of their par value. The second object of the amendment, as stated by Crapo, was to abolish the distinction between large and small banks as to the amount of circulation they may take out by repealing Secs. 5,171 and 5,176 of the Revised Statutes. Under the present law no banking association organized subsequent to July 12, 1870, may have a circulation in excess of $500,000. Many associations organized prior to that date have a larger circulation. They are, however, restricted to a certain percentage of circulation in proportion to capital. Associations organized before 1870, with less than $500,000 capital, can now take out circulating notes amounting to 90 per cent of their capital; associations of the same class having over $500,000 capital and less than $1,000,000 are allowed 80 per cent of circulation; those having over $1,000,000 and less than $3,000,000 are allowed 75 per cent; and those having over $3,000,000 capital are allowed 60 per cent of their circulating notes. The new Crapo amendment sweeps away all these distinctions between old and new, large and small banks; and permits any association to take out 90 per cent in notes of the value of the bonds deposited by it.

The management of this bill in the House has reflected credit upon the Banking and Currency Committee, and especially upon its Chairman, Mr. Crapo, who has shown a thorough mastery of the subject, and skill and tact in putting the merits of the several propositions before the House. He was defeated only in the matter of the Cannon amendment. The majority as a whole is entitled to much praise for the unflagging support it has given the committee, and the energy with which it has pushed the subject through.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS-BANK BILL.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Post-Offices, Gen. Bingham, of Philadelphia, has abandoned the hope of having the Postal-Savings Bill considered at this session of Congress. The committee, with great difficulty, obtained one day for the consideration of bills prepared by it. When the day came, a question of higher privilege occupied it to the exclusion of post-office business. The order was not a continuing one, and the rights of the committee expired with the legislative day. It will be impossible for the committee to obtain another assignment during the session. There is no reason to believe that any of the measures recommended by it will be acted upon, favorably or otherwise.

The Postal-Savings bill was included in the business which the committee had decided to press to an early consideration. This bill was carefully matured. The advice of experts in the Post-Office Department had been taken. The report of the committee accompanying the bill was a studious and valuable compendium of facts relating to the subject. It contained a survey of the experience of all the countries that have introduced the system. It is probably the best short document extant relating to postal savings-banks.

The bill has met with some opposition from interested persons. Flower, of New York, who defeated Astor, is a private banker. He is bitterly hostile to the bill. When it was proposed to give the committee another day for the consideration of its business Flower said he would agree if this Postal-Savings bill should be excepted, but not otherwise. When questioned on the subject he said he was opposed to the bill because the Government would have no means of investing the money it should derive from this source, and because it was better for the farmers to have banking institutions maintained in their midst that would lend them money on mortgages. These reasons are insufficient. The Government could invest savings deposits, according to the terms of the bill, in approved State securities, if it did not have bonds of its own available for the purpose. Moreover, the existence of a system of postal savings-banks would not prevent the farmers from borrowing money as they do now on mortgage security. The objection of Flower is better explained by the fact that the State of New York has ninety savings-banks, having more than 1,000,000 depositors and $387,000,000 of deposits.

There is some opposition in Massachusetts and other New England States to the postal savings-bank system. There are 422 savings-banks in the New England States, the average being one for every 9,400 inhabitants. Their deposits for the year 1880 were $375,000,000, while the deposits of the National banks of the same section were but $142,000,000. The average amount of each account in New England is $325. The average sum per capita of population is $96.65. The average for New York per capita is $77.36. It is not surprising that New England and New York have combined to defeat this bill. The distribution of savings-banks in 1880 was as follows:

New England States	422
Middle States	181
Southern States	5
Western States and Territories	50
Total	658

The New England and New York Representatives, or a majority of them, have assumed that the postal savings-system would ruin the private banks. This is probably a mistake. In Great Britain and Ireland the accumulated capital of the private savings-banks amounted to $10,000,000 more in 1876 than in 1860, when the postal system was established. The effect of the latter has been to encourage habits of thrift among the people, and to make the private banks repositories for large accounts, which the Government refuses to take. No depositor in Great Britain may have more than $750, exclusive of interest, standing to his credit. The limit proposed in the Lacey bill, pending in Congress, is $500. Mr. Charles Dibdin, one of the principal officers of the British Post-Office Bank, says: "We do not do any harm to the really well-managed 'old' banks, but we are the means of shutting up the bad ones."

The interests of New England and New York would not suffer by the bill, but whether they would or not is not the most important question. The remainder of the country, in which private-savings institutions have been discredited, need this bill and demand its passage. In the Southern States there are but five savings banks; in the Western States, exclusive of California, there are thirty-four. The private banks have proved to be so untrustworthy that the people prefer to hoard their money, or, in some cases, to spend it foolishly, rather than confide it to any irresponsible savings institution. If the Government should establish postal depositories untold millions now hidden away, kept out of circulation, and earning no interest, would be brought to light and made to serve some useful purpose. The interest of the West and South in the bill is so strong that they should combine in favor of it, as New England and New York have apparently combined against it.

OHIO STALWARTISM.

The coarse vulgarity and impudence of the "Stalwart" interview reproduced in Gary's Cleveland (O.) correspondence of a few days ago are a disgrace to the "Stalwart" faction of the Republican party of that State. According to that interview, the "Stalwart" theory is that spoils is the sole object of politics in any party. The suggestion of a higher motive of political action elicits a cynical sneer or evokes an open charge of hypocrisy. The despair of the situation is that the spoils-hunting Stalwart not only has himself no motive except office, but he honestly believes that nobody has any higher motive than spoils of office. He is so steeped in the spoils idea that he can conceive of no other motive for political faith and action.

Thus the Ohio politician of the Gary interview at once assumes that President Arthur, with the National budget of patronage in hand, can easily mold the Republican party to his will. It is not claimed that Arthur had any inherent strength with Republicans before his accession to the Presidency or that he gained any in the act of succeeding to the office; but in the opinion of the Stalwart the simple fact of his holding the Presidential office, with the power to dispense its patronage, is sufficient to enable him to control its destinies with an iron hand. Note the arrogant, dictatorial spirit of the Ohio Stalwart—"There ain't much Half-Breed in this Administration, is there? Didn't I tell you that Arthur was going to run things to suit himself and promote the interest of his friends? You thought somebody was going to be terribly hurt by such a course, didn't you? Well, you see that the world still moves, and there is more harmony in the party than there has been for years. Oh these kickers have a great deal to say, but for business they ain't worth a d—n."

This vulgar, profane language, this combination of ignorance and impudence, this coarse audacity, this insulting tone, this blind assumption of a degree of "harmony" which has no existence, this air of the footpad who holds a pistol to the head of his victim and demands his money or his life—all these are characteristic of the present assumed Stalwart leadership of the Republican party. But this is a kind of leadership to which the Republican party has never in the whole course of its history submitted. It has often been threatened with such a leadership but it has always repudiated and spurned it with loathing and scorn. It has never long endured bullies and truncheon-flourishers, and it will not endure them now.

According to this Ohio Stalwart of the Gary interview dispensing offices leads directly to the control of the State. Thus Pennsylvania is to be given over to Cameron, and New York, by and by, to Conkling, and so on. And of Ohio the truncheon flourisher of the interview says, "I am here! As Louis the XIV. said 'I am the State!'"

It is the misfortune of this class of persons that they are too indolent to study history, and too dull to understand its lessons even if they should read it.

The Republican party has been substantially in power twenty-one years, but during this long period the spoils faction has only ruled it four years and six months—the second term of Grant and the first six months of Arthur's term.

The politicians and spoilsmen were opposed to Lincoln in 1860 and 1864. They were opposed to Grant in 1868, and only accepted him to keep him out of the hands of the Democracy. During his first term they tried him and found him satisfactory, and accordingly dictated his second nomination in 1872. This is the only instance in which the politico-spoils faction of the Republican party have controlled its Presidential nomination. In 1876 they desired Grant, but were intimidated in advance by party action in many States, and looked about for other Presidential timber. They were defeated with Hayes, and they never ceased to denounce him with all the bitterness of personal hatred. In 1880 they returned to Grant and made a desperate struggle for a third term. They were defeated with Garfield, and they hated him not less than they had hated Hayes, but were more temperate in expressing their feelings because their hate was mingled with fear of the Great Commoner.

It is a curious fact that Republican party salvation always comes from the quarter farthest removed from that of the spoilsmen who call themselves Stalwarts. They despised Hayes, and drove him into the camp of the "kickers"; but it was Hayes' prudent, moderate Administration that saved the day in 1881. They hated Blaine, but it was Blaine's tremendous contest for the Presidency in 1880 that made Garfield's nomination possible, and rendered party success sure.

The Republican party has never been controlled by patronage for any great length of time, and it never will be while it retains enough virtue and vitality to win a battle. When it shall become the tool of a man or a coterie of men—a thing to be bought and sold, the stepping-stone for a mean personal ambition—it will cease to be an important factor in public affairs. The country will fling it off as a man casts aside a worn-out garment.

THE MODERN METHUSELAHS.

The gathering of the old settlers of Chicago to receive the graceful hospitalities of the Calumet Club on Thursday evening was not only interesting from the sentimental and old associations point of view, but it was unique in that its parallel cannot be found in any other city of this country or of the world. Where else can four or five hundred of the pioneers and founders of a great city meet together of a night and renew old ties and tell the old stories of early days? A gathering of the original settlers of other cities would be a ghostly crowd, whose *locum habitans* could be found nowhere else than in the graveyard, but Chicago can turn out nearly 500 hale and hearty old fellows, full of life and vigor, many of whom bid fair to go through the century and get a peep at the next before they say good-by to the city that has grown up about them like an Arabian Night's palace. In what other city of 600,000 people is it possible for such an assemblage to gather? There were the men who built the first houses, hotels, and mills; the men who first went into business here; the men who laid out the streets, who carried the mails, who started the newspapers, built the churches and schools, helped defend the city against the Indians, started the first vessels, steamers, and locomotives. In Mr. Wentworth's own words: "Call over every minute of time from 1813 to the present hour, and there is some one here tonight to represent each minute, as a participant in the works of that minute, that have been handed down to us. The personal history of Chicago is all here tonight." Is not this unique?

And what a city has grown up around these men! What a great overspreading tree has come up from the seeds they planted in such apparently uncongenial and unprofitable soil! When they came here each one of them knew every one else. In their lifetime a vast city has grown up around them. The little sluggish bayou, penetrating through morasses and the bare, bleak outlying prairies, is now crowded with business along all its branches. The two or three little streets near the mouth of the river have grown into thousands, stretching for miles to every point of the compass, and solidly built up, and crowded and choked with their great tides of humanity. The old-fashioned coach that sluggishly toiled across the prairies with the mails and passengers has given place to rushing trains, endlessly coming and going, night and day, over the complicated network of railroads that unites this city with every part of the United States. The little grist mills have moved away to make room for the huge elevators, and the primitive log taverns have been superseded by the largest and handsomest hotels in the world. It was a great day in Chicago in 1835 when Abram Gale's good wife got a piano all the way from Boston, and next week we have the May Festival with some of the greatest artists in the world summoned from Europe to come here and sing. It was not until a year after the piano arrived that the first steamboat went up the South Branch, and now its waters are jammed with vessels trying to carry away the products of the Great West. There is but one city in the United States—San Francisco—at all comparable with Chicago in these regards, but San Francisco is younger and smaller, and was built upon the basis of gold and its extraordinary inducements, while Chicago offered nothing more attractive as the site of a great city than a muddy, stagnant bayou, with outlying swamps, and bare, unbroken, flat prairie as far as the eye could reach.

One of the most cheerful features of this gathering was the sturdiness and vigor of the old settlers. They did not come together at the summons of their hospitable younger brethren with the cry of the old Roman gladiators, "Morituri salutamus." It was as men about to live, and to keep on living, that they saluted the young gentlemen of the Calumet Club. They have no thought of going yet, or of being enumerated among the dotards. They have not even what one of our contemporaries so aptly calls "the senility of old age." They are full of the Chicago spirit, and all at work building up the city with the same vigor that characterizes their juniors. They have got a great deal to do before they are called hence, and the good year of Our Lord 1900 will find many of them here and doing something. It is a very graceful thing for the Calumet Club to gather the old fellows together once a year, give them a good supper, and listen to their yarns, but why always the old fellows? Why not give the old girls a chance? Have they not done their share in building up Chicago? Would not their reminiscences be equally interesting? Why does not the club show its gallantry and give the old ladies a chance to gossip cheerily about its hospitable fireside as to the babies, the fashions, the cookery, the sewing-circles, the choirs, the servant-girls, and all the little odds and ends of the household economy of the early days in Chicago? Certainly their stories would be just as interesting as those of the old gentlemen, and they might possibly throw some light upon the youthful character of their consorts. The gentlemen of the Calumet Club would do a very gracious and certainly a very graceful thing if they would allow their ladies to take possession of their rooms and give the old settleresses a reception and a good cup of tea over their knitting.

THE TAX ON SUGAR.

In 1857 the tariff rates then in force averaged less than 25 per cent, and the revenue being greater than was needed by the Treasury, Congress, to escape the danger of extravagant appropriations from an excessive income, passed a law reducing the rates of tariff duties to about 14 per cent on those articles paying duties. This reduction was accomplished by the large additions to the free list, and by a reduction in other cases of the rates of duty. During that discussion there were no sectional or party divisions, the bill being supported by Republicans as well as Democrats, and by New England men as well as Southern men. While this bill was under discussion, Mr. Schuyler Colfax, representing an Indiana district, and himself a Republican, proposed an amendment to that part of the bill relating to the tax on sugar, and he stated the circumstances leading him to make that motion, which statement describes the situation at this time with great exactness; the difference being that now the evil calling for the remedy proposed by him exists in a greatly exaggerated form. Mr. Colfax explained the case and suggested the remedy by saying:

> The first tariff adopted by our Government levied a duty of 1 cent per pound on brown sugar. Specific duties were levied in 1790, 1795, 1797, and in 1800, increasing at least to 2½ cents per pound on all grades of brown sugar, and on loaf to 5 cents per pound.
>
> In 1846 the duties still stood at 2½ cents per pound on all importations of brown sugar, when the tariff of that year reduced it as they supposed to 30 per cent *ad valorem*, the effect of which, however, has been, by the increase of price, to increase the duty over the amount then sought to be lowered. I propose, now, to reduce the burden imposed upon the consumers of sugar one-half by changing the tariff upon it from an *ad-valorem* rate, which increases its cost, now 3 cents per pound, to a specific duty of 1½ cents per pound on brown and 2 cents on loaf. This will reduce the revenue as much as two-thirds of the whole assortment of free articles recommended by the Ways and Means Committee, and at the same time work no injury to any interest in the Union.
>
> The City of New Orleans in 1856 imported of foreign sugar for consumption 25,000,000 pounds, a fact which is certainly full of significance in its bearings on this question.
>
> Another fact, also remarkable in its character, is that the duties paid on our imports of foreign sugar during the last year amount to a considerably greater sum than it would have cost to purchase at Havana all the sugar raised in our whole country during that twelvemonth. In a word, that it would have been cheaper for the United States to have abolished the duty and given every sugar-producer in the Republic a bounty of the total value of the crop.
>
> Now, when your Treasury is overflowing, and you know not what to do with your money, is the very time of all others when you can try the experiment of cheapening sugar without the slightest hazard to your National finances.

Every word of this speech is as applicable to the condition of the tariff and of the country today as it was when made twenty-five years ago.

The tariff of 1882 imposes a duty on sugar ranging from 57 to 86 per cent. The duty on refined sugar is from three and one-half to five cents per pound, and prohibits importation. The bulk of sugar imported into this country is of the grade whose cost where grown is four and one-half cents per pound. The duty on this is two cents per pound, plus 25 per cent, or an average total of two and one-fourth cents per pound. This sugar, which is the great bulk of what is imported, is taken to the refiners, who, after a liberal adulteration of it with glucose and other ingredients, sell it to the public at the prices fixed by the refiners' combination. The "refining" process as has been judicially ascertained consists in washing out the coloring by which the sugar is blackened so as to permit it to be imported at a less rate of duty than the actual quality of the sugar is taxed by the tariff. Sugar really requiring to be refined should be imported at one cent per pound; brown sugar, fit for use without further refining, should be imported for two cents, and the superior grades at three cents per pound, which would be about one-half the present rates, and would enable the public to get pure brown sugar for general domestic uses without paying enormous tolls to the refiners, and being compelled to use the present adulterated article which is exclusively for sale in the market.

But there is sugar produced in Louisiana, and, as in 1857, "protection" extends its mantle over that infant industry. It is safe to assume that the tariff is protective beyond the wants of revenue to the extent of one and a half cents per pound—that is, because of the tariff the Louisiana sugar-grower receives annually one and a half cents per pound more from the consumer for his sugar than he would if the tariff did not levy that much additional tax on all the sugar brought into the country to compete with him. Of course the protective tax is paid on all the sugars imported for consumption, and it becomes important to the whole public to know how much they pay on this great article of food to protect the "American labor" engaged in producing sugar in Louisiana.

Fortunately, this is a matter easily ascertained. The report of the United States Agricultural Department states the average production of sugar in Louisiana at 100,000 tons, which at 2,000 pounds per ton is equal to 200,000,000 pounds of sugar per year.

The United States Treasury reports that in the year ending June 30, 1881, there were imported into the United States, exclusive of molasses, tank sirups, etc., no less than 1,869,181,897 pounds of sugar. Add to this the 200,000,000 pounds produced in Louisiana and the total weight of sugar consumed in the year was 2,069,181,897 pounds.

Taking only one and a half cents per pound for the protection of the producers of American sugar, and allowing all the rest for revenue, we find the total sum of tax collected for "protection" to be $31,037,728, of which exactly $3,000,000 is collected directly by the planters and sugar-growers of Louisiana. In order to put these sugar-growers in a position to collect $3,000,000 more for their crop than they would if the rate of tax on imported sugar were reduced, the consumers of sugar thoughout the United States are subjected to an annual tax in excess of what is needed for revenue of $31,037,728.

If Mr. Colfax was right, as he unquestionably was, twenty-five years ago, in saying it would be cheaper to reduce the tax on sugar and buy the whole crop of Louisiana and pay the planters a large bounty, how much truer is it now, when the whole sugar crop of that State is equal only to one-tenth of the annual consumption of the country?

The representatives of Louisiana in Congress, and sympathetically those of other Southern States, are stanch friends of protection. Their votes are solid for McKinley's 150 per cent tax on steel, barbed wire, and cotton ties, and for every other scandalous tax which Northern protectionists may demand, even to the extent of a tax on the quinine collected of the afflicted people of the fever-stricken districts. For the comparative pittance they realize of the sugar bounty they vote resolutely to tax the breakfast table of every family in the land.

THE CURRENCY OF THE FUTURE.

The paper printed in the latest number of the *North American Review* on "The Currency of the Future" is attracting a good deal of attention because it is from the pen of the Hon. William B. Allison, Chairman of the United States Senate Finance Committee. The discussion of this subject is based upon the anticipation of a total extinguishment of the public debt, in which event there will be no United States bonds to use as security for the circulating notes of the National banks. Before this time comes it will be necessary to arrange for some other form of security for the National-bank issues, or to take away from the banks the privilege of issuing notes, and in that case to furnish a substitute for such issue.

This question has scarcely the urgency which is attached to it by those disposed to discuss it. The bonded debt of the Government is something more than $1,500,000,000, and it is not to be expected that the rate of reduction during the past few years will be maintained in the future. Either taxation will be reduced or a large part of the surplus revenues will be squandered. The increase of expenditures for pensions to $100,000,000 per annum, and the inauguration of Mississippi River schemes that will devour all the way from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000, are alone sufficient to denote a material abatement in the extinguishment of the public debt. If, on the other hand, the demagogs secure a repeal of the whisky tax, or a tremendous reduction of the taxes on both whisky and tobacco, then from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of annual revenue will be sacrificed. If the demagogs be defeated in this undertaking then there will be some chance for securing a reduction of the customs taxes on the necessaries of life to the same extent. In either case the Government revenues from taxation are likely to fall off within the near future, and it will not be possible to keep on paying off the debt at a rate far in excess of the requirements of the Sinking-Fund law. If the debt should be paid at the rate of $50,000,000 a year it would require thirty years to cancel it, and it is much more than likely that the rate of payment will be reduced below that figure within a few years. Indeed, it is not at all unlikely that when the debt shall be cut down to a certain figure it may be funded at the lowest rate of interest into permanent bonds as a basis for banking and trust institutions.

There are other considerations which indicate that there will be no serious embarrassment for want of currency in case the banks shall be deprived of the privilege of issuing notes. The demand for actual currency may be expected to decrease in the future as it has in the past with the growth of new facilities for exchange through banking institutions and clearing-houses. If the Legal-Tender act be allowed to remain undisturbed there may always be a fund of $400,000,000 of debt-paying currency in the country. This currency may be increased by the issue of Government certificates of deposit for coin and Treasury notes based upon the Government surplus. Even if the banks should cease to issue currency within a few years the maintenance of the double standard in this country, the product of the American mines, and the power of the Government to supply a paper currency based upon specie would be ample to protect the country from any money famine.

The most sensible and practical of Senator Allison's suggestions is the recommendation that the Government shall issue gold certificates, dollar for dollar, for all gold brought to it and deposited with it for the redemption of such certificates upon demand. Mr. Allison introduced a bill early in the present session of Congress, we believe, looking to this practice, but it seems to have been lost sight of under the pressure of less important schemes. It is incomprehensible why gold certificates are not issued by the Government upon the deposit of the metal in quality and quantity corresponding to the requirements of law for the weight of gold coin. Certainly no better nor safer form of paper currency could be desired than that certifying the deposit of a certain amount of gold—whether $10, $20, $50, $100, or $1,000—in the hands of the Government for safe-keeping. There has been some mysterious opposition to the scheme, dating from John Sherman's administration of the Treasury, but no reason for it has ever been assigned. What is the objection to it? Such certificates would be as convenient as National-bank notes and as safe as the coin itself; indeed, the certificates in circulation would be safer than the gold, for they would be less liable to loss, theft, wear, and tear. They would command absolute popular confidence until the Government vaults should be robbed or the Government itself should begin to misappropriate the deposits.

Senator Allison will do much better to urge the gold certificates upon Congress than to agitate the suggestions which he makes in the *North American Review* for substituting some other system of security for the National-bank notes of issue. He is of opinion that ultimately individual liability must take the place of National bonds as security for the circulating notes. To make such security satisfactory he would have every individual shareholder in a National bank liable for the entire obligations of the bank—the Scotch system—and institute certain judicial scrutiny over subscriptions to bank stock to ascertain the solvency and resources of the shareholder after the manner of approving sureties. He would then limit the issue of circulating notes to one-half the capital of each bank, except that an additional issue might be made upon the actual deposit of coin. The fatal defect in this or any other substitute for the present system is that it dispenses with the Government guarantee of redemption which is now attached to every National-bank note. No system of individual liability can take the place of such security. The American people, having become accustomed during twenty years to a currency which is absolutely protected against individual failures, will not be satisfied with notes which rely for redemption upon the solvency and honesty of individual guarantors, no matter what the conditions of the guaranty may be. When the United States bonds shall no longer be available as security for National-bank circulation, then the banks must either cease to issue circulating notes or such notes must be based upon the actual deposit of coin. From this time on the people of this country will always demand a par currency, absolutely secured by the Government faith and an adequate redemption fund in specie.

THE provisions of the Lacey Postal-Savings bill are briefly summarized by the House Post-Office Committee thus:

> The bill under consideration provides, in substance, that none but money-order post-offices can be authorized to receive deposits. No single deposit can be less than 10 cents nor more than $100. No more than $100 can be deposited by one person within any period of thirty days. The amount due a depositor is limited to $500. Money deposited is to be immediately forwarded to some Government depository by the Postmaster who receives it, and invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in interest-bearing securities, issued or guaranteed by the United States, and if these cannot be purchased without loss to the depository, then in approved State securities. The amount of each depositor is to be kept at the Central Depository in Washington, where interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum is computed and credited. All withdrawals are by the checks issued under authority of the Postmaster-General. The expenses of the system are to be paid from the profits of the business.

This is a prudent and business-like plan. It deserves the consideration and approval of the House. If any of its details are objectionable, they can be altered. The difficulty is that the opposition in the House is not directed toward details, but against the bill as a whole. Now, the system of postal-savings banks in other countries can no longer be regarded as experimental. Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, the Cape of Good Hope, Italy, Belgium, Japan, and the Netherlands have postal-savings banks in successful operation. France has authorized the introduction of the system, but the report of the first year's work has not yet been made public. It is only a question of time when the United States shall have such a system. The Eastern Representatives would do well to bow to the inevitable, and accept the bill with a good grace.

THE tramp question has come up in the English Parliament, and a bill has been offered to put these nuisances under the same regulations as the ordinary pauper. The London *Standard*, however, does not believe that any such legislation will reach them, as they belong to one of the oldest guilds in Christendom, and for ages have survived the stocks and the gallows and acts of Parliament. The majority of the rovers belong to a caste as old as the Brahmins. Many of them are of gypsy origin, "and numbers are dashed with that Romany blood which carries us in memory far over the plains of Asia and down the valley of the Indus to the dusky tribesmen of Sinde, from whom these irreclaimable wanderers are sprung." In describing the tramp, the *Standard* gets very poetical, and says:

> Four centuries ago Martin Luther described the tramp's ways in his "Liber Vagatorum" with the fullness of knowledge supplied by personal experience, and to this day the same character may be easily recognized on any common in Surrey, or under scores of hedgerows from Land's End to John o' Groat's. Many of their words are of German and Italian origin, demonstrating the widespread character of the fraternity. A female hawker is, for example, called a "durry nacker," from "dorf," a village, and "nachgehen," to run after; "Omee," a man, is of course the Italian "Uomo," "dorny," a landlady, is "donna," woman, and "filly," a waitress, is so self-evidently "figlia," a girl, as to require little accommodation to fall into the philologist's scheme. The antiquity of the tramp and the picturesqueness of his life have, indeed, done much to gloss over the knavishness of the one and the vileness of the other. The fire on the moorland at which the "traveler" is cooking his supper is charming to the painter, who is not concerned in the fact of the comestibles having been stolen, and the weary man who stops for a moment to look at the tramp asleep in the clover-field sighs as he thinks of Arcady without the income tax.

The *Standard's* description may apply to the English tramp, but if it does he must be a different order of being from his American brother, who is as unpoetical as he is disgusting and disreputable.

UNDER the heading "The Pennsylvania Revolt," the New York *Tribune* diagnoses the political condition of things in the Keystone State:

> Signs of coming trouble for Senator Cameron multiply in Pennsylvania. Unless all indications of public sentiment in the State are misleading, the Independents have gained strength daily since the Harrisburg Convention. Newspapers in the State which were at first inclined to think that Mr. Cameron had outwitted his opponents and had secured the nomination of a ticket which could not be defeated, are saying now that there is a veritable Independent "boom" sweeping over the State, and that the Cameron ticket has a hard fight ahead of it with a possibility of defeat in the end. Other newspapers, which proclaimed the work of the convention a great triumph for harmony, and declared the belief that all excuse for opposition had been taken away, are now begging the President to withdraw from the Senate some of the nominations which he has made at Mr. Cameron's request, and are assuring the President and Mr. Cameron that unless they are withdrawn the party will be in danger of defeat. The situation in the State at this moment is, therefore, of bad omen for the regular Republicans. They are plainly despondent, while some of their newspapers show signs of incipient panic. The Independents, on the other hand, are jubilant and confident, and are talking no longer of merely defeating the Cameron ticket, but are inclined to think they may elect one of their own. There is one Cameron Republican who takes a serene but not entirely original view of the emergency. Chairman Cooper, of the Cameron State Committee, announces it as his intention to conduct the campaign without the slightest reference to the Independents. He is going to ignore their existence. It is much easier to do the ignoring during the campaign than during the counting of the ballots.

A LETTER from "Dr." Elliott, one of Mr. Arthur's Consuls, was published a week or so ago in the Troy *Press*, and is going the rounds of the newspapers. Another of the letters of the "Doctor" is as follows, *verb. et lit.*:

> U. S. CONSULAR COMMERCE AGENCY, MORRISBURG, Canada, April 25, 1882.—I receive many Papers here from under the amerecon Flagg but haveinot Seen that Sweet Scented Sheet the Troy *Press* if you have Seen any Issu that You Think would Interest me plese Send me Copies & oblige Your old Frend.
> [Seal] A. B. ELLIOTT.
> The gazett this wek will Give You News about my arrival &c&c&c
> The amerecon Flagg floats over my office.
> A. B. E.

It has always been a matter of surprise to everybody who knows the "Doctor" how the President came to appoint him. Somebody must have recommended the "Doctor" to Mr. Arthur somewhat in the words of *Lord Dundreary*: "You ought to know my brother *Sam*. Sam's a great ahss. You'd like him!"

Both of the above letters are in possession of the Troy *Press*.

THE latest statistics issued by the Government of the exports of breadstuffs for the month of April and for the four months ending April 30 show a heavy falling off as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The exact figures for April, 1881, were $20,421,008. This sum dwindles this year to $9,635,305, or less than one-half. During the four months ending with April, 1881, we exported breadstuffs to the value of $71,570,621; the returns for this year are only $20,421,008. The decline is to be attributed to various causes. The speculation in grain which has been going on in New York and Chicago for so many months has had the effect of unsettling prices abroad and of making conservative merchants timid. Another reason is that this country has not got breadstuffs to sell in large quantities however willing the speculators might be. Southern Russia, Australia, and California supply all the wheat Western Europe needs at present. If the gambling spirit, however, did not prevail to such disastrous extent the account against us would not be as bad as it is.

THE Salvation Army in England, a band of very eccentric strolling evangelists, has come to grief through misguided and muscular zeal. The proceedings of the army amongst a certain section of the population have been so peculiar that they have occasioned much disorder, at times amounting almost to riot. The scenes of disorder at last became so frequent that the authorities forbade the Salvationists' marching in public procession. In spite of the prohibition they formed a procession and attempted a march, and the police, acting under instructions, attempted to stop them. Some of the army offered forcible resistance and were arrested and brought before police magistrates, who sentenced them to one month's imprisonment and hard labor. As the members of the army, however, are in quest of martyrdom, it may turn out that the punishment of these may do the army more good than harm.

THE sale of the Murphey and McCo[...] interests in the *Sentinel* at Milwaukee to [...] F. Isley and Charles Ray was completed [...]day afternoon, for the consideration of [...] making the *Sentinel* cost its present [...] about $120,000. The latest rumors in new[...] circles in Milwaukee are that Lute Nieman [...] August Hess, of the *Sentinel*, are to st[...] evening paper; also that the printers of th[...] have united and will soon begin the public[...] of an afternoon sheet. It is said to be [...]sured fact that the Democrats have al[...] raised $60,000 for an organ, and will increase [...] amount to $100,000.

NEW YORK *Tribune*: The remedy su[...]gested the other day by the *Tribune* for the h[...] prices of meat has, it appears, already b[...] successfully tried in Chicago. The retail bu[...]ers there, as in all Eastern cities, took advant[age] of a slight rise in cattle to run their p[...] exorbitant rates, placing the use of [...] gether beyond the reach of the poo[...] The result, as we learn from the da[...] was that the consumption of meat [...] least one-half; choice cuts, instead [...] their weight in silver, were left to gr[...] stalls, to the discomfiture of the[...] owners. This, rather than the imp[...] Texas beeves and mutton, is state[...] cause of the sudden tumble in roast[...] in Western markets. Let our New Y[...] holders for a few weeks join the so[...] Do-Withouts, and try whether a co[...] consumers is not quite as whole[...] effects as one of producers or middl[...]

CAPT. J. F. FINERTY opens up [...] this week's *Citizen* thusly:

> The half crank, half idiot who spew[...] on all creation, but particularly on [...] ican citizens, whose aggressive manl[...] to irritate him and whose persona[...] grieves him, has once more betaken [...] the congenial task of abusing, or r[...]ing, them in the columns of the Ch[...] which for some unaccountable [...] through an injudicious liberality, [...] to be made the medium of his vend[...]ing up the onslaught made on the [...] last week the *Times'* dyspeptic Ish[...] apparently irresponsible crank ma[...] York meeting held to denounce the [...] of Cavendish and Burke the occ[...] other editorial expectoration, com[...] of the poison of his own crazed [...] favored by that prejudice and h[...] vulgar and criminal natures fee[...] honest, the pure, and the manly.

SOME additional experiments [...] made in London to test the value [...] method of preserving carcasses by [...] of boracic-acid. At a dinner where [...] been preserved in this way for fort[...] and roast joints were served; the m[...] its natural juiciness and flavor, a[...] from any taint or taste of the anti[...]ical which had been used. Five or [...] of the boracic-acid seems to be suff[...] serve a carcass of a sheep of eight[...] pounds. The antiseptic is used by [...] into a vein while the animal, thoug[...] a blow on the head, is still alive, an[...] of the heart is relied upon to pum[...] every part of the body into which [...] system ramifies.

IN the month of April there ar[...] timore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Mi[...] Orleans, New York, Passamaquodd[...]phia, and San Francisco 106,823 p[...] whom 104,274 were immigrants, [...] months ended April 30, 1882, the nu[...] migrants landed at those ports was [...]

PERSONALS.

Herbert Spencer is again do[...] and has been compelled to aban[...] templated visit to America.

Exercises in memory of Lon[...] be held at Bowdoin College, his alm[...]ing the Commencement week in Ju[...]

President Arthur was accomp[...] yachting trip with Mr. Bennett [...] Wadsworth, the lady to whom he i[...]gaged.

Georgia claims a genuine B[...] man 100 years old, who has had se[...] has killed them all. A Southern [...] adds that "he has not yet been [...] but the officers are tracking hi[...] mountains."

A Washington corresponde[...] Mrs. Blaine as having the best po[...] for the wife of a public man—ju[...] diality, just enough dignity. S[...] the ex-Empress Eugénie never [...] French court—namely: how to s[...] proper degree of recognition to e[...] greets.

Mrs. M. M. Ricker, who wa[...] Saturday to the bar of the Distric[...] "passed," says a United States [...] best examination among sevent[...] all men but herself. She was f[...]ticularly well versed in the law o[...] a branch supposed to be beyond [...] female intellect."

Ernst Haeckel, Germany's g[...] Darwin, is now in Egypt, on his [...] Ceylon. During his four mon[...] island his explorations were fav[...]tionally fine weather. The faun[...] did not meet his expectations; [...] he speaks only in terms of unqu[...]tion and delight.

Congressman Crapo's curio[...] had, it is said, the following [...] Puritan times a French bark w[...] the Cape Cod coast, and all on b[...] save one little boy. Him the [...] rescued, and dubbed, because o[...] and French origin, Rufus Crapo[...] that little waif the present mem[...] Massachusetts District is in the [...] tion of direct descent.

Boston *Globe*: On St. Vale[...] city doctor committed a folly of [...]ditional missive to three charm[...] young girls. Having a facile pen[...] big bruin sanding erect and reg[...]rious wonder three little ducks. [...] fort he afterward asked the b[...] three demoiselles what she th[...] ducks were saying to the bear. [...] Quack! quack! quack!" came [...]sponse.

Richard King, known all o[...] the West as "The Cattle Kin[...] swarthy Irishman, with a lim[...] lameness is due to the careless w[...] broken leg was set. His floc[...] goats, his herds of cattle an[...] horses and mules are estimated [...] all. His ranch, the Santa Gertru[...] five miles in length and inclu[...] whole of two counties in South[...]

The will of the late John [...] wealthy California pioneer, con[...]ing: "I wish it understood t[...] clear, level-headed sense and k[...] am about, and I don't want any [...]yer business fooling around m[...] his half brothers and sisters h[...] was a chasm during life; let it [...] death. This deathbed repentan[...]ing of old wrongs is all in yo[...] than hypocrisy. I don't want [...] preacher of any kind at my fu[...] sons shall do the entire work [...] and I never flocked together in [...]

The illness which now thre[...] Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of the M[...]pal Church, at his home in St. [...] primarily caused by stepping [...] in the sidewalk while on his [...] that city last January. The sl[...] ankle which he then received [...] inconvenience him; but three [...] as he was again entering chur[...] joint was a second time inj[...] set in, accompanied by infla[...] spite careful medical attendan[...] typhoid-fever followed, from [...] suffering. The injured limb h[...] a mere skeleton, and the Bish[...] in an unconscious stupor most [...]

London *Truth*: A disagre[...] took place at Windsor during [...] visitors to London after the [...] The special train was full, with [...] some places in one of the carr[...] Gentlemen-at-Arms. Count K[...]trian Ambassador, who was loo[...] himself and Countess Karoly[...] allowed to enter the carria[...]emptorily refused, two of th[...] Arms saying that the carriage [...] reserved for their corps. In v[...]plained who he was, and urged [...] count of the Countess. Nothi[...]riors, and at length he said h[...] circumstance to the comman[...] who, he felt assured, would d[...] conduct. He did not, howev[...] Frederick Leighton, having [...]curred, mentioned it to the [...] who, very naturally, was exce[...]

Mr. Oscar Wilde delivered [...] York on "Art Decoration," la[...] funny account of his reform[...]forts in Leadville, where he [...]boring. In all his travels, he s[...] dressed men he has seen have [...] miners. "Their wide-brim[...] shaded their faces from the s[...] them from the rain, and the [...] far the most beautiful piece o[...]vented, may well be dwelt on [...] Their high boots, too, were se[...]ful. They only wore what wa[...] therefore beautiful. As I look[...] not help thinking with regret [...] these picturesque miners shou[...] fortunes, and would go East t[...] the abomination of modern f[...] So concerned was he at th[...] made some of them promi[...] come East they will "still con[...] lovely costume." The acco[...] poet gives of his reflections a[...] out in an interesting way t[...] which the reformer has to [...] that when he thought that al[...] he saw coming from the mine[...] into "ugly dollars," he becam[...] is just what makes the pi[...] miner glad.

of a slight rise in cattle to run their prices up to exorbitant rates, placing the use of meat altogether beyond the reach of the poorer classes. The result, as we learn from the daily reports, was that the consumption of meat fell off at least one-half; choice cuts, instead of bringing their weight in silver, were left to grow stale on the stalls, to the discomfiture of their too-sharp owners. This, rather than the importation of Texas beeves and mutton, is stated to be the cause of the sudden tumble in roasts and chops in Western markets. Let our New York householders for a few weeks join the society of the Do-Withouts, and try whether a combination of consumers is not quite as wholesome in its effects as one of producers or middlemen.

CAPT. J. F. FINERTY opens up a leader in this week's *Citizen* thusly:

The half crank, half idiot who spews his venom on all creation, but particularly on Irish-American citizens, whose aggressive manliness seems to irritate him and whose personal purity aggrieves him, has once more betaken himself to the congenial task of abusing, or rather scolding, them in the columns of the Chicago *Times*, which for some unaccountable reason, and through an injudicious liberality, is permitted to be made the medium of his venom. Following up the onslaught made on the Irish people last week the *Times'* dyspeptic Ishmaelite and apparently irresponsible crank makes the New York meeting held to denounce the assassination of Cavendish and Burke the occasion for another editorial expectoration, composed mostly of the poison of his own crazed person, and favored by that prejudice and hatred which vulgar and criminal natures feel toward the honest, the pure, and the manly.

SOME additional experiments have been made in London to test the value of the new method of preserving carcasses by the injection of boracic-acid. At a dinner where mutton had been preserved in this way for forty days boiled and roast joints were served; the meat retained its natural juiciness and flavor, and was free from any taint or taste of the antiseptic chemical which had been used. Five or six ounces of the boracic-acid seems to be sufficient to preserve a carcass of a sheep of eighty or ninety pounds. The antiseptic is used by injecting it into a vein while the animal, though stunned by a blow on the head, is still alive, and the action of the heart is relied upon to pump it through every part of the body into which the arterial system ramifies.

IN the month of April there arrived in Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia, and San Francisco 108,823 passengers, of whom 104,274 were immigrants. In the ten months ended April 30, 1882, the number of immigrants landed at those ports was 544,599.

PERSONALS.

Herbert Spencer is again down in health and has been compelled to abandon his contemplated visit to America.

Exercises in memory of Longfellow will be held at Bowdoin College, his alma mater, during the Commencement week in June.

President Arthur was accompanied on his yachting trip with Mr. Bennett by Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, the lady to whom he is reported engaged.

Georgia claims a genuine Bluebeard in a man 100 years old, who has had seven wives and has killed them all. A Southern paper calmly adds that "he has not yet been apprehended, but the officers are tracking him through the mountains."

A Washington correspondent describes Mrs. Blaine as having the best possible manners for the wife of a public man—just enough cordiality, just enough dignity. She knows what the ex-Empress Eugénie never learned in the French court—namely: how to show the exactly proper degree of recognition to each person she greets.

Mrs. M. M. Ricker, who was admitted on Saturday to the bar of the District of Columbia, "passed," says a United States Senator, "the best examination among seventeen applicants, all men but herself. She was found to be particularly well versed in the law of real property, a branch supposed to be beyond the reach of the female intellect."

Ernst Haeckel, Germany's great disciple of Darwin, is now in Egypt, on his way home from Ceylon. During his four months' stay in that island his explorations were favored by exceptionally fine weather. The fauna of the island did not meet his expectations; but of its flora he speaks only in terms of unqualified admiration and delight.

Congressman Crapo's curious cognomen had, it is said, the following origin: In early Puritan times a French bark was wrecked on the Cape Cod coast, and all on board were lost save one little boy. Him the sturdy colonists rescued, and dubbed, because of his red hair and French origin, Rufus Crapaud. And from that little waif the present member of the First Massachusetts District is in the seventh generation of direct descent.

Boston *Globe:* On St. Valentine's Day a city doctor committed a folly of sending the traditional missive to three charming but petite young girls. Having a facile pen, he designed a big bruin standing erect and regarding with curious wonder three little ducks. Proud of his effort he afterward asked the brightest of the three demoiselles what she thought the little ducks were saying to the bear. "Undoubtedly Quack! quack! quack!" came the instant response.

Richard King, known all over Texas and the West as "The Cattle King," is a small, swarthy Irishman, with a limping gait. His lameness is due to the careless way in which a broken leg was set. His flocks of sheep and goats, his herds of cattle and his troops of horses and mules are estimated at 500,000 head in all. His ranch, the Santa Gertrudas, is seventy-five miles in length and includes nearly the whole of two counties in Southwestern Texas.

The will of the late John T. Pentland, a wealthy California pioneer, contains the following: "I wish it understood that I am in my clear, level-headed sense and know just what I am about, and I don't want any one-horse lawyer business fooling around me." Speaking of his half brothers and sisters he says: "There was a chasm during life; let it be even wider in death. This deathbed repentance and pardoning of old wrongs is all in your eye and worse than hypocrisy. I don't want any minister or preacher of any kind at my funeral. The Masons shall do the entire work. Gospel sharps and I never flocked together muchly."

The illness which now threatens the life of Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at his home in St. Paul, Minn., was primarily caused by stepping on a loose plank in the sidewalk while on his way to church in that city last January. The slight sprain of the ankle which he then received did not seriously inconvenience him; but three weeks afterward, as he was again entering church, the weakened joint was a second time injured. Erysipelas set in, accompanied by inflammation, and despite careful medical attendance a low form of typhoid-fever followed, from which he is now suffering. The injured limb has wasted away to a mere skeleton, and the Bishop is delirious or in an unconscious stupor most of the time.

London *Truth:* A disagreeable occurrence took place at Windsor during the return of the visitors to London after the royal marriage. The special train was full, with the exception of some places in one of the carriages reserved for Gentlemen-at-Arms. Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador, who was looking for seats for himself and Countess Karolyi, requested to be allowed to enter the carriage. This was peremptorily refused, two of the Gentlemen-at-Arms saying that the carriage was one of those reserved for their corps. In vain the Count explained who he was, and urged his request on account of the Countess. Nothing moved the warriors, and at length he said he would report the circumstance to the commander of the corps, who, he felt assured, would disapprove of their conduct. He did not, however, do so; but Sir Frederick Leighton, having heard of what occurred, mentioned it to the Prince of Wales, who, very naturally, was exceedingly indignant.

Mr. Oscar Wilde delivered a lecture in New York on "Art Decoration," in which he gave a funny account of his reformatory esthetic efforts in Leadville, where he has lately been lecturing. In all his travels, he says, the only well-dressed men he has seen have been the Western miners. "Their wide-brimmed hats, which shaded their faces from the sun and protected them from the rain, and the cloak, which is by far the most beautiful piece of drapery ever invented, may well be dwelt on with admiration. Their high boots, too, were sensible and practical. They only wore what was comfortable and therefore beautiful. As I looked at them I could not help thinking with regret of the time when these picturesque miners should have made their fortunes, and would go East to assume again all the abomination of modern fashionable attire." So concerned was he at this thought that he made some of them promise that when they came East they will "still continue to wear their lovely costume." The account the sunflower poet gives of his reflections at Leadville brings out in an interesting way the difficulties with which the reformer has to contend. He says that when he thought that all the shining silver he saw coming from the mines was to be made into "ugly dollars," he became "sad." But this is just what makes the picturesque Western miner glad.

FOREIGN.

The Commons Pass the Repression Bill to a Second Reading.

Several Radicals, Including Cowen and Labouchere, Vote Against It.

Parnell Speaks, Indicating a Desire to Break Up the Land League.

Michael Turner Could Not Have Been in Dublin Saturday Night, May 6.

A Fire in the City of Lyons, France, Destroying $800,000 Worth of Property.

Communistic Riots in Russia—The Jews—Sagasta Compelled to Compromise.

THE IRISH.

THE REPRESSION BILL PASSED TO A SECOND READING.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 19.—Rather unexpectedly, the debate on the second reading of the Repression bill came to a close this afternoon, the division showing a majority of 338 in favor of the principle of the measure. The minority was composed entirely of Land-Leaguers and a few of the most advanced Radicals. The only noteworthy incident in the discussion was the emphatic declaration of Mr. Gladstone that the main basis of the bill and the motives which prompted the Government in carrying it forward with all possible energy had reference not so much to those persons of rank and station who had become victims of the fury of criminals as to the misery which had been carried far and wide among the people of Ireland by the infliction of outrages in every cruel and extreme form. The measure will be further proceeded with next Tuesday, and there is now every ground for believing that it will become a law before the House adjourns for the Whitsuntide recess.

IT SEEMS QUITE CLEAR

that the man Turner, who was arrested in New York yesterday, could not have taken part in the Dublin tragedy, inasmuch as he was booked at the Queenstown office of the Guion Line at 10 o'clock on the night of Saturday the 6th, and must have left Dublin in the afternoon to have reached Queenstown at that time.

A HOAX.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin publishes today a sensational story purporting to be a confession of one of the actors in the tragedy. The narrator prudently declines to afford any clew to his identity. The *Freeman's Journal* says that the production bears several marks of authenticity, but on this side of the channel the general belief is that the story is a hoax.

THE QUEEN

left Windsor for Balmoral at 8 o'clock tonight. Extraordinary precautions were taken to insure the safety of her Majesty. The railway station was guarded by detachments of police, and the public were entirely excluded, in accordance with a special order.

IN THE COMMONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 19.—In the course of the debate Gladstone said the bill was not founded upon a panic, nor conceived in party spirit. It was intended to meet a great crisis in a spirit approved by all loyal citizens. Gladstone denied, also, that the bill was the outcome of English resentment. He stated he had received 600 addresses from various public bodies expressing a hope that the murders would not hinder remedial legislation. The Government considers the Repression and Arrears bills inseparable, and could not consent to an abandonment or essential impairment of either. Gladstone's remarks were cheered. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the Government, when in committee, were prepared to postpone any clause to enable amendments to be brought forward.

Dillon stated that he had a letter from Patrick Egan denying the assertion of Forster relative to Sheridan, and said that Forster should either prove the truth of his statement or retract it.

Parnell hoped that with the passage of the Arrears bill and other amendments to the Land act the Land-League agitation might be ended.

Collings, Dillwyn, Storey, Thompson, Thomasson, McArthur, Cowet, Taylor, Labouchere were among the minority against the second reading of the Repression bill.

THE LORDS.

It is said the Marquis of Waterford will call attention in the House of Lords Monday to the "Kilmainham compact."

AN IRISH-AMERICAN ARRESTED.

Thomas O'Connor, an Irish-American, was arrested in Chatsworth Park, grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, at midnight last night, on the charge of being there unlawfully.

GUARDS DOUBLED.

In consequence of an anonymous Fenian threat the guards at the Government establishments at Portsmouth have been doubled.

O'SHEA VS. FORSTER.

O'Shea, Member of Parliament, writes to the papers, affirming, despite the denial of Forster, that they had been in frequent communication, and states that it was Forster who suggested the plan for O'Shea to quietly visit Kilmainham Jail.

O'Shea adds that Forster's report of their conversation is inaccurate, but O'Shea found him nervous and demoralized concerning other matters to such an extent that, in writing the order for O'Shea to visit Kilmainham Jail, he substituted another name for O'Shea.

HOLDEN, A LIBERAL,

has been elected to the late Lord Cavendish's seat in Parliament. The vote of Holden was 9,892; Gothorn Hardy, Conservative, 7,865.

EARL SPENCER.

DUBLIN, May 19.—The Lord-Lieutenant, replying to the address of the Dublin corporation, said he feared that notwithstanding the desire of the bulk of the people of the country that the perpetrators of the murders be brought to justice, some persons, actuated by fear or sympathy, were keeping back information that might lead to the discovery of the criminals. The responsibility of administering exceptional powers was very heavy, but it was his duty not to flinch from the task. He appealed for aid from all loyal citizens. The powers would not be used against them, but against the secret societies.

"FREEMAN'S JOURNAL"

publishes an eight-column story, anonymous, sent and bearing a London postmark, professing to be a confession of one of the assassins. It intimates that the crime was conceived as an answer to the appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish by the Irish Assassination Society, having branches throughout the Kingdom. Over twenty persons are said to be implicated in the crime, all of whom have now escaped to England in various disguises. The writer says they attended the funerals of their victims. The story created a sensation, but is considered a hoax. It contains many gross absurdities.

EXPENSE.

There is a serious strain on the finances of the Land League, owing to the number of evicted tenants the league has to support.

ONE RESULT OF THE MURDERS

in Dublin will probably be the organization of a new detective force in Ireland.

BURKE'S GRAVE.

The police constantly watch Burke's grave.

TURNER NOT AN ASSASIN.

CORK, May 19.—The steamship Wisconsin, which arrived at New York on the 17th inst., sailed from Queenstown at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, May 7. All her passengers, including Turner, who was taken into custody at New York, reported at the company's office the previous evening; hence it is impossible for the assasins to have been on board.

BRITISH NEWS.

THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—The steamer Celtic, with Danenhower and party on board, touched here. Cole was violent on leaving Liverpool, but was quiet here.

WOOL SALES TODAY,

9,000 bales, comprising Port Philip, Sydney, and New Zealand. Prices unaltered.

FIRE.

The pier at Queensborough and a brigantine alongside burned.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

directs the establishment of boards throughout India for the management of local affairs, elective wherever practicable.

EDISON AND BELL.

In the case of the United Telephone Company vs. Walker, to restrain the defendant infringing a patent for Edison's transmitter and Bell's receiver, the former point was decided against and the latter in favor of plaintiff. Shares, in consequence, have heavily fallen. The decision against Edison's transmitter patent is based on the ground that the specifications are too general to be valid under the British statutes.

THE ARCTIC WHALER

intended for the expedition in search of Leigh Smith has sailed from Aberdeen for equipments.

RUSSIA.

RIOTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—It is reported that riots have broken out among the peasants in the Southwest. They demand a redistribution of the land. Two mansions of the nobility have been sacked.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Black Division of the Nihilists have amalgamated with the "Will of the People" section.

EMIGRATION EN MASSE.

VIENNA, May 19.—The wealthier Jews of Russia are forming secret clubs to facilitate emigration en masse.

FRANCE.

LARGE FIRE AT LYONS.

PARIS, May 19.—Advices from Lyons state that a great fire occurred there this morning. A number of workshops and other buildings were destroyed. Three thousand persons are thrown out of employment. Loss, $800,000. Incendiary.

THE WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

shows an increase in specie of 10,125,000 francs in gold and 4,975,000 in silver.

GERMANY.

HOW THE GERMANS DID IT.

BERLIN, May 19.—The corvet Moltke is ordered to embark the South Polar expedition at Montevideo and land them on the Island of South Georgia. The Moltke will return in a year and take the expedition away.

THE TOBACCO BILL.

A committee of the Reichstag—21 to 3—rejected the whole Tobacco bill.

GEN. MELIKOFF

is detained here by an attack of rheumatic fever.

SPAIN.

SAGASTA WEAKENS A LITTLE.

MADRID, May 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice announced that the Government would introduce at the next session a bill establishing trial by jury and a new penal code framed on very liberal principles. This statement appeases the dissentient section of the Ministerial majority.

CROPS.

The cereals in four provinces threaten to be a failure. The prospects in forty-one other provinces are good.

AUSTRIA.

THE JEWS AT THE JEWISH CITY OF BRODY.

BRODY, May 19.—The misery of the Russian Jews here is indescribable. Ten thousand are without shelter. There are fresh arrivals daily. The population is unable to afford further relief.

ABANDONING A BABE.

Two Young People Arrested for Deserting an Illegitimate Child at the Grand Trunk Depot—A Mysterious Case.

The witness-cells of the Harrison Street Station contained a couple of mysterious prisoners last night in the persons of a young man and a young woman, the latter being accompanied by a wailing infant. The young people, who are registered as H. C. Cole and Emelia Watsworth, were arrested by Officer Gallagher of the Grand Trunk depot about 10 o'clock last night, and are charged with cruelty to a child in violation of that section of the criminal code referring to exposing a child to the inclemency of the weather or abandoning it. It is alleged that they were about to leave town together for the South, the child being left behind in the ladies' waiting-room at the depot. Cole, who is apparently about 25 years of age, is a young law-student, supposed to be from Louisville, though he denies it, and was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter in his cell. He was exceedingly reticent, refusing to answer all questions put to him, and the young woman, who is rather good-looking, was equally uncommunicative. Cole remarked that he was connected with the case purely out of sympathy for the young woman, who is a relative of his, and that he would not have been arrested had it not been for this interest in her condition and consideration for her feelings.

"Why," said he, "it would kill her if I was separated from her."

He wanted to know something about local criminal lawyers, and, though he assumed a nonchalant air, it was very apparent that he was anything but easy in his mind. The young woman, though not crying, was exceedingly nervous, and sighed continuously as if repressing some great sorrow. The supposition in regard to the young couple is that they came here from Alabama to save the young woman from an exposure that would bring disgrace upon her in society, and that the child, being born alive, was to be left behind while they made their way to another city. Altogether the case is quite mysterious, and as the appearance of the prisoners is quite respectable the developments of today before Justice Wallace may be of considerable interest to the reading public, and to the parents of the young man, who seemed to be very desirous that they should know nothing of the predicament in which he is placed.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,

manufacturers and dealers in frames, moldings, mirrors, cornice-poles, engravings, easels, etc., display great enterprise in furnishing to the trade everything in their line at most reasonable prices. Dealers should send for their new illustrated catalog. 207—209 East Randolph street.

BUY THE BEST.

The Salvator beer, manufactured and bottled by the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company, is the only genuine article sold in Chicago. Order direct from the company.

ACQUITTAL OF SQUIRE MAYBURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 19.—About a month ago Squire C. Maybury, colored, shot and killed Pat O'Meara in self-defense. O'Meara, with several other tramps, assaulted and beat him without provocation. The jury were out fifteen hours, and brought in a verdict acquitting him this afternoon. Colored brethren gave him a big dinner, and sent him to his home in Decatur, Mich.

SPRINGFIELD NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—The Secretary of State today issued license to organize to the Chicago Metal Felloe Company, capital stock, $500,000; corporators, James C. Howard, Elias H. White, Benjamin F. Cummings.

Notice of the final dissolution of the Richardson Transfer Warehouse Company, of St. Clair County, was also filed by the Directors.

THE ORANGE AND GREEN.

BOSTON, May 19.—H. D. Miller writes that he attended the Irish indignation meeting at Faneuil Hall as the accredited representative of the Orange Order, and speaks for the Orangemen resident in the United States.

FATALLY ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 19.—Mrs. Kinne, wife of the Manager of the Home Sewing-Machine Company, State street, Chicago, here visiting friends, was taken suddenly ill today. There are no hopes of her recovery.

THE HARVARD BOAT-RACE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—In the Harvard College boat race, the senior crew won by half a length over the junior crew. Time, 12:43; distance, two miles.

IMMIGRANTS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Fourteen hundred immigrants arrived from Bremen today, and leave for the Northwest this afternoon.

THE ASSASINS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The steamship British Crown was fruitlessly searched for the Dublin assassins.

Why Not Tonight

apply Dr. Wing's remedy to painful corns, bunions. Cure is perfect. 92 Lake street.

JENNIE CRAMER.

Certain Admissions of Blanche Douglass Ruled Out by the Court.

The Case for the State Is Greatly Weakened by This Order.

Announcement that the Testimony for the State Is Practically Closed.

Statement of Sheriff Peck as to Conversations He Had with Blanche.

Assertion that James and Jennie Occupied One Room at the Malley House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The *Times'* New Haven (Conn.) special says: At the close of the session of the court today State's-Attorney Doolittle said that his case was substantially closed. Some of the witnesses who have already testified may be called to supply a few missing links, but probably the taking of evidence for the defense will commence before Tuesday noon. The admissions of Blanche Douglass regarding what occurred at the Malley house Wednesday night, Aug. 3, were ruled out this afternoon, and the case for the State was thereby greatly weakened. Mr. Doolittle said yesterday that he had only one more witness to introduce. He did not call this witness, however, but summoned to the stand

SHERIFF PECK,

who testified yesterday. The witness said:

"That letter (the one from Sadie Munroe to Blanche Douglass urging her to tell all she knew) was given to Blanche Douglass on the Tuesday following her arrest. She testified before the jury of inquest the previous morning. I received the letter from Dr. Painter, and delivered it, I think, in person."

"When she was arrested it was upon a charge of perjury, was it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"And she then admitted that she had sworn falsely?"

"Yes, sir."

"When did you write the note to your wife saying Blanche should have protection and another lawyer?"

"It was on the same Tuesday after Blanche received

THE LETTER FROM DR. PAINTER.

After she received the letter from her friend Sadie she told me she wanted to make a true statement. She wanted in the first place to be provided with a lawyer and to make a true statement before the Coroner's jury. I can't remember the exact words she used, but she said she wanted to tell the story just as it was. I afterward found Mr. Kelsey (foreman of the Coroner's jury) and told him what she proposed to do. He promised that she should have a lawyer—giving up Blydenburgh—and protection."

"You had been instructed to allow none to see her?"

"Some one so instructed me when she was arrested on Saturday evening. I think it was Mr. Bush, but it may have been Justice Booth. Mr. Blydenburgh had

AN INTERVIEW WITH BLANCHE

on Sunday. I did not know what was said. At his request I left them alone for a moment. The next day I asked Mr. Bush for instructions, and he said, as I then understood, no one should be allowed to see her. Afterward Mr. Bush said he did not so instruct me, and I became convinced that I was mistaken in thinking so."

"What about Reilly?"

"He came to New Haven the day I arrested the Malley boys, and left on Monday. He told who he was, and said he was a friend of Blanche. Reilly came to the court-room at West Haven, and I made an appointment to meet him at Howe's Pavilion, where Blanche was, and had a talk. The substance of what Reilly said to Blance was for her to tell all that she knew, that these men were friendly to her, and for her to take their advice and

CUT LOOSE FROM THE MALLEYS.

Blanche said she had told all that she had got to tell, and there was nothing more for her to say."

"When did you have your first conversation with her?"

"Saturday night, when I went home with her from the court-room. I told her she had finally got herself into a bad snap by lying. I told her that if she had told the truth and had not run away to New York she probably wouldn't have been arrested. I told her, also, that Walter Malley wouldn't have anything more to do with her; that he was a prominent merchant's son, with plenty of money. Now that this thing was before the public, I said he would naturally quit her."

"When did you talk with her again?"

"The next morning—Sunday morning. I was reading a paper when I heard her and my wife in conversation. I dropped the paper because I knew the conversation was something I wanted to get hold of.

THE STATEMENT BLANCHE MADE

to my wife that Sunday morning was about the same that she made to the Coroner's jury. She said that she went to ride with Walter Malley, and that when she got there James, Jennie, Mrs. Brown, and John Duff arrived. She told of another ride with Walter, James, and Jennie. They went to the shore and had supper. On the same evening on their return they had ice-cream in the Foote building [over Redcliffe's]. She also told of being in the Malley house with Walter, James, and Jennie Wednesday night. There she stopped, and I told her it was a good place to stop, because

THE STORY WAS THIN.

She said that at the Malley house they had fruit, refreshments, and singing. She said nothing at that time about James Malley carrying Jennie up stairs. It is my impression that she said she and Jennie slept in one room and James and Walter in another. I told her that she had better tell all she knew; that it would be better for her, as they would probably drop the case against her, but that she would probably have to wait around until after the trial of the Malleys. I had another talk with her that night. Then she told me that she and Walter occupied one room and James and Jennie another."

"Did she say anything about James carrying Jennie up-stairs?"

"She said James had Jennie in his arms, and that both of them were laughing. I don't remember whether she said he carried her all the way or not. She said

THEY WENT INTO ONE ROOM

and she and Walter into another. She said that while they were down stairs they were all throwing bananas and orange peels back and forth; also that Jennie called her into the room and wanted her to occupy the bed with her. Blanche refused, and retired into Walter's room."

"What did she say about her sickness?"

"She said she was sick some, but not to amount to anything."

"When did you have another conversation with her?"

"Monday morning. It was very short. The same day after the arrest of the Malleys I told her we had got her chums in jail, and that probably she would have to go there with them unless she was willing to go before the jury and tell all she knew. She said she had told it."

"What was your next conversation?"

"The next morning I asked her if she was willing to do

WHAT DR. PAINTER ASKED HER TO DO.

She said she was."

"What had the doctor asked her to do?"

"He had brought up Sadie Munroe's letter from New York. He told her that his intentions were good; that if she would do as he advised her it would be best for her."

It was agreed by counsel upon both sides that the question of the admission of Blanche's second statement—already testified to by Sheriff Peck—should be submitted without argument. Judge Granger said:

"I don't think the evidence can be admitted, because it is in violation of a principle of law we all know. The testimony was poisoned at the fountain. The first step taken to induce these statements was

A VIOLATION OF THE RULE,

although I think it was done from the best of motives. It is very clear to my mind that the girl was brought to make her second statement from these influences brought to bear upon her. The testimony, therefore, is not admissible, and I exclude it."

Sheriff Peck was recalled, and identified a handkerchief which he said Reilly found among Blanche Douglass' effects in New York. He had the following upon it in lead-pencil marks: "231 East Thirty-fourth street. Gaston." It was explained that the State claimed that Blanche Douglass held the handkerchief in her hand while giving her first story to the members of the Coroner's jury. The witness said that Blanche said it was her handkerchief. He went to New York after it, but could not find it. Reilly brought it up with him.

THIS CLOSED THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DAY,

and the court adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Now that the admissions of Blanche Douglass to Sheriff Peck have been ruled out, it is thought that the State's-Attorney will make no attempt to introduce the confession made by the girl at a midnight session of the jury of inquest in West Haven, although it has been supposed he relied to a great extent upon this to prove his case.

THIS MIDNIGHT CONFESSION,

according to a member of the jury, was substantially as given below. It is given in the language of the juror:

"She said that she became acquainted with Walter Malley six months before she came to New Haven the first time. Walter found her where she was living, and told her that his name was Walter Haveland, of New Haven. He gave her this as his post-office address. He made several visits, and finally came once or twice a week. He wanted her to come to New Haven in July, and she objected that they would both get into a scrape, but he was determined, and she came on with Walter and John Duff Jr. on the New York boat. She became acquainted with Jennie Cramer through Walter, and rode several times in parties of which she was one.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT

the week before the tragedy she and Jennie and the two Malley boys went to the Foote building after a ride. She went with Walter into one room and left Jennie and James in another. While she was with Walter she heard Jennie scream 'God! don't!' several times. Then she went out of her room with Walter, and all four went home. Wednesday night, Aug. 3, Jennie went to Blanche's room at the Elliot House to see about a handkerchief which Blanche said she had lost. James Malley was in the room when Jennie came, and urged her to go to Walter's house, and she finally consented. Blanche admitted that she was not sick at the Malley house. She only shammed to keep Jennie there all night.

JENNIE DID NOT WANT TO STAY,

and while the Malleys and Blanche were trying to persuade her James picked Jennie up bodily and carried her upstairs by main force, she screaming and resisting, to a room where he passed the night with her. Jennie cried out so that Blanche was frightened, and she went upstairs and told her not to make such a noise or she would alarm the neighbors. Blanche would not admit that she ever saw Jennie Cramer later than Thursday noon. After Jennie's body was found at West Haven, and Blanche had been compelled to move from the Elliott House, she went to the Austin House and registered under the name of Clements. This was on Saturday. On Sunday afternoon and evening Judge Blydenburgh and the Malleys and John Duff passed several hours with her

FIXING UP A STORY

to be told to the jury of inquest. After several stories had been rejected, it was decided that Blance should give her residence as at No. 231 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, with a Mrs. Gaston. John Duff suggested the name and address, and Walter wrote them on a corner of a handkerchief she had she was to keep in her hand while testifying. This is the handkerchief which Sheriff Peck brought back from New York a few days after the arrest of Blanche Sunday night. Blanche made sure that she knew the story and was ready to testify. While in New York Blanche said that two of the Malleys came to her and asked her if she would go to Europe if they would pay her expenses. She concluded she did not dare to run away."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Great Anxiety Felt at Montreal for the Safety of the Peruvian—A Reassuring Dispatch from Cape Breton—One Hundred Vessels in the Ice—Arrivals.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 19.—Anxiety increases here concerning the position of the Allan Line steamship Peruvian, and will continue to do so until the vessel has been reached and safely taken from the dangerous embrace of the ice-floes that have already made watery graves in past seasons for so many human beings, and consigned millions of dollars to the submarine caves of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. "Not a word from the Peruvian since yesterday," was the answer which newspaper correspondents received at the office of the Allans. At that time she had drifted some seven miles with the ice-pack, and the stiff northwest wind blowing must have wedged her more closely in shore, as she was seen from Meat Cove, a very ugly part of Cape Breton, which abounds in rocky dangers. That the Messrs. Allan are fully alive to the gravity of the situation is certain. They have taken all the precautions known to have the vessel reached as soon as possible, and regret exceedingly, it is said, that the Valletta did not take her in tow. The Acadian and the Newfoundland, from Halifax, were dispatched a few days ago to seek her out. Her Majesty's ship-of-war Griffin also has been dispatched to look out for her, as has also the Dominion Government's steamer Northern Light, which is the winter ferryboat between the main land and Prince Edward's Island. She left Picton, but will hardly be able to reach the Peruvian. The Allan steamship Polynesian left Quebec yesterday on the same errand. The latest news this afternoon is that her Majesty's warship Tenoda has also joined in the search for the disabled vessel. Thus there are six first-class searchers for her, all going from different points. The Peruvian is a clyde-built iron vessel of 3,400 tons, and her Captain, Joseph Ritchie, is among the best of the St. Lawrence Gulf navigators. This may account for his apparent neglect in having allowed the Valetta to leave him without asking for a greater obligation than to be reported with his propeller broken. The Allans do not expect to hear further news from their steamship until Saturday or Sunday. Meantime thousands are waiting with great anxiety to learn the smallest item of news concerning her.

A late dispatch from below says that the bark Herman, at Newcastle, Miramichi, on the 17th, reports that there are about one hundred vessels fast in the ice, which is in great abundance around the Madeline Islands and Bird Rocks. The Herman had a very difficult task to work through from one clear spot to another, and was accompanied by only one vessel, bound for Shediac. The Herman was ten days in the ice, and some vessels have been there a much longer time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 19.—Your correspondent on learning the perilous position of the Allan steamship Peruvian, communicated at once with all the telegraphic stations along the west and southwest coast of the island, so as learn accurately the line of her drift from the channel. I ascertained today that the position of the steamer has not altered much. She still remains firmly fixed in the ice. The arrival of her Majesty's war ship Tenedos was wired me from Harbor Breton today. I immediately communicated to Capt. Fane, commander of the ship, the exact position of the Peruvian. Commander Fane has telegraphed back that he starts immediately to the rescue of the steamer. Her Majesty's steamer Griffin and the Allan winter steamer Newfoundland have left Halifax for the scene of the wreck of the Peruvian, but so far as at present informed I fear neither of these ships has the slightest chance of approaching within miles of the distressed vessel. She is surrounded by a wall of heavy floe ice, extending for miles all around her. A gale of wind from south or southwest would crush her into fragments on the precipitous coast extending to the eastward of Cape Ray. The hundreds of human beings on board the Peruvian, at present an ice prison-house, will spend anxious and apprehensive hours till succor arrives from some quarter.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—Arrived, the Gallia, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, May 19.—Arrived, the Suevia, from New York.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., May 19.—The disabled steamer Peruvian is thought to have been sighted between St. Paul's and Cape Ray, in tow of another steamer.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Couple of Indiana Doctors Charged with Collecting Illegal Pension Fees—The Usual Daily Batch of Criminal Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 19.—Dr. Solomon Stough, of Waterloo, Ind., arrived here today in company with his attorneys, Messrs. Combs, Bell, and Morris, of Fort Wayne, and gave bond in the sum of $5,000 to answer a Federal grand jury indictment charging him with making false pension certificates as examining surgeon and receiving illegal fees. For the convenience of the numerous witnesses the case was transferred to Fort Wayne for trial. The indictment of Stough caused much surprise in the section of the State where he lives, as he is an old resident of Waterloo, and has always stood high in the medical profession.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 19.—Dr. A. G. Miller, who was arrested Wednesday for taking illegal fees for examining pension claimants, had a hearing before United States Commissioner George today, and was held to the United States Court for trial on two charges in bonds of $2,000 in each case. There are several more charges against him, on which he will have a hearing next Monday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., May 19.—E. R. Barron & Co.'s dry-goods store was burglarized last night of $200 worth of property. The burglars cut out a window in the back part of the store. Two men were sleeping up-stairs, but did not waken. At Guttenberg today the goods stolen were recovered, and a man arrested who had the goods in his possession.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—Katie Wicks, of Depere, came to this city today in search of her newly-wedded husband, and found that he has a wife and family living here. His name is Lohman, and he has been employed by H. S. Benjamin as a sewing-machine agent. He married the girl Wicks at Depere only a few days ago. She is about to become a mother. The Humane Society furnished her transportation home, and she left this morning, nearly frantic with grief. Lohman has fled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 19.—S. D. Byeraft, a young man, was convicted of assault with intent to kill in the Circuit Court here today. The jury was out all day. He was charged with an attempt to kill Fannie Hobson, a girl 16 years old, who was called to the door one evening and fired at, he being jealous of another young man whose suit he thought Miss Hobson was favoring. The trial has been largely attended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 19.—Phil McElvaney Jr. and young Burke, 13 or 14 years of age, amused themselves by throwing stones at the incoming passenger-train from the west this afternoon. Mr. A. C. Henry, trainmaster of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at this place, saw them and at once notified Marshal McIntire, who promptly arrested and locked them up.

PETROLEUM.

An Explanation of the Sudden Drop in Prices.

Petroleum speculators have been considerably excited during the past two days over the sudden decline of crude petroleum from 74 to 65⅜ cents per barrel. Many who were kept thoroughly informed directly from the oil regions were dazed, as they were wholly unable to know to what to attribute the sudden fall in the market. In the East, especially in New York and Pittsburg, where there are large petroleum markets, the excitement is said to have exceeded anything since 1869, when oil suddenly dropped to 64⅝ cents—the lowest it has ever been. The reason for the sudden decline at this time was stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter to be the opening of a new oil-well known as "646," "Mystery," "Puzzle," and synonymous titles. It is located in Warren County, Pennsylvania, between Richburg, N. Y., and Warren, Pa., and is two miles at least away from any other well. The owners, the Union Oil Company, struck oil there about three months ago, and immediately plugged the well and stopped its flow, ostensibly to build suitable tanks on the property, but in reality to buy up adjacent property and also to manipulate the market. They kept the well guarded by night and day from all intruders, and allowed no one to come near enough to ascertain anything concerning the probabilities regarding its capacity. Naturally enough, this well has been the cynosure of oil speculators. Thursday it was opened for the first time, and very shortly thereafter, said THE TRIBUNE's informant, telegrams were sent in all directions stating that the flow was all the way from 300 to 600 barrels per day. The Union Oil Company, which thus controls the market, is likely to reap a handsome profit. Shrewd operators in all parts of the country are buying largely at the present rate, feeling assured that as oil is actually worth more than 65⅜ cents it cannot long remain at that figure. Refined oil has advanced 21 cents a barrel within a week past, and judging from that, the price of the crude ought to be somewhere between 75 and 80 cents. The average of crude in 1880 was 94⅛; in 1881, 85; and thus far in this year it has been about as follows: January, 83¼; February, 85¼; March, 81; and April about 77.

LIGHT LOVES.

It Was a Girl Baby, and He Would Not Kiss It.

Justice Scully yesterday examined into one of those cases where there is a baby without a name and which turned out to be quite an interesting story. The defendant was a respectably appearing young man named J. W. Ellsworth, and the complaining witness was a neat-looking little girl named Letitia Bach. This is the story: Some three years ago Letitia came from Oshkosh to Chicago to look for work. She was attractive in appearance and soon secured a position in a restaurant. Ellsworth took his meals there, and when the bright little country girl appeared on the scene he feasted his eyes on her face, while he feasted his stomach on the dishes she brought. He liked to see her and be with her. He saw her three times a day, and between meals, and finally he took her away to live with him.

For three years they lived together as man and wife. Some weeks ago a little girl presented herself to the couple. The nurse lugged the little one into the presence of its father, and asked him to kiss it. He asked if it was a boy. The nurse said "No." "Well, then," answered the young man, "I won't kiss it; I'm tired of girls. Now, if it had been a boy I would have loved it and cared for it; but a girl—take it away." Letitia says that from that time the young man's love began to cool and he became neglectful. Hence the arrest. The defense tried to prove yesterday that there was no case, as the couple had lived together as man and wife, but it would not work, and Ellsworth went to jail in default of $800 bail.

A BLUSHING GROOM.

A case of the same kind was before Justice Brayton yesterday, the defendant being Louis H. Stahl, a clerk at No. 184 State street. The girl's name was Agnes Miller, but the defendant paid the Court $2 to change it to Mrs. Louis H. Stahl and dismiss the case. When the marriage ceremony was about to be performed the groom expressed the desire that it be kept from the press, so that the "boys at the store would not hear of it."

DIED OF HER BURNS.

Mrs. Martinique Expires at an Early Hour This Morning.

Mrs. Kate Martinique, who was so badly burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a gasoline stove, died at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

A NOTED CARRIAGE HOUSE.

H. J. Edwards & Sons, the carriagemakers, whose jump-seat buggy was awarded the highest premium against the competition of the Nation at the last Illinois State Fair, have erected a new warehouse, No. 231 and 233 Wabash avenue, Chicago, to meet the unprecedented demand for the Edward's "jump-seat," the best buggy on the American market.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

"I am now ready to lay down my bundle." So said a laboring man, who for long years had toiled to support his family and had become reduced in health. He now says that Hops and Malt Bitters has made him a new man.

Warranted to Kill

cockroaches, bugs, etc. Arend's Infallible Insect Powder. Only depot, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

TRADE MARK

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. [illegible]

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

PAPILLON

is for sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Morrison, Plummer & Co., Lord, Stoughtenburgh & Co., Fuller & Fuller, John A. King & Co., Hurlbut, Hess & Co., and by all Retail Druggists in this city. Also by all the leading Druggists in the United States, also in Great Britain, West Indies, Ireland, and China. Its fame is becoming rapidly world-renowned as a specific cure for all diseases of the skin, and as a positive cure for Catarrh and Hay Fever, Piles, Hives, and inordinate itching. It is recommended by many of the best citizens of this and other cities, also by the medical profession.

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS

AT THE

West End Dry Goods House

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Quotations on Latest Styles Spring Dress Goods that No Purchaser Should Fail to Investigate.

COMBINATION SUITINGS

43-inch Checked Stripes and small Checks to match, all wool, $1.

43-inch Checked Stripes and small Checks to match, silk and wool, $1.25.

Finest French Plisse Combinationt 20 to 25 per cent below State-st. prices.

CADET BLUES

In Camelettes, Foules, Nuns' Veilings, Zephyrs, all wool, at from 75c to $1.25.

EMBROIDERED CHECKS

In a fine line of new shades and effects, at a saving that every lady who knows the goods will immediately recognize.

44-inch Silk and Wool Fancy Plaids reduced from $1.75 to $1.00.

44-inch All-Wool Pin-Head Checks from 85c to $1.25.

44-inch Gray and Brown Mixed Beiges, all wool, 55c.

44-inch Foulard Nuns' Veilings, in all shades, at 65c, 75c, 85c, and $1.

44-inch All-Wool Buntings, evening shades, at 50c.

"Half the cost of importation" is the basis upon which we are disposing of our Silk and Wool Novelties.

Special Bargains!

ON OUR

50-Cent Table.

Serges, Beiges, 44-inch All-Wool Camelettes, Fancy Plaids, 46-inch Pin-Head Checks, Mohair Fancies, etc., etc.

50 pieces English Mohair Check Suitings, worth 50c, for 25c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Low Priced Cloth Jackets, Dolmans,

And Black

Cashmere Mantles,

$3, $5, $8,

And upwards.

THE

'Greatest Bargains'

Ever offered in Chicago.

The great number sold this week guarantees the speedy closing out of the entire lot, and those desiring to secure one of these bargains will do well to make their selection at once from the few hundred yet remaining.

We also offer a few

Elegant Paris-made

Combination Dresses

At $25.00 to $50.00 each,

Not Half Import Cost.

Ladies' and Misses'

White Dresses

In great variety.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Nerve Tonic and Brain Food.

TRADE MEDETUR. MARK.

These Pearls of Strength are a positive cure for Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Muscular Debility, Nervousness and Indigestion. They supply nerve and brain power and revive the system. PRICE $1.00 per BOX. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill., General Agents. For Sale by Druggists in This City.

NOTHING

Equal to JEVNE'S GOLD MANDARIN TEA. [illegible] Sure to please you. Send for a trial package. HONG KONG TEA CO., 110 and 112 Madison-st.

WEDDING CARDS. Crests, Monograms, Fine Stationery and Engraving, at lowest cash prices. J. B. [illegible], 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Large Tanning Firms of Chicago Sending East for Machinery.

Another Illustration of the Way Men Cut Their Own Throats.

Serious Collision at Muskegon, Mich., Between Strikers and a Squad of Pinkerton's Men.

Cleveland Rolling-Mill Men Determined Not to Submit to the Striking Workmen.

The Tanners' Strike—What the Employers Intend Doing.

The conflict between the boss tanners and curriers and their employés continues. Yesterday was marked by an extension of the strike, the finishers, whiteners, etc., at Grey, Clark & Engle's going out at noon. The day opened with Walker, Oakley & Co.'s men out, Grey, Clark & Engle's and Sharp, Clarke & Co.'s tanneries running, except as to the beam-hands. Hirsch & Zens', Popolorum's, and some other small places were running and are still doing so. Grey, Clark & Engle posted the notice, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, that in consequence of the manner in which an outside organization had attempted to control their business they would in the future employ no union men. It was demanded that they should take the notice down. They declined to do so, and the men quit as stated. The consequence is that of the larger firms Sharp, Clarke & Co. alone are running, and at this house the beamsters and others of the original strikers are out.

The employers held a meeting during the afternoon, at which the situation was discussed, and the determination to stick it out reaffirmed. In the present fight Walker, Oakley & Co. and Grey, Clark & Engle are as one, and the contest is practically between them and the collective unions, which include the several classes of workmen employed in tanning and currying. Sharp, Clarke & Co. refused to sign the agreement to stick by their fellows which was published yesterday. Yet May 12 they signed with Walker, Oakley & Co., Grey, Clark & Engle, and Paul Popolorum an agreement as follows:

"We agree, each and every one of us, to sustain each other providing any particular firm is singled out for special demonstration on the part of any class of workmen."

The other firms feel aggrieved at the violation of this pledge by Sharp, Clarke & Co., and will henceforth act independently of that firm. Mr. Engle, of Grey, Clark & Engle, and Mr. T. Hammond, representing Walker, Oakley & Co., will go East

TO PURCHASE MACHINERY

with which, as they say, they can do their business from the start to the finish with less than half the number of workmen now employed. One firm has already telegraphed to Boston for whiteners and finishers, promising steady work to fifty or seventy-five men. As the wages paid are considerably lower in Massachusetts than they are here, it is believed that there will be no difficulty in getting a full supply of men.

Mr. Clarke, of Sharp, Clarke & Co., was asked his reasons for refusing to join with the other leading firms in their pronunciamento against the unions. He said that the striking beamsters and others represented perhaps one-eighth of the total number of employés. When the beamsters asked for an increase the bosses met and agreed upon a letter, which was transmitted to them. At this time the agreement to stand together was signed by his firm, but he considered that agreement not binding, inasmuch as the others had employed "scabs" to take the places of the strikers. Sharp, Clarke & Co.'s beamsters struck at the same time as Walker, Oakley & Co.'s did, and the firm had been taking care of its hides itself, with such help as it could get. The yard and shop hands were still at work. The firm had not ordered out the men because in its view the agreement had not been carried out—the employment of non-unionists in the place of the strikers not being contemplated by his firm when he signed. He was not paying the extra $1 per week to the striking beamsters, but claimed that the best of good feeling existed between himself and his men—a feeling which Mr. Clarke said did not prevail between Walker, Oakley & Co.'s employés and their Superintendent. This, however, being a personal matter, is not worth entering upon here, and forms no part of the question at issue.

THE TRIBUNE, in its desire to present all phases of this complication that the reader might judge of the merits of the controversy, printed a communication signed "Tanner and Currier," although the writer did not furnish his name. In a second communication this anonymous writer has the discourtesy to abuse the paper from which he asks the courtesy of publishing his exordiums on not only this issue, but the whole question of trades-unionism, and for this reason his unsigned articles will hereafter go into the waste-basket. In the one written and received yesterday he admits that the person who signed the communication to Walker, Oakley & Co., threatening withdrawal of all union men if the "scabs" were not discharged,

USED WITHOUT WARRANT

the name of the "Knights of Labor." This admission was hardly necessary, as the statement of Organizer Griffith that the men by their action had forfeited all claim for support from the "Knights" was entirely reliable, and could not be outweighed by the anonymous allegations of any self-styled representative of the tanners and curriers. The anonymous writer referred to complains on one page of his last letter that the workmen are underpaid, and states elsewhere that men earning $22 per week have gone into this strike.

The *Shoe and Leather Review*, the recognized representative in the West of the shoe and leather interests, has in its issue of yesterday the following

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE SITUATION:

"It was hardly to be expected that the tanners of Chicago would content themselves during the season without indulging in the luxury of a strike, and it was equally characteristic of the intelligence displayed by the average striker, that they should hit upon a time when the employers were least able to pay an advance and best able to suspend operations. That the wages are low for an occupation that would rank in one sense as skilled labor no one will deny; but that men should strike here when they are already receiving the highest wages paid for their particular line of work in the country, indicates a lack of that peculiar faculty which enables persons to know when they are well off. The leather trade is certainly in no condition to stand any general advance in wages, and this is after all what the present demand means. If the beam-house men had succeeded, the yardmen and curriers were prepared to follow, and the Chicago firms have shown their good sense in meeting the question firmly at the outset. Another feature of the strike is the illustration it affords of the pernicious influences of trade-unionism. If the men, as employés, had consulted with the employers and asked for an advance, the chances would be altogether in favor of their request being granted. But when an outside organization steps in to dictate, the employers are simply compelled to look to their own interests. This trade-unionism is unquestionably the worst enemy to the manufacturing interests of the country and consequently to the workmen themselves, that exists in our present civilization. Under the pretense of aiding the workman the union effectually degrades him by taking away his individuality and making him a mere piece of machinery. Every invention, every improvement, every step that has been made in the direction of progress in manufacturing has been made in the face of the most determined and malignant opposition of this bigoting influence. The lazy, shiftless, and incompetent workmen are placed on a level with the industrious, intelligent, and progressive. Ambition is ruthlessly suppressed and mediocrity encouraged. Over and over again have thriving industries been driven to seek new fields by the blind, unreasoning greed and the intolerable spirit of intermeddling which is fostered by these organizations. The question then is, What shall be done? How shall the industries of the country get rid of this incubus? The workmen themselves have indicated the way. It is by combination. If the workmen combine to intimidate employers, the latter must combine to protect their rights. Amalgamated unions must be met by amalgamated manufacturers. An effort in this direction is actually being made in Cincinnati, where nearly all classes of manufacturers are suffering from the meddlesome interference and insolence of trade-unions. It is in effect a combination of all lines of manufacturing industries with a view to refusing employment to all members of trade unions. Something of this kind will become absolutely necessary if the unions continue their present course and encourage the Communistic element which is working to control them.

Serious Collision at Muskegon, Mich., Between Strikers and a Squad of Pinkerton's Men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 19.—A collision occurred today between a large crowd of the strikers and Pinkerton's squad, about forty strong. At 6 a. m. a number of strikers went down to McCracken, Hovey & Co.'s mill to induce the men not to go to work at that eleven-hour mill, and while they were talking with the men the Pinkerton squad came along, and, before many words passed on either side, a row commenced, and the officers clubbed the strikers right and left. Six of the strikers who were advanced from the crowd were cut badly on the head, one of them seriously, and is reported dying tonight. The attack of Pinkerton's force was so sudden and unexpected that the workingmen were taken by surprise, and retreated indiscriminately, scrambling the hill pursued by the officers, who brought their clubs down on any convenient back. The men were driven off the grounds, and the fight was over. The affair caused great excitement in the city, and there was danger of an extensive attack on the Pinkerton force, but wiser counsel prevailed, and all is quiet to night. The Boom Company and a committee of workingmen meet tomorrow to talk over the situation.

The Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company Determined Not to Submit to the Demands of the Strikers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—The positive announcement made by William Chisholm, President of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, that "the mill would be closed until the men are convinced of the fact that we propose to control our business, whether that takes until September or a year from September," seems to have no effect upon the disposition of the men. They say it is nonsense for the managers of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company to talk as if they desired to remain inactive. Today the men perfected a pool for the purchase of necessary provisions, which will be bought at wholesale and given to the men as they are needed. It is claimed that the number of men in actual need of assistance is very small, as a general preparation for this strike has been made in advance. The results of the strike will begin soon to be felt in the mining districts patronized by the company. When in operation the mills used from sixty to seventy car-loads of coal per day. The absence of this demand will affect many miners. The ward is remarkably quiet, in spite of the fact that 4,000 of all nationalities are idle.

Colored Miners Taking the Places of Striking White Men in Pennsylvania Mines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—Over 100 colored miners arrived here tonight from Ohio to take the place of the strikers at Rend & Co.'s works at McDonald, just above this city. Most of them have knives and razors and say they will defend themselves. The company has a full supply of Springfield rifles and are ready for any emergency. The strikers are quiet tonight, but express a determination to make it warm for the negroes. President Jones has issued fresh orders to continue the struggle for four cents.

ON 'CHANGE.

The Committee on the April Wheat Deal—Tears and Repentance.

On 'Change yesterday the remarkable meeting held the day before by the April Wheat Deal Investigating Committee was the subject of an abundance of talk. The announcement that the leading witness broke into tears while narrating the history of the deal, and the subsequent sudden change of heart experienced by a prominent delinquent, Mr. Mair, led the boys to the conclusion that a powerful emotional drama had been played before the committee with a grand climax in the form of a revival meeting at the end of the first act. The boys agreed that the leading part must have been played with consummate skill, and that the by-play and tact exhibited by the actor who fell in love with the "corner" at the close of the third act revealed a rare knowledge of the art.

THE IMPRESSION MADE ON THE COMMITTEE

is more difficult to get at. The members say more progress was made in the case than in any previous meeting, and think it a pity the play was not produced earlier in the examination.

"The boys say you were converted yesterday, Mr. Mair?"

"Yes."

"What do you think will be the settling price?"

"About $1.33."

"Some say $1.40?"

"Yes, but the evidence for the other side is yet to be heard. I have nothing more to say on the subject."

It is quite likely the April Wheat Committee will hold two or three meetings before rendering a decision. The quantity in default is said to be about 400,000 bushels, including the lump which was settled when that check was sent around yesterday. Among others who may be cited to appear before the committee is Mr. McGeoch—the gentleman from Milwaukee. It is believed that he could give some very bright testimony.

The Smelling Committee is after the five heavy operators who conspired to ruin the Milwaukee clique.

When bleeding shorts is such a heartrending operation how can any one imagine the same people would want to try it again?

THE WHEAT SHORTS

appeared very anxious to cover their trades yesterday. The orders from these speculators and a fancied brisk demand from the new Milwaukee crowd sent up the price of July and June wheat about two cents per bushel. The market is believed to be largely oversold for both months, and the fear of another squeeze, together with free shipments of wheat, were quite enough to put the shorts on the qui vive during trading hours.

The proposed rule to make No. 2 wheat the speculative grade, with No. 2 winter and No. 2 spring wheat both deliverable on the contracts, comes before the board for discussion Monday and for a formal ballot Wednesday. The rule is commended by most men on 'Change, and grain merchants throughout the West and Southwest are hoping it will pass. Leading dealers here think such a rule would draw so mighty a stream of winter wheat to Chicago from Missouri and Kansas that the St. Louis Exchange would soon be put up at auction.

A member of the board received a dispatch which read something like this: "What is going on in grain? You know all about it. Let me know." This is a sample of the many inquiries received on 'Change from Grangers who hail from all quarters of the globe. The rumor published a few days ago that Alex. Young and others in Milwaukee had

ORGANIZED A BULL CLIQUE

to operate in wheat traveled all over the land, and is daily bringing in such telegrams as the above. For the benefit of the Grangers it is written that the boys now think a Milwaukee crowd under Kershaw's banner is figuring in the wheat markets of both cities. The boys, however, might find it hard work to verify this report.

Brady says he sold 5,000 bushels of the leading cereal yesterday. After the market advanced a cent and a half he tried to make himself think he had bought instead of sold the wheat.

OBITUARY.

Benjamin Lombard.

Benjamin Lombard, at one time a prominent and wealthy citizen of Chicago, died yesterday morning at 188 Eugenie street. Mr. Lombard had been ailing for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was paralysis of the brain. He was born in Truro, Mass., in 1815, and before attaining his majority came West, first settling in Pike County, Illinois. After a few years spent on a farm he came to this city, and, engaging in real estate speculations, in a few years became quite wealthy. In the days of his prosperity he devoted land and money to found a Universalist college at Galesburg, and it was named Lombard University in honor of its founder. In 1859 he became President of the Union Insurance & Trust Company, which had an office in his own building, the Lombard Block, which stood back of the old Post-Office on Monroe street. In February, 1864, Mr. Lombard helped to organize the Fourth National Bank, and was elected its first President. In 1870 he was President of the Real Estate Loan & Trust Company, afterwards the Franklin Bank. The fire of 1871 was a severe blow to Mr. Lombard, sweeping away the accumulations of years, and he never afterwards recovered a tithe of what he lost. He speculated again, however, and was connected with the National Life-Insurance Company as President and Manager until its failure—the assets at the time of its wind-up being almost nil. Some years later Mr. Lombard went to Texas for his health, being completely broken down. He returned from Texas a year or so ago, and lived for awhile in Shenandoah, Ia. About six months ago he came to Chicago, his health gradually failing, until his death yesterday, as stated above. Mr. Lombard leaves a wife and six children—four sons and two daughters. One of his sons is a cadet midshipman in the navy. The remains will be taken East this afternoon for interment in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

F. X. Coinson, at Fort Smith, Ark.—His Somewhat Remarkable Career.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19.—Intelligence has been received of the death at Ft. Smith, Ark., of F. X. Coinson, in the 78th year of his age. He was a noted character, being widely known. Born at Davin, Switzerland, he emigrated to this country in 1833, settling in New Orleans. He became a leading merchant, and amassed a fortune. He then removed to the Indian Territory and established a trading-post on Red River, in the Choctaw Nation. He married a Choctaw lady, wealthy, beautiful, and intelligent. In 1852 he was considered the wealthiest man in the Southwest. A year later, while in New Orleans, his Indian post was seized by the United States Agent and a company of Choctaws, on the ground that he was smuggling whisky into the Indian country. Coinson was tried in the United States Court and acquitted, the evidence showing that the charge was the result of a conspiracy to ruin him. A clerk of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs was hired to forge a letter containing charges against him, which was forwarded to the Washington authorities, and which prevented him obtaining redress. The clerk subsequently died, and on his death-bed confessed the forgery. Since 1868 the grievances of Coinson have been a matter of history, and have been brought prominently before the public in the shape of relief bills in the National Legislature. Members of the House and Senate from the Southwest were familiar with the facts in the case and generally conceded the justness of the claim, but Coinson never received the relief sought. He was a comrade and friend of Gen. Sutter, who first discovered gold in California, they both having served in a Swiss regiment—Coinson as Lieutenant and Sutter as Captain. Coinson died poor. His Indian wife survives him.

Robert F. Bower, a Prominent Iowa Mason, at Keokuk.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 19.—Robert F. Bower, a prominent citizen of Keokuk and of Iowa, and well known as a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, died here today. Mr. Bower was taken sick Sunday last. His death has caused universal regret here. He was the stanch friend of every public enterprise, was President of the Loan & Building Association, formerly President of a bank, a leading wholesale grocer, had been President of the Library Association, and was its warm supporter, had occupied numerous positions of trust, and was a man whom the city and State will mourn. R. F. Bower was a thirty-third degree Mason, had held many high offices in the order, and at the time of his death was General High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States. The funeral will be conducted under the directions of the Knights Templar.

W. S. Gerrish, of Muskegon, of Malignant Small-Pox.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 19.—W. S. Gerrish died at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The doctors pronounce his disease malignant small-pox. He was largely engaged in lumbering operations on the Muskegon River. He built and operated for several years the Lake George & Muskegon Logging Railroad in Clare County, and for two or three years operated the Glencoe & Pinconning Logging Railroad on the Saginaw Bay shore. His home was at Muskegon. He was only about 33 years old.

Patrick Troy, at Joliet, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 19.—Patrick Troy, an old and well-known resident, died yesterday. He had no family, and died in miserable surroundings. Before his death he sent for his spiritual adviser, Father Power, of St. Patrick's Church, and for Ald. Moran and Avery. He made a will, giving his brother James, now in jail in a demented condition, $1,000 and a team of horses. He then unearthed a hoard of $3,500 in gold coin which he had concealed for years in the floor of an old shed, and gave up the ghost.

HANGED.

Scenes at the Execution at Pulaski, Tenn., of W. W. Rea for the Murder of James T. Goodrum.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—W. W. Rea was hanged at Pulaski, eighty-two miles from Nashville, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for the murder of James T. Goodrum on the night of the 23d of July, 1881, near Diana, Giles County, about fifteen miles north of Pulaski. The number of persons who witnessed the execution is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. A number of women and children, mostly from the country districts, were present. The negroes formed a large portion of the crowd. The execution took place a short distance in the rear of the jail. The scaffold was erected in a bottom overlooked by a high bluff next to the town, on the side of which the largest part of the crowd were assembled. A considerable number of persons viewed the scene from the neighboring housetops and other elevated points. Rea left the jail shortly after 2 o'clock in the custody of Sheriff Arrowsmith, his assistant, and the guards. On reaching the street Rea was placed in a two-horse hack with the Sheriff and his Deputy and drawn to the scaffold, closely followed by the guards, who were armed with double-barreled shotguns, carbines, and army pistols. The hack was driven to within a short distance of the death-trap, and, as soon as the wheels ceased to roll, Rea, whose hands were handcuffed behind him, stepped out and walked briskly up the steps leading to the platform. He took his stand immediately over the trap-door without a tremor, and surveyed the large crowd of people who were intently observing him. The guards formed a circle around the scaffold, and stretched a long wire in the rear of them to keep the crowd back. Rea was joined on the scaffold by the Sheriff, two clergymen, and several other persons. Rea then made a brief statement, in which he neither confessed nor denied the commission of the crime. After religious exercises the doomed man bade all farewell. The black cap was placed over his head and the rope adjusted about one minute before 3 o'clock. While Rea was saying, "Oh, Lord, is there no hope for a widow's son?" the trap was sprung and Rea fell a distance of four feet. The noose slipped around in front of his face, fearfully lacerating his throat. He cried out, "Oh, Lord!" and the Sheriff and his deputies raised him up and readjusted the noose, letting him fall when they had made the necessary change. Again the noose slipped around in front, but the Sheriff and deputies troubled themselves no further about the rope, letting Rea die a horrible death by strangulation. After hanging thirty-seven minutes the body was cut down and given to an undertaker for burial. Rea attempted to commit suicide last night by taking morphine, but the poison was taken from him.

Execution at Marion, N. C., of Stephen G. Effler.

MARION, N. C., May 19.—Stephen G. Effler was hanged here today for the murder of his wife in Burke County, Jan. 6, 1881. Five thousand people followed the wagon containing the Sheriff and the culprit from the jail to the gallows, half a mile away. After prayer, Effler spoke for an hour, admitting the commission of the crime and expressing a willingness to die.

POLK WELLS.

Himself and His Two Companions Found Guilty of Murder—"Polk" Escapes the Gallows, but Goes to Prison for Life.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 19.—The Keokuk *Constitution's* special from Fort Madison says: A verdict of murder in the first degree was found against Polk Wells and Cook, and in the second degree against Fitzgerald. When the court opened this morning the room was crowded with eager spectators. The jury appeared in very good spirits, talking and laughing. The relatives of the prisoners looked pale and anxious. The prisoners were brought in at five minutes of 9 o'clock, and after being seated their shackles were removed. Wells seemed very indifferent, and laughed and talked with his sister. Fred Holzberger, the foreman of the jury, handed in the verdict, which was in writing, and as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendants, Charles H. Wells and Charles Cook, guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment, and find that Charles H. Wells and Charles Cook shall be punished by imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State Penitentiary; and we, the jury, find the said George Fitzgerald guilty of murder in the second degree, as charged in the indictment. FREDERICK HOLZBERGER, "Foreman."

The jury was then discharged, and the prisoners taken back to the penitentiary until sentence may be pronounced. The verdict caused no surprise in the court, but it is the almost universal sentiment of the people that Poke Wells should have expiated his crime by death on the gallows.

The *Constitution* says the verdict is a disappointment to law-abiding people of the State, and will tend to the encouragement of crime rather than its suppression. The verdict virtually adds nothing to the punishment already being suffered by these desperate men.

MATRIMONIAL.

Daugherty and Brown, at Galena, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 19.—Attorney M. J. Daugherty, of the firm of Willoughby & Daugherty, and Miss Jennie E. Brown, daugher of James E. Brown, were united in marriage last evening at the bride's home. Among the many valuable presents received was $1,000 worth of stock in the George W. Brown & Company Corn-Planter Works of this city from George W. Brown, and a house and lot from the father of the bride. The affair was a quiet one.

"AMERICAN KNIGHTS OF HONOR."

DALLAS, Tex., May 19.—The *Times* today published an exposé of a secret political order known as "American Knights of Honor." It is an anti-Catholic society, something after the style of the old Know-Nothing organization, and is officered by local Republican leaders. William Jesse Grant, formerly a Methodist minister in East St. Louis, Ill., lately editor of the Dallas *Gazette*, and a cousin of Gen. Grant, is said to have organized the society here, under the authority of the parent society in Washington, and that another Republican leader, well known in the State, is now out organizing lodges. The purpose of the society is said to be the defeat of Catholic Democratic candidates for office. The exposure is made on the authority of one of the members of the society, who gave the secrets away.

ESTRANGEMENT.

The path from me to you that led,
Untrodden long, with grass is grown—
Mute carpet that his lieges spread
Before the Prince Oblivion
When he goes visiting the dead.

And who are they but who forget?
You, who my coming could surmise
Ere any hint of me as yet
Warned other ears and other eyes,
See the path blurred without regret.

But when I trace its windings sweet
With saddened steps, at every spot
That feels the memory in my feet,
Each grass-blade turns forget-me-not,
Where murmuring bees your name repeat.

—*James Russell Lowell in the Century for May.*

MAY MUSIC.

Enthusiastic Audiences Present at the Wind-Up in Cincinnati.

The Affection of the People Lavished upon Cary, Their Favorit.

Performance of the Psalm by the Prize-Winner, W. H. Gilchrist.

The Solemn and Dignified Choruses of the Young Musician Heard with Pride and Delight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The fifth biennial May Festival closed tonight under the happiest of circumstances. The audience at the evening performance was the largest of the week, numbering fully 7,000, and was in the best humor. An ovation seemed to await every one who had been prominent in making the festival a success, and, as fast as they appeared it was tendered them in no uncertain way. The exact receipts are not yet known. The expenses have been about $45,000. There is some doubt whether the proceeds will reach this amount. The deficit, if there is one, will be small, however, and will not be felt by the Festival Association, which has in bank a fund of $20,000, which has come down as the surplus of previous festivals. The profits on the performance of

THE "MESSIAH,"

which was given by this association with Patti as the chief attraction last Christmas, were about $6,000. This sum will probably cover several times over any deficit that may be found to exist from the present festival, and the association will be left with considerably more money than was in the treasury at the close of the last festival, two years ago.

THE AFTERNOON PROGRAM

today was made up of selections from Weber, Bach, Gluck, Beethoven, Berlioz, and Liszt. It was presented to an audience of perhaps 4,000. The feature of the performance was the ovation received by Miss Cary. She sang the aria "Che faro Senza, Eurydice;" by Gluck. She was in excellent voice, and sang the selection as it was perhaps never sung before. But that only accounts in part for the extravagance of the plaudits which followed. It was Miss Cary's last appearance at the festival, and this is her last visit as a professional singer to Cincinnati. No artist ever had a firmer hold upon the public than Miss Cary upon the musical people of Cincinnati. She has never been here without being surrounded with evidences of the truth of this statement, and it is the belief of the large audiences who have invariably greeted her here that there is no contraito singer at once so great and so winning or an artist of any kind whom it is a greater pleasure to welcome back. It has followed that

MISS CARY

has been engaged for each of the May Festivals, and seems even more a part of them than Mr. Thomas himself. As she sang for the last time today, the audience hung upon her words as if they were those of a near friend on the eve of singing a long good-by. While her singing was noble, it could have been quite otherwise, and but few would have noticed it. The expression upon the face of each listener seemed to be that of one trying to fix forever in memory the strains of that song. When she had concluded

THE HALL RANG WITH APPLAUSE,

as perhaps never before, and applause which every one felt meant the best wishes and the sincerest of friendship. Again and again the artist appeared, but only to give greater earnestness to the plaudits. Her name was shouted, handkerchiefs were waved, and flowers were sent forward. At last Miss Cary yielded to the wish which she knew was one with all the audience to sing again, and appeared, score in hand; but the stern Thomas, whose rule it is not to answer an encore under any circumstances, would not have it, and the artist bowed herself off of the stage, evidently as much disappointed as her audience that she was not permitted to sing again. It is the testimony of the other lady soloists that, upon reaching the waiting-room,

MISS CARY BURST INTO TEARS

at the evidences of personal friendship and of regret that she was to retire from the stage.

The other soloists who appeared at the matinée were Mr. Candidus, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Henschel, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Toedt. All were received with evidences of appreciation. Mrs. Osgood and Mr. Candidus were in especial favor. Both may be sure of a hearty reception whenever they come to Cincinnati, and the next festival will hardly seem complete without them. Whitney is an old favorit, and was made to realize it at both performances today.

The matinée closed with Liszt's "Symphony to Dante's Divine Commedia." The representations of hell, purgatory, and the damned were well brought out, as well as the longings of those in the intermediate state and the happiness of the blest. It was an admirable illustration of what can be done with an orchestra. The Magnificat was given with a chorus of female voices and the organ.

AT THE ENSUING PERFORMANCE,

the prize composition by Mr. W. H. Gilchrist was first given. It bears the name of the "Forty-sixth Psalm," and is the second prize composition in the May Festival series, the prizes having been established two years ago, when the first was awarded. It is an encouragement to musical composition that cannot fail to create a wide and healthful influence. Twenty-five large works were sent to the judges, a considerable number of which were of high merit and showed their authors to be serious and ambitious musicians. The money prize which the composer receives is $1,000, but a much larger return is to be found in the publication of the work and in its performance under such brilliant auspices. With the character of the work the readers of THE TRIBUNE are probably already familiar. That the audience was larger tonight than at any previous performance of the week was directly due to the curiosity of the public to hear a composition of which much has been said and thought during the past two years.

MR. GILCHRIST

was himself present in the audience, and must have been convinced, in spite of his retiring nature, that there was no disappointment in his work. A fact no less creditable to the audience than fortunate for him was the disposition, which is almost universal, of condemning all efforts of this nature, was not present. The audience was prepared to receive the work favorably, and was lenient rather than severe in its judgment. There are in

THE "PSALM"

but two soprano solos, the work being almost entirely choral. This was a fortunate circumstance, for the reason that, while the solos were in excellent hands (Mrs. Osgood's), the Cincinnati chorus is by common consent of the best judges the best in the country, and fully competent to get out of the composition all there is in it. At the conclusion of the rendering there were the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approval in all parts of the audience. Instead of dying away in a few moments, as was expected, the applause grew louder and more general when the signal for the next part was given, and cries were heard from all parts of the hall for the talented author.

MR. GILCHRIST WAS TOO MODEST

to appear at first, and had to be conducted to the stage against his evident will. He attempted no speech, but bowed modestly and withdrew from view at the first opportunity. It is the general verdict that the composition is a noble and successful work. It is of a lofty and serious style, and has not been heard for the last time.

Following the prize composition came the "Tragic Overture" by Brahms, and the selection from Weber, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," by

FRAU MATERNA.

The latter was recalled a second time, and received a handsome testimonial in the shape of an ostrich egg of grained silver from the chorus. The spirit of applause seemed to fill the audience, and Materna having at last escaped into the waiting-room, calls came for Mr. Thomas, which were so numerous and determined that he was obliged to come to the front. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the manner in which the festival had been carried through, and, turning to the chorus, he thanked them most cordially for the hard and excellent work they had done. He then announced for the Festival Board that the Sixth Biennial Festival will be given two years from this spring. Mr. Arthur Mees, the director of the chorus, was then called out and given quite an ovation.

AFTER AN INTERMISSION

Berlioz' "Fall of Troy" was given by the chorus and orchestra, and Materna, Cranch, Osgood, Toedt, Henschel, Candidus, Remmertz, and Whitney as soloists. The audience broke up in the best of spirits.

It is the common judgment that, musically, the festival has been the most successful of the Cincinnati series, and in several important respects superior to that in New York two weeks ago.

IOWA INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 19.—The evidence for the defense in the Cedar Rapids insurance case will be closed tonight, and a decision will probably be reached tomorrow. It has throughout been badly shattered on cross-examination, and has not been even so much of a defense as was expected. The incident of the day was the virtual discharge of Dr. Mansfield, President of the company, in which the State acquiesced. No evidence implicating him in the swindle as an alleged conspirator has been adduced, although he signed the contracts under which the agents worked and through which the swindles were perpetrated. It looks now as if the blame for the crooked work will all be thrown on Secretary Goodwin, if necessary.

THE CROPS.

The Prospects in the Central Part of Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—The bulk of the *Pioneer-Press'* semi-weekly crop-dispatches received up to this hour come from the central part of the State, on the line of the St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. They all say that the weather has been cloudy and rainy for the last two days, and some report two days' rain. The rain seems to have been heaviest in the southern part of the State, shading off as the storm progressed northward. The weather in St. Paul today has been showery and capricious, with warm—almost sultry—weather between showers, and a damp southerly wind blowing. Good wheat weather enough, and more favorable for the growth of corn than yesterday. When the rain has permitted the seed to be got into the ground, if this warm weather continues, farmers will hasten planting. The dispatches referred to from the northern central counties and the southwesterly region of the Red River Valley say that wheat-seeding is about finished and corn-planting begun. An unusual proportion of the dispatches speak of corn-planting as a common thing. Heretofore the raising of corn has been uncommon in this part of the State. Scattering dispatches from more southern countries say corn-planting is well advanced and wheat growing finely.

The following additional crop reports have been received at the general office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway:

Delano—Small grain looking well. Corn-planting just commencing. Weather for the past two days rainy.

Herman—Small grain about all in and doing well. Corn most all planted. Weather cloudy and showery.

Morris—Seeding all done in this section. Crops looking well. Weather rainy for the past two days, but have heard of no damage.

St. Cloud—Small grain all up and looking well. Prospects favorable. It has been raining for the last twenty-four hurs. Corn-planting is nearly all done.

Sauk Centre—Seeding all done; but very little on clay soil. Weather has been favorable up to the past two days.

Breckinridge—Seeding about finished in this vicinity. Weather favorable for grain, but raining for the last twenty-four hours.

Willmar—Most of the small grain is sown. The ground is in good condition and prospects are good for a large crop.

Brown's Valley—Seeding is all done and crops are looking fine. The ground is in good condition. Weather rainy yesterday and cloudy and warm this morning.

The following reports have been received at the general offices of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Road:

Deer Park—Farmers are through seeding, and, with the late rains and warm weather, prospects are now flattering.

St. Peter—Corn-planting is being pushed as fast as possible and small grain is reported to be looking well. Weather closed clear and fine.

Le Sueur—Weather warm and cloudy. Wheat doing finely. Corn-planting is well under way and farmers are happy as to prospects.

Blakely—Small grain doing nicely. Corn partly in. Weather favorable for all crops.

Belle Plaine—Corn planting progressing nicely. All small grain looking well.

Henderson—Wheat and other grain looking very fine. Corn-planting about finished.

Mankato—Wheat and oats about all sown. Corn planting well advanced. Weather warm with moderate rains.

Worthington—The prevailing wet weather has prevented farmers in this vicinity from planting corn, etc., since last report. The grain now in is doing only fairly.

Sioux Falls—All crops except corn looking well. Weather cool and rainy.

Brandon—Wheat doing well. Other grain not looking so well on account of wet weather.

Luverne—Crops, especially small grain, looking fair. Corn nearly all in. Weather very unfavorable at present. Heavy rain yesterday.

Rock Rapids—Small grain doing nicely. Poor prospects, owing to cold wet weather, for corn.

Blue Earth City—Small grain looking well. Farmers are planting corn. Weather good.

Vernon Centre—Small grain looking well. Farmers will finish planting corn this week.

Lake Crystal—Crop prospect good. Everything looking well. Nearly all of the corn has been planted.

Woodstock—Wheat looking fine. A large acreage of flax and corn is being put in.

Hadley—The rain of yesterday put a stop to corn planting and sowing flax. About one-half the corn is planted, but not much flax is sown yet. Wheat, oats, and barley are looking fine.

Farming Facts from Dakota—Condition of the Crops—Numerous Openings for Tow Mills—The Various Products of Dakota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dak., May 19.—At last the weather seems to have settled and the roads are almost dry. For the most part April was chilly and wet, and with the exception of one very warm day the early part of May has been a continuation of April, save that the rainfall was greater. At this time the days are charming. Neither the frosts of winter nor the intense heat of summer disturb the mind and make existence a delusion and a snare. The air is balmy, the temperature grateful, and life a joyful pleasure. This is what old settlers call real Dakota weather.

Vegetation is doing finely. Wherever one sees a field of wheat the sight is a delightful one. No better season for this cereal could have been desired, and if the favorable weather continues the yield will be a bountiful one, though in the extreme southeast the acreage is small. Corn-planting has been delayed and is perhaps ten days later than usual; but there is nothing discouraging in this fact. From this time to the 1st of June flax will be sown, and a large acreage will be put in. This crop does well in Dakota, yielding from ten to twenty bushels to the acre. The straw is not utilized, and here is a great waste. Tow-mills are talked of here and there, and industries of this kind ought to be freely started, as it seems like a gross insult to Nature to destroy thousands of tons of flax straw. The annual importation of raw and manufactured flax goods, including hemp, jute, etc., is said to be $32,000,000—which is just about the assessed valuation of all the property in Dakota one year ago. The fertile soil of Dakota could be made to produce sufficient flax straw to meet the greater part of this demand, and what a glorious bonanza this would be to the farmers of this Territory. If enterprise will start the mills the farmers will produce the straw.

Farmers in this section have learned that wheat is not to be depended on. It may do well early in the season, but the hot, dry winds are apt to parch it up while in the milk. In North Dakota the frost goes so far into the ground that the soil is kept moist and cool, notwithstanding a hot sun, up to the time of maturity. This continual thawing out of the frost all summer, together of course with the rich, loamy soil made by ages of decaying vegetation, is the true secret of the wonderful wheat production of North Dakota. It is not easy to define the exact line at which corn-growing ceases and wheat begins. Corn does the best in the Missouri River counties, on the south. It will grow well 150 miles northward, but the yield lessens decidely. In North Dakota corn may ripen, but chances are against it.

Wheat does not become a reasonably sure crop until one goes seventy-five or 100 miles north of the southern boundary, and the yield improves materially for the next 100 miles.

The shrewd farmers of this section are discarding wheat entirely, and taking up corn, flax, hogs, cattle, and sheep.

The renowned native grasses abound here, and stock-raising is becoming a general and a profitable business. But as most of the farmers are poor they are making slow headway in getting a start.

Many farmers from the East are coming into South Dakota, and are buying deeded land rather than to take up Government land in the new sections. This is done partly to get more land and partly to get the advantages of the older country. Almost invariably these men are going into stock-raising.

Since spring wheat cannot be grown profitably hereabouts, the stranger is frequently led to inquire bout the chance for winter wheat. Almost invariably the answer comes that it will not grow. The winters are too dry. For the most part the ground is bare and the grain freezes out. But winter wheat has been grown, and it may yet be successful, especially if Dakota ever has the amount of growing timber suited to its increasing needs. The other day I heard of a beautiful field of winter wheat near Watertown, about 150 miles northward. The owner says the indications are that the field will yield thirty bushels to the acre.

One thing is true about South Dakota: very little is known about the real capabilities of the soil and the attending climatic influences. At first the farmers were afraid to plant corn, but now they expect from forty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Almost all vegetables and root crops, tobacco, and all grain except wheat, grow bountifully. It has been asserted repeatedly that apples cannot be grown; but a few patient farmers are getting excellent orchards. Patient experiment and careful attention will in time show that Dakota will produce the hardier fruits, as well as grain and vegetables.

All Grain in Whiteside County, Illinois, in a Promising Condition, but Fruit All Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., May 19.—At last we have fine, warm weather, after one of the coldest wet springs Rock River Valley has known for years. Notwithstanding the bad, unfavorable weather, the farmers have accomplished wonders in getting in the largest acreage ever known. All kinds of small grain look very fine, and will no doubt yield a bountiful harvest. The corn is about half planted, and if it does not rot will no doubt do well. The amount that will be planted is unusually large. Fruit of all kinds has been killed by cold east winds and heavy frosts. Last Tuesday night ice formed a quarter of an inch thick, killing everything that was tender, even to the leaves on the trees. Every one feels hopeful that, aside from fruit, Whiteside County will raise as much grain and vegetables as last year. The improved machinery, combined with the experience and skill of our farmers, puts them in a position to do a wonderful amount of work in a very short time.

Farm Work in the Vicinity of McGregor, Ia., Very Backward.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., May 19.—The continuous cold and wet weather this spring has had an injurious effect on farm work. The spring is late and the outlook is unsatisfactory to say the least. Winter wheat, what little was sown, is in fine condition. Spring wheat is poor as yet. Farmers at present are generally engaged in planting corn. Unless the weather changes this crop will be small. A larger amount of corn and potatoes will be planted this year than for many years. This is due mainly to the high prices that these products have commanded this season. The corn and potato crops in in this section last year were large and of good quality, and the benefits of high prices have been enjoyed by all branches of business.

Tobacco in Wisconsin Not Seriously Injured by the Recent Frosts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 19.—Reports from the country are to the effect that the frosts of Tuesday and Wednesday nights retarded the growth of tobacco somewhat, but inflicted no serious damage.

Mason County, Illinois, Sends Forth Good News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 19.—The crops in this county are all in excellent condition. Wheat is heading out nicely in places, and about all the corn is in.

A Frost in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., May 19.—There was a slight frost in a neighboring county last night.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, increasing cloudiness with rain, warmer southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather with rain, southerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature, followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, colder cloudy weather with rain, winds shifting to northwesterly, stationary or higher pressure.

For the Missouri Valley, cloudy weather, local rains, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature in southeast portions, and higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains, easterly veering to southerly winds, and lower pressure.

The Ohio River will continue falling.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic States and lowest in Minnesota and Iowa. General light rains have fallen in New England and from Dakota and Minnesota to Texas. Northwesterly winds prevail in Colorado and Wyoming, and notheasterly in New England. Elsewhere they are mostly southerly. The temperature has fallen from 10 to 15 degrees in Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas, remained nearly stationary in New England, and lower in the Lake region, and has risen slightly in other districts. Rain indicated today in the Northwest, Upper Lake region, Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Gulf States, and Sunday in the Lower Lake region, Middle States, South Atlantic, and Gulf States.

CHICAGO, May 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	56	53	N	Light	0	C'ldy.
Alpena	50	46	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	60	42	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	63	49	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	77	70	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Concho, Tex	87	70	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	35	30	N	Fresh	*—	Clear.
Chicago	67	63	S.E.	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	74	65		Calm	0	Clear.
Cleveland	56	53		Calm	0	Clear.
Davenport	70	65	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	30	41	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denison	74	71	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	58	43	W	Fresh	.06	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	77	65	S	Fresh	*—	Th'ng.
Detroit	64	56	E	Light	0	Clear.
Dodge City	81	49	N	High	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	75					
Duluth	45	52	N.E.	Light	.01	Lt rain
Erie	60	50	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	57	51	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Champaign, Ill	73	64	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	46	39	W	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	49	42	W	Fresh	.08	Fair.
Fort Garry	..	46	N	Fresh	.12	H.rain
Galveston	77	75	S.E.	Brisk	0	Th'ng
Grand Haven	72	62		Calm	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	49	..				
Indianapolis	74	65	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	71	63	S.E.	Fresh	.05	Fair.
Las Animas	84	48	N.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	70	63	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	70	66	S	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Louisville	78	67	S	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	76	67	S	Light	*—	Fair.
Marquette	62	58	S	Brisk	0	Fair.
Memphis	80	69	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	56	57	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	56	46	N.W.	Brisk	.46	Cl'dy.
Nashville	77	65	S	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	49	46	N	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Omaha	74	51	N	Brisk	1.72	Lt rain
Oswego	51	52		Calm	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	74	61	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	66	72	E	Brisk	0	Fair.
Port Huron	53	49	E	Light	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	75	..				
Rochester	54	50	E	Light	0	Clear.
San Antonio	83	74	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	56	54	E	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo	68	63	S	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	75	69	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Springfield, Ill	71	66	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	74	68	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	69	65	S	Brisk	.10	Th'ng
St. Vincent	..	46	W	Fresh	.22	Cl'dy.
Stockton	91	71	S.E.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Toledo	63	57	E	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	80	73	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	65	47	N	Fresh	.10	Cl'dy.
Washakie	40	33	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.142	55.8	65	S. E.	6	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.121	64.5	53	S. E.	6	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.043	67.4	50	S.W.	6	0	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.011	68.2	53	S. E.	6	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.007	63.0	64	S. E.	5	0	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 68.7.
Minimum temperature, 52.4.
Mean daily barometer, 30.064.
Mean daily thermometer, 62.1.
Mean daily humidity, 61.0.

CASUALTIES.

A Colored Man Fatally Injured in a Sawmill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 19.—Charles Lindsay, a colored man employed in A. S. Merriam's saw and planing mill, of the Bay, met with an accident last evening which resulted in death this morning. Lindsay was at work in the planing-mill at a saw, and by some mishap a picket was forced against the pit of his stomach, but not with sufficient force to break the skin. The man was taken home, and died at 5 o'clock this morning from internal injuries.

Unfortunate Termination of a Tight-Rope Performance at Edwardsville, Ill.—Six Boys Injured, Two Fatally.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—At Edwardsville yesterday, during a tight-rope performance, the chimney to which one end of the rope was attached gave way, and the performer and débris fell on the heads of the crowd below. Six boys were injured, two of them, Eddie Berger and Charles Weber, fatally, their skulls being fractured. The tight-rope performer, although badly hurt, left town.

An Ohio River Steamer Sunk.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 19.—The steamer M. S. Thanhouser was sunk during last night at West Franklin and is a total loss. One life was lost. The steamer belonged to J. H. Morris & Co., and was not insured. Her machinery was about to be transferred to a new hull being finished here.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 19.—The body of Walter Stoner, clerk of the steamboat Thanhouser, was recovered this afternoon from the office of that boat.

A Workman at Niles, Mich., Fatally Injured by Being Caught in a Belt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., May 19.—Fred Merritt, employed in the wood-pulp mill, was caught in the main belt that runs the machinery this morning and was whipped around until both arms and both ankles were broken. He died this afternoon.

Severe Injury of a Chicagoan by a Runaway Accident at Mendota, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 19.—While Mr. Webster and son, of Chicago, who are visiting Mr. Castle, were with the latter out for a ride today the horse became frightened and overturned the carriage, rather severely injuring Mr. Webster. The others escaped with slight bruises.

A Broken Neck.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 19.—A man named Uhlman, living ten miles from this city, while coming home from town the other night fell from his wagon and broke his neck. He died in a few moments.

GOV. C. C. WASHBURN'S WILL.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 19.—The will of ex-Gov. Cadwallader Colden Washburn was filed today in the Probate Court before the Hon. Hugh Cameron, Judge. It will not be published before the first Monday in June, 1882. It is known, however, that among the bequests of the late Governor there is one of $50,000 to establish a public library in this city, to be called the La Crosse Public Library; also, a bequest of $375,000 for a memorial orphan and half-orphan asylum at Minneapolis, as a tribute to the memory of his mother, and to be called the Washburn Asylum. These two bequests, with the gift of Gov. Washburn to the observatory at Madison, and his country-seat at Edgewood to the Dominican Sisters, make his bequests and gifts more than $500,000. His estate will reach $2,500,000.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

An Outbreak of Small-Pox at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 19.—A case of small-pox developed here today. Some days ago a railroad laborer named Malcolm McLeod, from Chicago, died at a boarding-house, on South street, kept by a family named Bulge. There were symptoms of small-pox, and fumigation, and vaccination precautions were taken. Today a man named Dexter, boarding at the same place, was prostrated. Two others there are ill, but whether of the same disease is not yet known. There are twenty-one persons living in the house. It has been quarantined and a special policeman stationed there.

Six New Cases in Chicago.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from No. 140 West Taylor street, No. 341 West Eighteenth street, No. 26 South Desplaines street, No. 2 South Desplaines street, No. 125 Clark street, and 216 West Thirteenth place. Deaths were reported from No. 576 South Jefferson street and No. 82 Fremont street. The deaths at the pest-house were Michael Noonan, from Lemont, and Bertha Schuss, from No. 765 Larrabee street.

PROHIBITION.

Conviction at Toledo of a Saloonkeeper for Violating the Sunday Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., May 19.—The case of Sunday violation against Charles Englehardt, proprietor of a saloon on St. Clair street, in the Fifth Ward, was heard in the Police Court this morning. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty and seemed determined to fight the issue with himself as counsel. The testimony showed that his saloon was open a part of last Sunday, contrary to the Smith law, and the Court found him guilty, assessing a fine of $50 and committing him to the city prison for six hours, to commence at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The turn affairs had taken was somewhat of a surprise to the defendant, but he gracefully succumbed to the inevitable. The severity of sentences in this particular line is increasing, and the authorities feel confident that more respect for the law will be shown. There are now no further Sunday cases before the courts.

OIL-STOVES.

Two More Victims Added to the Long List.

Carelessness, combined with gasoline, created terrible havoc yesterday in the family of John Martinique, of No. 121 Barber street. Shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Martinique went to the kitchen and, as was her custom the first thing in the morning, lighted the gasoline stove. But there had been some carelessness in filling the reservoir or in allowing the stove to get out of order, and no sooner was the match applied than a terrific explosion took place, the burning fluid being thrown all over the kitchen. Mrs. Martinique's clothing was aflame in a moment, and the fire began to spread rapidly through the house, a dry frame, soon igniting the bed in which Frederick Martinique, a boy of 14 years, was sleeping, almost roasting him alive. Mrs. Martinique, wrapped in flames, rushed screaming into the rear yard, followed by her daughter, Josephine Martinique, a girl about 20 years of age, who clasped her mother in her arms in an agony of terror to save her life, an effort which was finally successful, but only after Josie herself had been severely burned about the face, hands, and limbs. Assistance from neighbors soon arrived, and the Fire Department was also summoned by an alarm from Box 312, extinguishing the flames before any very serious damage to furniture or building had been done; but when the three victims of the catastrophe were carried into a neighbor's house it was found that Mrs. Martinique was so terribly burned about the face, breast, and, indeed, the entire body that there is little hope of recovery. The boy Frederick is also in a very critical condition, his left side, face, arms, and feet having been scorched into a mass of raw flesh, and, although his injuries are perhaps not so dangerous as those of his mother, his sufferings are intense. Josephine, the girl, was the only one of the three able to speak, and she told the story of the accident and her heroic efforts to save her mother's life at the risk of her own. At noon the mother was delirious, and the attending physician expressed very little hopes of her recovery.

AN OPEN LETTER

From the Hon. Wm. Taylor, Late Senator of Massachusetts,

Of General Public Interest Just at This Season.

A Graphic Presentation of His Own Case.

GENTLEMEN—To say that I am grateful is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Scrofulous Eczema, of a most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston I was told by many friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the doctor: he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and, I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. —— of East Boston, and Dr. —— of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them. Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug-store and bought them, and commenced to use them according to the directions. There was so much humor lodged within the skin that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of these remedies I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA REMEDIES and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted and told them to get the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe them to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that they will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1878.
To Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Boston.

The CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, is not a virulent poison concealed under an innocent vegetable name, nor is it a senseless mixture of nauseous drugs, but a grand medicine, every ingredient of which has a purpose and a power beyond any blood purifier or alterative ever before compounded. Hence its ability to cure Scrofulous Humor lies in its power to remove from the blood and fluids, through the kidneys, liver, and skin, the disease-breeding element, and by curing at the outset Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Affections of the Liver, it speedily enriches the blood, increases the flesh, and gradually restores a patient to sound health. Meanwhile, every external evidence of disease, every patch or blotch of itching, scaly, or pustular humor has been removed by the external application of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures. Thus, in harmony with the Floral Cure, do these great remedies infallibly cure diseases which have defied the best physicians and all known remedies for hundreds of years.

RELIGIOUS

Yesterday's Proceedings Presbyterian Gene[ral] Assembly.

Announcement by the Mod[erator] the Various Standing [Com]mittees.

Special Orders of Busine[ss] cated for Today a[nd] Next Week.

A Drive at the Railro[ads] Running Trains on Sabbath.

An Opinion that Railroads Alone to Blame—Notes Session.

Southern Methodists and South[ern Pres]byterians in Conference Assembly.

Proceedings in the Presbyterian Assembly Now in Session [at Spring]field, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago T[ribune].

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—The [...] General Assembly of the United S[tates] its second day's session at 9 o'clock [...] ing with the customary devotional e[xercises] by the Rev. T. A. Smith, of Bu[...] These concluded, the body was calle[d ...] by Moderator Johnson, who offe[red ...] The roll-call was dispensed with, an[d the min]utes of yesterday's proceedings [...] This was followed by the reading of [...] when Moderator Johnson announced

THE STANDING COMMITT[EES]

as follows:

Bills and Overtures—Ministers: [...]ing, D. D., S. J. Niccolls, D. D., [...]blower, D. D., Levi Parsons, D. D. [...] Sprole, D. D., Timothy Stillman, D[...] S. Hoyt, George O. Little. Elders [...] Henry W. Williams, William G. Jo[...] A. Holmes, Jacob Geisley, John U. [...] W. S. Schermerhorn, M. D., George [...]

Judicial Committee—The Hon. Hov[ey ...] the Hon. S. M. Breckenridge, Willia[m ...] D. D., Charles C. Wallace, D. D., Ro[...]shank, D. D., Daniel L. Hughes, Wa[...] Grimes, William Laurie, Martin D[...] Horace W. Pitkin, Reuben S. Yocu[m ...] Woodruff, the Hon. Henry L. Know[...] G. Raynolds, M. D.

[Polity of the] Church—Ministers: [...] Dickey, D. D., Arthur Mitchell, D[...] Yerkes, D. D., T. Ralston Smith, D. [...] Wallace, D. D., Charles Noble Frost, [...] Edwards. Elders: The Hon. Lewis [...] Selden, Robert S. Fulton, James P[...] McMillan, M. D., R. Barton Wood, [...]henny.

Home Missions—Ministers—Charle[s ...]son, John D. Wells, D. D., Joseph [...] D., Calvin W. Stewart, D. D., Leig[h ...] Henry Bullard, John O. Gordon, [...] Gilmke. Elders—Charles B. Nichol[...] Rudesill, George A. Rockwell, Rob[...]ander, W. H. H. Cundiff, M. D., Pat[...] William C. Baird.

Foreign Missions—William Strong, [...] Wilson, D. D., John L. Nevius, D. [...]rish, D. D., William Sterling, Rees[...] Arthur H. Allen. Elders—The Hon. [...] Loomis, Archibald R. Hanna, Samue[l ...]seph Williams, Theodore F. Clark, [...] Scott, Nathaniel Bryan.

Education—Charles A. Briggs, D. [...] Frazer, D. D., Alexander Donaldson, [...]iel Rice, D. D., Elias S. Boine, John [...] J. Garland Hamner. Elders—James [...] the Hon. G. L. Cranmer, James M. C[...] D. E. Fred Russell, M. D., James T. [...] Charles L. Williams, Mark R. Harris[on ...]

Publication—The Hon. S. M. Mo[...] Curtis, D. D., John C. Caldwell, D. [...] Cruikshank, D. D., Edward Cooper, [...]iam M. Taylor, Ort Lawson, Samue[l ...] Elders—George F. Wiggan, Geor[ge ...] James C. Stetson, Eli Beard, John [...] William M. Greenslade, Henry C. Bi[...]

Church Erection—Charles E. Rob[...] Leander H. Long, D. D., John Mo[...] John W. Sterling, LL. D., George [...] J. P. Egbert, Henry A. Newell, John [...] Elders—Charles H. Olcott, Charles [...] Benjamin O. Titus, David H. Wilson, [...] David, Joseph R. Loose, John H. Po[...]

Theological Seminaries—Daniel [...] D. D.; Wilson Frances, D. D.; Matthe[w ...] D. D.; Robert Alexander, D. D.; Bel[...]sons, Augustus Marsh, Jessie C. Br[...]wood Alexander. Elders—Emilius [...] J. Edwards Marsh, Charles P. Arnol[d ...] Randall, Hugh L. Barrett, John S. B[...] G. Blake.

Ministerial Relief—S. Irenaeus Pr[ime ...] Edward H. Wright, D. D., Joseph T[...] D., William Hutton, Solon Cobb, G[...] Candlish, John Butler, William J. [...] Elders—E. Payson Wood, Andrew [...] Thomas H. McBride Reuben Tyler, [...] Cady, J. Wilson Barnett, George Ga[...]

Freedmen—E. P. Humphrey, D. D. [...] Logan, D. D., Thomas Lawrence, D. [...] Dickson, D. D., Royal H. Graham, [...] Hill, Fred B. Du Val, George T. Dil[...] —John B. Pudney, George R. [...] K. Cincaid, George F. Hand, [...] Greeley, John Gibson, John [...]

Correspondence—William C. Dick[...] J. H. Mason-Knox, D. D., John D. Mo[...] Samuel D. Crothers, John B. Lo[...] Dodd, R. P. Shaw, Philo F. Leave[...] Frederick P. Allen, Jonathan Green[...] Patterson, James B. Thorburn, He[...]win, John W. Cline, John Y. Cotton, [...]

Benevolence—Thomas H. Robi[nson ...] David Torrey, D. D., Thomas W. [...] W. Walden, Franklin L. Arnold, D[...]low, James W. Mason, Benjamin [...] Elders—Alexander Wheeler, Jose[ph ...]wood, Dulaney R. Kemble, Arthu[r ...] Demetrius M. Trowbridge, Henry [...] W. Van Deren.

Narrative—John M. C. Holmes, [...] Shearer, F. Leroy Senour, Samu[el ...] Thomas D. Jester, John Hood, Da[...]lin, John Berk. Elders—Charles Jewell, Willia[m ...] Myron Tower, Andrew Aitken Rob[...] Samuel Hanna, Lisbon B. Berry.

The remaining committees will [be ...] hereafter.

THE ROLL OF THE SYNODS A[ND PRESBY]TERIES

was next called for the purpose [...] from each their statistical reports, [...] the state of religion, overtures, a[nd com]plaints, and all papers intended [for the con]sideration of the standing committ[ees].

The following

SPECIAL ORDERS

were made by vote of the Assembl[y]:

Saturday, 10 a. m.—Report on [...] lief. Resolutions for the Committ[ee on ...]tion.

Monday, 10 a. m.—Report on fr[...] cial Committee on Home Missio[ns] revision.

Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Report of Bo[ard of Foreign] Missions.

Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Report on [...]sions. 2 p. m.—Publication.

Thursday, 10 a. m.—Education. [...] nevolence. Report on narratives. [...]

Friday, 10 a. m.—Church erecti[on ...] Temperance.

It was resolved that when the [Assembly ad]journs tomorrow morning, it sta[nd adjourned] until Monday morning.

The Moderator and the Permane[nt ...] constitute the Committee on P[lace of] Meeting, asked for invitations, [...] ceived from St. Paul, Minn., and S[...] The latter place was selected with[...] motion of Dr. Prime.

A recess was taken until 2 p. m[., prayer] by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield.

IN THE AFTERNOO[N]

there was a dearth even of rou[tine ...] and the proceedings dragged unti[l ...] Cross, of Baltimore, brought up [...] Sabbath desecration by introduci[ng ...]ing:

Resolved, That this General Ass[embly call the] attention of its ministers and me[mbers and all] friends of the Sabbath or Sunda[y to the con]sideration of the growing evil of [Sabbath dese]cration by the railroad corpor[ations of the] country.

In advocating this resolution Dr. [...] believed there was no evil in t[...] this time to be compared with t[...] bath desecration by our railroad[s ...] All these great corporations ha[...] bath under their feet. They pre[...] years ago that they only ran fr[eight on] the Sabbath. These contained [...] they claimed that it was

THEIR DUTY TO CARE FOR [...]

when it failed to reach its destin[ation ...] day night. Pretty soon they m[...] freight with the cattle cars, an[d ...] pretend to make any excuse for [...] The railroads had for year[s ...] preachers by giving them hal[f fare ...] Now they come here [...] fare both ways. It was not very [...] man receiving favors to fight t[...] but they must keep up the Sab[bath ...] the leading men in these railroad[s ...] the officers, were members of t[...] could not see how these men co[uld ...] dividends, knowing that there we[re ...]

...It will not be published before ... in June, 1882. It is known, ... among the bequests of the late ... is one of $50,000 to establish a ... in this city, to be called the La ... library; also, a bequest of $375,000 ... orphan and half-orphan asylum ... as a tribute to the memory ... and to be called the Washburn ... two bequests, with the gift of ... to the observatory at Madison, ... seat at Edgewood to the Do... make his bequests and gifts ... 000. His estate will reach ...

...GIOUS DISEASES.

...of Small-Pox at Elgin, Ill.

...patch to The Chicago Tribune.

...ay 19.—A case of small-pox de... day. Some days ago a railroad ... Malcolm McLeod, from Chicago, ... ing-house, on South street, kept ... med Bulge. There were symp... pox, and fumigation, and vacci... ons were taken. Today a man ... boarding at the same place, was ... others there are ill, but whether ... ease is not yet known. There are ... sons living in the house. It has ... ed and a special policeman sta...

...w Cases in Chicago.

... small-pox were reported yester... 140 West Taylor street, No. 341 ... street, No. 26 South Desplaines ... South Desplaines street, No. 125 ... and 216 West Thirteenth place. ... ported from No. 576 South Jeffer... No. 82 Fremont street. The ... est-house were Michael Noonan, ... and Bertha Schuss, from No. 705 ...

...ROHIBITION.

...t Toledo of a Saloonkeeper ...ating the Sunday Law.

...patch to The Chicago Tribune.

...May 19.—The case of Sunday vio... Charles Englehardt, proprietor of ... t. Clair street, in the Fifth Ward, ... Police Court this morning. The ... ered a plea of not guilty and ... ined to fight the issue with him... The testimony showed that his ... a part of last Sunday, contrary ... law, and the Court found him ... a fine of $50 and committing ... prison for six hours, to com... clock this afternoon. The turn ... aken was somewhat of a ... defendant, but he gracefully ... the inevitable. The severity of ... is particular line is increasing, ... ities feel confident that more re... w will be shown. There are now ... day cases before the courts.

...OIL-STOVES.

...Victims Added to the Long List.

...combined with gasoline, created ... yesterday in the family of John ... No. 121 Barber street. Shortly ... k in the morning Mrs. Martinique ... tchen and, as was her custom the ... the morning, lighted the gasoline ... here had been some carelessness in ... rvoir or in allowing the stove to get ... and no sooner was the match ap... rrific explosion took place, the ... being thrown all over the ... Martinique's clothing was aflame ... and the fire began to spread rapid... house, a dry frame, soon igniting ... ch Frederick Martinique, a boy of ... sleeping, almost roasting him ... Martinique, wrapped in flames, ... ing into the rear yard, followed ... ter, Josephine Martinique, a girl ... of age, who clasped her mother ... an agony of terror to save her ... which was finally successful, but ... herself had been severely burned ... hands, and limbs. Assistance ... soon arrived, and the Fire De... also summoned by an alarm from ... tinguishing the flames before ... rious damage to furniture or ... been done; but when the three ... catastrophe were carried into a ... use it was found that Mrs. Martin... terribly burned about the face, ... nded, the entire body that the ... t recovery. The boy Frederick is ... critical condition, his left side, ... and feet having been scorched into a ... esh, and, although his injuries are ... so dangerous as those of his mother, ... are intense. Josephine, the girl, ... one of the three able to speak, and ... tory of the accident and her heroic ... her mother's life at the risk of ... noon the mother was delirious, ... ding physician expressed very lit... her recovery.

OPEN LETTER

...Hon. Wm. Taylor, Late ...tor of Massachusetts,

...al Public Interest Just at This Season.

...hic Presentation of ...is Own Case.

...—To say that I am grateful is only ... ession of my feelings, but it is the ... n use, for I feel it in every sense of ... have been a great sufferer with skin ... he last twelve (12) years. My head ... ing covered with sores I could not ... burning heat and itching of the ... and was confined to my house for ... time. My disease has been called ... Eczema, of a most aggravated type, ... sicians, but I doubt if ever fully ... y any of them. It was more like a ... of several skin humors. I have ... money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I ... pe and consulted some of the best ... London. I received temporary re... in the spring it would break out ... d as ever. When I came back to ... told by many friends that Dr. —— ... ation for the cure of those diseases ... highest order) could cure me. I ... doctor: he prescribed for me. I ... advice for six months, and, I can ... without any improvement. I tried ... ians, and among them Dr. —— of East ... Dr. —— of city proper, but all to ... They did me no good; their rem... o ineffectual that at no time did I ... ure would result from them. Now, ... months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentle... own to Boston people, called my at... ur CUTICURA REMEDIES, and prom... ul results if I would only make a ... d me of his own experience with it, ... vered on me that I went with him to ... and bought them, and commenced ... according to the directions. There ... humor lodged within the skin that ... ommenced the use of CUTICURA it ... surface and festered, until vast ... d come out and greatly intensified ... for about two weeks. But I did ... as I felt that I was going to get rid ... when I saw it coming to the sur... large quantities. After the first two ... eks' use of these remedies I was ... uraged by a gradual lessening of the ... of a number of painful sores. I ... aithfully, and cheerfully followed ... s to the letter, feeling each week ... ; until at the present moment, aft... nths' use of CUTICURA REMEDIES ... ears of as constant suffering as was ... d, I can say that I am cured, and ... y case the most remarkable on rec... been so elated with my success that ... ed men on the street who were af... old them to get the CUTICURA REM... ey would cure them. This is why ... eful to you, for I believe them to be ... greatest discovery of the age, and ... ill cure all who are suffering with ... s. I may add that I took no internal ... the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New ... er. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

...ug. 22, 1878.

...Weeks & Potter, Boston.

...CURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood ... of virulent poison concealed under ... vegetable name, nor is it a senseless ... nauseous drugs, but a grand medi... ngredient of which has a purpose ... beyond any blood purified or alter... before compounded. Hence its ... ure Scrofulous Humor lies in its ... emove from the blood and fluids, ... kidneys, liver, and skin, the disease... ment, and by curing at the outset ... Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Affec... Liver, it speedily enriches the blood, ... flesh, and gradually restores a pa... nd health. Meanwhile, every ex... ence of disease, every patch or ... hing, scaly, or pustular humor has ... ed by the external application of ... nd CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin ... s, in harmony with the Poral Cure, ... at remedies infallibly cure diseases ... defied the best physicians and all ... dies for hundreds of years.

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Announcement by the Moderator of the Various Standing Committees.

Special Orders of Business Indicated for Today and Next Week.

A Drive at the Railroads for Running Trains on the Sabbath.

An Opinion that Railroads Are Not Alone to Blame—Notes of the Session.

Southern Methodists and Southern Presbyterians in Conference and Assembly.

Proceedings in the Presbyterian General Assembly Now in Session at Springfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—The Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States began its second day's session at 9 o'clock this morning with the customary devotional exercises, led by the Rev. T. A. Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y. These concluded, the body was called to order by Moderator Johnson, who offered prayer. The roll-call was dispensed with, and the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read. This was followed by the reading of the docket, when Moderator Johnson announced

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

as follows:

Bills and Overtures—Ministers: Henry Darling, D. D., S. J. Niccolls, D. D., W. H. Hornblower, D. D., Levi Parsons, D. D., William I. Steele, D. D., Timothy Stillman, D. D., Arthur S. Hoyt, George O. Little. Elders: The Hon. Henry W. Williams, William G. Johnson, John A. Holmes, Jacob Geisley, John C. Cadwalader, W. S. Schermerhorn, M. D., George R. Cook.

Judicial Committee—The Hon. Hovey K. Clarke, the Hon. S. M. Breckenridge, William T. Findley, D. D., Charles C. Wallace, D. D., Robert Cruikshank, D. D., Daniel L. Hughes, Washington M. Grimes, William Laurie, Martin D. Kneeland, Horace W. Pitkin, Reuben S. Yocum, James C. Woodruff, the Hon. Henry L. Knowles, Robert G. Reynolds, M. D.

... of the Church—Ministers: Charles A. Dickey, D. D., Arthur Mitchell, D. D., Stephen Yerkes, D. D., T. Ralston Smith, D. D., Robert M. Wallace, D. D., Charles Noble Frost, Maurice D. Edwards. Elders: The Hon. Lewis Jones, E. D. Selden, Robert S. Fulton, James Peters, James McMillan, M. D., E. Barton Wood, Hugh McElhenny.

Home Missions—Ministers—Charles L. Thompson, John D. Wells, D. D., Joseph D. Reaser, D. D., Calvin W. Stewart, D. D., Leigh R. Jones, Henry Bullard, John O. Gordon, Francis J. Grimke. Elders—Charles B. Nichols, Charles M. Rudesill, George A. Rockwell, Robert S. Alexander, W. H. H. Cundiff, M. D., Patterson Hirst, William C. Baird.

Foreign Missions—William Strong, James D. Wilson, D. D., John L. Nevius, D. D., John Gerrish, D. D., William Sterling, Rees Thackwell, Arthur H. Allen. Elders—The Hon. James H. Loomis, Archibald R. Hanna, Samuel Ayres, Joseph Williams, Theodore F. Clark, Oliver T. Scott, Nathaniel Bryan.

Education—Charles A. Briggs, D. D., David R. Frazer, D. D., Alexander Donaldson, D. D., Daniel Rice, D. D., Elias S. Boine, John B. Worrall, J. Garland Hamner. Elders—James E. Morrow, the Hon. G. L. Cranmer, James M. Cameron, M. D., E. Fred Russell, M. D., James T. McCullough, Charles L. Williams, Mark E. Hartsuch.

Publication—The Hon. S. M. Moore, Elroy Curtis, D. D., John C. Caldwell, D. D., Robert Cruikshank, D. D., Edward Cooper, D. D., William M. Taylor, Orr Lawson, Samuel M. Perry. Elders—George F. Wiggan, George B. Cole, James C. Sefton, Eli Beard, John C. Preston, William M. Greenslade, Henry C. Blackburn.

Church Erection—Charles E. Robinson, D. D., Leander H. Long, D. D., John McMillan, D. D., John W. Sterling, LL. D., George W. F. Birch, J. P. Egbert, Henry A. Newell, John E. Peters. Elders—Charles H. Gloott, Charles W. Moore, Benjamin O. Titus, David E. Wilson, Ashbel G. David, Joseph B. Loose, John H. Powers.

Theological Seminaries—Daniel S. Gregory, D. D.; Wilson Phraner, D. D.; Matthew Newkirk, D. D.; Robert Alexander, D. D.; Benjamin Parsons, Augustus Marsh, Jessie C. Bruce, J. Kirkwood Alexander. Elders—Emilius P. Lamkin, J. Edwards Marsh, Charles P. Arnold, Charles J. Bandall, Hugh L. Barrett, John S. Paxton, John G. Blake.

Ministerial Relief—S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., Edward B. Wright, D. D., Joseph Torrence, D. D., William Hutton, Solon Cobb, William McCandlish, John Butler, William J. Henderson. Elders—E. Payson Wood, Andrew J. Fletcher, Thomas H. McBride, Reuben Tyler, Hiram W. Cady, J. Wilson Barnett, George Gault.

Freedmen—E. P. Humphrey, D. D., Samuel C. Logan, D. D., Thomas Lawrence, D. D., William Dickson, D. D., Royal H. Graham, Robert A. Hill, Fred B. Du Val, George T. Dillard. Elders—John R. Pudney, George R. Hunt, John K. Cincaid, George F. Hand, John W. Greeley, John Gibson, John E. Rattley.

Correspondence—William C. Dickinson, D. D., J. H. Mason-Knox, D. D., John D. Matthews, D. D., Samuel D. Crothers, John B. Logan, Luther Dodd, E. P. Shaw, Philo F. Leavens. Elders—Frederick P. Allen, Jonathan Greene, James W. Patterson, James B. Thorborn, Henry W. Dorwin, John W. Cline, John Y. Cotton.

Benevolence—Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., David Torrey, D. D., Thomas W. Hynes, Julius W. Walden, Franklin L. Arnold, Dana W. Bigelow, James W. Mason, Benjamin B. Dayton. Elders—Alexander Wheeler, Joseph B. Sherwood, Dulaney R. Kemble, Arthur B. Moffatt, Demetrius M. Trowbridge, Henry Griffin, Cyrus W. Van Deren.

Narrative—John M. C. Holmes, George L. Shearer, F. Leroy Senour, Samuel A. Grayley, Thomas D. Jester, John Hood, David S. McCaslin, John Berk.

Elders—Charles Jewell, William Johnson, Myron Tower, Andrew Aitken, Robert A. Mifflin, Samuel Hanna, Lisbon B. Berry.

The remaining committees will be announced hereafter.

THE ROLL OF THE SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES

was next called for the purpose of receiving from each their statistical reports, narratives of the state of religion, overtures, appeals, complaints, and all papers intended for the consideration of the standing committees.

The following

SPECIAL ORDERS

were made by vote of the Assembly:

Saturday, 10 a. m.—Report on ministerial relief. Resolutions for the Committee on Publication.

Monday, 10 a. m.—Report on freedmen. Special Committee on Home Missions. Report on revision.

Tuesday, 10 a. m.—Report of Board on Home Missions.

Wednesday, 10 a. m.—Report on foreign missions. 3 p. m.—Publication.

Thursday, 10 a. m.—Education. 2 p. m.—Benevolence. Report on narratives.

Friday, 10 a. m.—Church erection. 2 p. m.—Temperance.

It was resolved that when the Assembly adjourns tomorrow morning, it stand adjourned until Monday morning.

The Moderator and the Permanent Clerk, who constitute the Committee on Place of Next Meeting, asked for invitations, which were received from St. Paul, Minn., and Saratoga, N. Y. The latter place was selected without debate, on motion of Dr. Prime.

A recess was taken until 2 p. m., after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hatfield.

IN THE AFTERNOON

there was a dearth even of routine business, and the proceedings dragged until the Rev. Dr. Cross, of Baltimore, brought up the subject of Sabbath desecration by introducing the following:

Resolved, That this General Assembly call the attention of its ministers and members, and all friends of the Sabbath or Sunday, to the consideration of the growing evil of Sabbath desecration by the railroad corporations of this country.

In advocating this resolution Dr. Cross said he believed there was no evil in this country at this time to be compared with the evil of Sabbath desecration by our railroad corporations. All these great corporations had put the Sabbath under their feet. They pretended a few years ago that they only ran freight-trains on the Sabbath. These contained live stock, and they claimed that it was

THEIR DUTY TO CARE FOR THE STOCK

when it failed to reach its destination by Saturday night. Pretty soon they mixed up other freight with the cattle cars, and soon did not pretend to make any excuse for Sunday trains. The railroads had for years bought the preachers by giving them half-fare tickets. Now they come here paying full fare both ways. It was not very modest for a man receiving favors to fight the companies, but they must keep up the Sabbath. Some of the leading men in these railroads, and some of the officers, were members of the church. He could not see how these men could take their dividends, knowing that there were hundreds of men deprived of their Sabbath by their action. He had been connected with the work on railroads for years, and had never met a conductor or engineer who did not

WANT SOMETHING DONE ABOUT THE SABBATH.

The resolution was intended to call attention to this desecration, which stands head and front above all other kinds of Sabbath desecration. The railroads educate the children and the people to Sabbath-breaking. He did not know of a community where Sunday trains ran in which the Sabbath was not becoming more and more a common day.

Dr. Cross' remarks led to some discussion of this question and the introduction of several other resolutions bearing on the same subject.

Mr. Lindsey, of ... Presbytery, called attention to the fact that the

THE RAILROADS WERE NOT SOLELY RESPONSIBLE

for this Sabbath-breaking. In fact, some of the large religious bodies of the country made a demand for Sunday trains, and patronized them largely.

The matter was finally disposed of by creating a special committee to consider the resolution presented, one brother suggesting that the committee also consider the desecration of the Sabbath by the newspapers of the great cities.

A resolution proposing that the Canterbury revision be referred to the various Presbyteries for examination was tabled.

It was decided to appoint a special committee to report upon the sentiments of the assembly on the subject of Mormonism.

After disposing of the other routine matters the assembly adjourned until morning.

THIS EVENING

a largely attended and interesting meeting was held at the First Presbyterian Church in the interest of the Sunday-school cause, which lasted until 10 o'clock. Dr. Henry Darling presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. E. J. A. Worden, of New Jersey, the Sunday-School Secretary, and by the Rev. Dr. Nicholls, of St. Louis, both of whom proved to be very entertaining speakers, and strongly urged the importance of the Sunday-school work and the necessity for the better education of Sunday-school teachers.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

The regular business sessions of the assembly will be held from 9 a. m. to 12 m., the first half hour being given to devotional exercises, and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. The evening sessions begin at 8 o'clock.

Monday evening next will be devoted to the cause of the freedmen. The meeting will be held at the State-House. Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court will preside, and addresses will be made by Elder John Ratley, Dr. Herrick Johnson, and the Rev. George Dillard (colored).

A popular meeting in the interest of Home Missions will be held next Tuesday evening in the Second Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, is to preside, and addresses are to be made by the Rev. Dr. C. E. Robinson, of Pittsburg, and Dr. Herrick Johnson.

At the meeting to be held Wednesday evening in the interest of Foreign Missions the Rev. John Butler, of Ningpo, the Rev. Dr. John L. Nevius, of Chefoo, China, the Rev. J. McIlheny, of Siam, and the Rev. A. Kelso, of India, will be the speakers.

At the celebration of the Lord's Supper last night the following Elders distributed the elements: The Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield; the Hon. Hovey K. Clark, of Detroit; George Junkin, Esq., of Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, Esq., of Chicago; William F. Lee, Esq., of New York; H. B. Black, Esq., of Chester, Pa.; Col. John Schoonover, of Oxford, N. J.; the Hon. Samuel M. Moore, of Chicago; the Hon. William Strong, of Washington, D. C.; the Hon. J. A. Loomis, of Attica, N. Y.; the Hon. W. D. Hugart, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Prof. James E. Morrow, of Allegheny, Pa.

It is not yet known certainly whether the relation of the Presbyterian Church to the Church South will come up at the present session as a question leading to important discussion.

The Rev. John L. Nevius, of Chefoo, China, who is to speak at the meeting devoted to foreign missions, has been a missionary for twenty-eight years, and expects to return to China in August.

Among the members of the General Assembly is the Rev. Matthew Newkirk, of Philadelphia, who has succeeded in erecting the church in which he preaches by his own efforts, and largely by his own means.

Meeting of the General Committee of the United Presbyterian Church.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 19.—The General Committee of the United Presbyterian Church on the home mission work of the Church is in session at Kirkwood. The committee consists of one delegate from each presbytery of the Church, and at the present writing some sixty delegates have reported, coming from Boston and San Francisco, from Minnesota and Tennessee. Dr. Joseph Collins, of Kansas, is Chairman, and Dr. J. G. Brown and S. B. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and W. S. Owens, of Ohio, are Secretaries. Last year this committee used $50,000 in carrying on its mission work, and this year the demands will augment it by several thousands. California makes the largest request, principally on account of the mission stations among the Chinese. Missionaries are also sent by this committee to the Indians, the Warm Spring Indians of Oregon being the special beneficiaries. The colored people, who properly fall to the care of this committee, have been delegated to a special committee, and the Freedmen's Board is successfully carrying on several missionary stations throughout the South, among them an influential college among the blacks at Knoxville, Tenn. To this general committee are reported the names of all available evangelists, home missionaries, and ministers in the Church, and they are sent wherever in the United States there seems the most need. Scores of men every year are thus furnished employment. The approaching meeting of the assembly is expected to be an interesting one, and the homes of the first families in the city are being offered for the entertainment of the hundreds of delegates who will come next week.

The Virginia Episcopal Council.

NORFOLK, Va., May 19.—When the subject of the division of the diocese came up again today in the Episcopal Council, Bishop Whittle, after reviewing the history of the agitation and the action of the last General Convention refusing an Assistant Bishop for the diocese, said he had hoped matters would be allowed to rest, and he had been utterly surprised by the introduction of the question. He had seen nothing to indicate that the laity desired such division, and refused to entertain any motion whatever having for its object the curtailing of his rights as Bishop of the diocese. When the question was further urged by B. Johnson Barbour, ex-Senator Withers, and others, the Bishop arose and said he didn't like to be bullied, baited, and driven into a corner. He would take all that had been said to heart during the coming year, but declined to entertain any motion on the subject now.

The Southern Methodist Conference.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—The Rev. A. S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society, was before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South today and made a statement of the good work accomplished by the society.

A resolution was presented commending the work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A resolution was adopted to visit Mrs. ex-President Polk tomorrow.

General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church received Dr. Gregory, delegate of the Reformed Dutch Church. The reports on mission work were encouraging. The subject of fraternal relations were referred to a committee. Upwards of thirty overtures were presented.

Cumberland Presbyterians.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Huntsville, Ala., yesterday. The Rev. S. H. Buchanan, of Little Rock, was elected Moderator. The Rev. W. J. Darby, of Evansville, Moderator of the last assembly, delivered the opening sermon.

A YOUNG FORGER.

A 17-Year-Old Boy Forges Checks to the Amount of $2,500, Secures the Money, and Makes a Successful Escape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 19.—The First National Bank of Independence, it has just been discovered, was made the victim of a forgery perpetrated two weeks ago. Fred Wilson, of Winthrop, a boy only 17 years old, presented two checks of $1,250 each, purporting to be signed by Alexander Risk, a grain-dealer of Winthrop. He had been working for Risk and had thus learned his ways of doing business. He filled out the checks and signed Risk's name to them, inclosing them in an envelope. He went to Independence, watched the bank until the President and Cashier had both gone to dinner, when he went in and presented his checks to the teller, who thought they were genuine. While counting out the money Wilson said: "Put it in an envelope and seal it, as I do not wish to be responsible." He took the money and eloped, and has not since been heard of. Not hearing from Risk, the bank officers wrote him, and on seeing the checks he pronounced them a forgery. Vigorous efforts will now be made to capture the young rascal, but as he has now more than two weeks' start it is doubtful if they come up with him.

THE TROUBLES IN ALASKA ENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19.—A Seattle dispatch says: A letter from Wrangell Land to the *Intelligencer*, dated May 4, says: "The recently-reported trouble was caused by the Auk Indians, living near Juneau, attempting to exclude the Steckeels from their country. About 100 armed white men interfered in behalf of the Steckeels, and compelled the Auks to refrain from their purpose."

Children's cribs and high-chairs at Wakefield Rattan Co.'s, 230 Wabash. Call and see them.

MARY HOLMES.

The Jury Find the Beautiful Widow Not Guilty of Murder.

George Roberts, the Rich Farmer, Discharged from Further Arrest.

The Audience in the Court-Room Cheer and Otherwise Applaud the Jurors.

A Joyous Reception Held by the Released Subjects of Judicial Suspicion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 19.—Today the famous Holmes murder trial ended by a verdict of not guilty. The circumstances of the murder are as follows: William Holmes and Mary Holmes, his wife, lived with a farmer named George Roberts on the latter's farm, near Bridgeport, N. Y. Holmes died suddenly under suspicious circumstances, and the matter ended finally by the arrest of Mrs. Holmes for murder and Roberts as accessory. The trial, commenced on April 24, has been of a very exciting character. The matter was given into the hands of the jury at 3:45 Wednesday, and when the court met this morning the court-room was filled with spectators, and interest ran high. There was, in fact, considerable excitement, mingled with anxiety. Minutes passed into hours, with no news from the jury made public. The counsel on both sides were in and about the room, and the Court left the bench. Mr. Clark, Miss Stevens, and Little Ollie, the father, cousin, and daughter of Mrs. Holmes, were in their usual seats, their countenances showing their deep anxiety.

LADY FRIENDS OF MRS. HOLMES

were clustered in the rear of the chair she has so long occupied, near which, upon the table, was a basket of flowers presented to her yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Holmes herself was not present. She preferred to remain in her cell below rather than being gazed at by a multitude of spectators when her mind was so completely filled with the deepest anxiety, for her life and freedom depended upon the verdict which was to come. A strong hope, if not a belief, still prevailed generally that Mrs. Holmes was to be acquitted by the verdict, and yet the delay was onerous. People wondered what the trouble could be, and a hundred rumors which had no foundation gained currency. Doubts were freely mingled with hope as the large audience waited and waited for the verdict. Many people expressed surprise that there could be any such delay, and wondered what a juror could have in his mind that should make him hesitate.

At ten minutes before 11 o'clock

JUDGE CHURCHILL

instructed the Constables, who were distributed through the audience, to prevent any demonstrations when the jury rendered its verdict. He further directed them to make arrests, if necessary, and then asked the audience to observe the Court's admonitions. It was generally understood that the jury was about to come in and excitement ran high. Every eye was directed to the door through which the jury would enter, and at seven minutes before 11 it opened and the members of the jury filed through it to their seats, but remained standing. Mrs. Holmes had just taken her seat and had been whispering with her counsel. She looked paler than usual, and wore an expression of anxiety. The stillness of death itself remained for a moment, and then Clerk McDowell took his place and called the names of the jury. Each answered as his name was called. Then those few but most important words were said:

Clerk McDowell—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—May it please the Court, we have.

Clerk McDowell—What is your verdict?

Foreman—

NOT GUILTY.

Clerk McDowell—And so say you all?

The jury—We do.

The audience forgot orders, and for a moment applauded with all of its powers, so that the officers, as numerous as they were, found it no easy thing to repress it. It continued for some moments, and while Judge Churchill looked sternly upon the scene he seemed to be thinking: "I have done my part in maintaining order, and am not responsible if the expressions of approval are given, and I do not wonder that there is such an outbreak."

The applause had scarcely subsided when Mr. Goodelle, counsel for the prisoner, arose, and, with trembling voice, asked the discharge of Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. Garfield moved that a nolle prosequi be entered in the case of

GEORGE ROBERTS.

District-Attorney Hoyt arose and said that in relation to the first motion he had nothing to say, but was opposed to the motion for the discharge of Roberts, and briefly gave his reasons.

Mr. Goodelle made a brief reply.

Judge Churchill declared that Mrs. Holmes was discharged and restored to her liberty. He also said: "George Roberts I discharge from imprisonment under this indictment."

The acquitted prisoners held a reception at the residence of a friend, which was thronged with curiosity-seekers.

Tomorrow night, at Bridgeport, there is to be a grand celebration in honor of the verdict. Guns will be fired, and music, and dancing, and gayety will tend to make the lucky prisoners forget their late ordeal.

SUICIDE.

A Relative of Bayard Taylor Who Took Morphine.

Special to St. Louis Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 18.—The Coroner last night held an inquest on the remains of Dr. Lewis Lamborn, alias Dr. John T. Smith, who committed suicide by taking morphine at North Springfield yesterday, dying a few minutes after 5 p. m. The following are the facts developed in the case as given in the Coroner's official statement: Deceased was a physician about 60 years of age, and had evidently seen better days. The cause of his death was sixty grains of morphine taken by himself. He left a note in his valise stating that he had taken the morphine and that death was preferable to life. He said men were slandering him. No one paid him what they owed him. Life had been a failure and he would rather die than live. He had been here two months, and came from Bloomfield, Stoddard County, Mo., where his trunk now is. He had a letter from his sister, Mrs. L. S. Taylor, 1208 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. This fatal potion was taken in the early part of the night. About 10,000 pages of manuscript were found in his possession. He had written on various medical subjects, including a work on small-pox, and was evidently a learned man. He had copy-wrighted a spelling-book. Papers were found in his possession showing him to be a relative of Bayard Taylor, with whom he had trouble many years ago. He graduated in a New York medical school about forty years ago. He had had two wives, both dead, but no children. The remains of the unfortunate man were buried at the county's expense today.

The Mystery of the Monday Night Suicide at Quincy, Ill., Still Unsolved.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 19.—The mystery of the Monday night suicide seems to increase instead of presenting any prospects of solution. A number of persons visited the undertaker's establishment today and assumed that they knew the man, or had seen him in the city, but none could give his name or residence. Three dispatches relative to the remains were received during the day—one from Mrs. Rafferty, of Lockport, Ill., declaring the man was her son; one from Dr. J. H. Kelly, of Augusta, claiming that the man lived near there; and one from Chicago, asserting the belief that he was a postal clerk running between Chicago and Cleveland. A photograph was mailed by the Chicago parties, which will be here in the morning. Mrs. Rafferty was expected from Lockport during the night. The body will not be buried before Monday.

A Well-to-Do Farmer of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JUNEAU, Wis., May 19.—John H. Wyman, one of the most esteemed citizens of this village, and one of the wealthiest farmers in the county, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the breast four times with an ordinary pocket revolver. He died instantly. He was well and comfortably situated in every respect, and no cause can be ascribed for the terrible act except that it was done in a sudden freak of insanity. The deceased, who was about 45 years old, leaves a wife and two sons. He was one of the most honorable and upright of men, and his sudden death has caused the greatest excitement in the community. He leaves property valued at about $20,000, free of debt.

A Young Man of a Highly-Respected Ohio Family.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—A young man named J. C. Thompson, of a highly-respected family of Jefferson, O., hanged himself today in a barn. The body was found and cut down by his aged father. No reason for the suicide is known.

Sought Death to Escape Arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., May 19.—A woman named Chase created quite a sensation at Bristol today by jumping from the bridge into the river to escape arrest. She was taken out, notwithstanding her desire to drown, and now awaits the cold mercies of the law. Her conduct has not suited the citizens.

Suicide of a Man in Bed at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—William T. Emmert committed suicide in bed by shooting himself in the breast with a revolver at his home in the northern part of the city this morning. No cause is assigned for the act. Emmert was an extensive charcoal dealer, and owned considerable land in Madison County, Ill., opposite this city, and was in independent circumstances.

The Water Route.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 19.—An unknown woman threw herself into the canal opposite Davidson's quarry at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was drowned. Her action was observed by workmen near by but efforts to rescue her were delayed until too late.

A SUSPICIOUS BLAZE.

A West Side Barn Mysteriously Converted into Ashes—Two Men Previously Seen Lurking Around the Place—Allegations of "Tardiness" on the Part of the Fire Department Which Do Not Stand the Test of Investigation.

A large two-story barn belonging to John and Jacob Mills, and located in the rear of No. 600 Warren avenue, together with its contents—a horse, cow, harness, a buggy, and a wagon—was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Inasmuch as there seemed to be considerable talk about "tardiness" on the part of the Fire Department in responding to this blaze, a TRIBUNE reporter made some inquiries concerning the action of the department and the origin of the fire, which is still a good deal of a mystery. A call at No. 600 Warren avenue resulted in an interview with young Mr. Mills, who resides there with his aged father. He was very wrathy, considerably excited, and evidently considered that he had been purposely injured by the members of the Fire Department.

"The first I knew of it," said he, "was about 4 o'clock, when I was waked up by my father crying fire. I rushed out to the barn that was all ablaze, and just had time to get out one of my horses. The other one and the cow burned to death before my very eyes."

"Did you attempt to give any alarm?"

"No; I had enough to attend to without giving any alarm. The Fire Department didn't get here until three-quarters of an hour after I got up."

"How do you expect the department to get here without first receiving an alarm?"

"Why, there is an engine company not half a block from here, and the man in the tower should have discovered the fire."

"Engine Company No. 24, the one you speak of, has no tower, so that it was an impossibility for any man to be there or see the fire."

"Well, if they haven't a tower, they should have one," was the response of Mr. Mills, who seemed to look at matters in a rather peculiar way.

"Why," chimed in a female member of the family, who stood by, "when some one went to the engine-house to give the alarm, all the men were asleep."

"A h—l of a nice Fire Department we have," exclaimed Mr. Mills, with considerable vigor. "I don't see why the house didn't burn up as well."

"Have you any idea how the fire started?"

"I don't know anything about it. It just burned."

"Have you any enemies who would set it afire?"

"I haven't an enemy in the world that I know of."

"How much insurance have you?"

At this question Mr. Mills looked up quickly.

"Twelve hundred dollars—two hundred on the barn and a thousand on the house. That won't cover my loss, will it?" This in an aggressive tone.

"What is your loss?"

"Not less than a thousand dollars. It is all on the barn and contents, and my insurance is $200."

As the reporter went away Mr. Mills remarked: "We'll see more about this Fire-Department business. Why, that engine from the corner of Lake and Paulina streets was here half an hour before the one on Madison street, that is only a block and a half away. We'll see about it, we'll see about it."

From what the reporter could learn by inquiring among Mills' neighbors it would appear that there were two men seen by several parties

LURKING ABOUT THE NEIGHBORHOOD

during the evening, but no one ever thought of notifying the police. A man named Elliott, who sleeps in a barn just west of Mills' place, says he was awakened about 4 o'clock by the barking of his dog, and that while awake he heard two men pass through the alley, going east toward Mills' place. Shortly afterward he heard the crackling of the flames, and saw the barn afire. He thinks it was set afire by these men, and, after a careful examination into the affair, it appears as if incendiaries must be held accountable for the origin of the fire.

Now in regard to the "tardiness" of the Fire Department. The first intimation that there was a fire was received by Stationkeeper Dutton, at the Madison Street Station, a milkman running in and saying that there was a fire at the corner of Fulton street and Western avenue. The engine company next door was notified, and pulled out on the "still" as quickly as possible. Owing to the fact that the engine house is undergoing repairs, the engine and cart stood in a vacant lot some distance east of the house, while the horses were in an adjoining barn. The men slept in the upper part of the house as usual, and, as is customary, one man was on watch. With all these things working against them, the company were some seconds longer than usual in getting started, and had no steam in the engine, all "heater" connections being out of service. As soon as they got into the street they discovered the true location of the fire and ran directly to it. In the meantime Stationkeeper Dutton notified the Fire-Alarm office, and Box No. 591, located at the corner of Fulton street and Western avenue, was struck. This led some of the companies astray, but all reached the fire within a few minutes after the alarm was sounded. The "three-quarters of an hour's delay" mentioned by Mr. Mills, must have been purely imaginary, for the record at the Fire-Alarm office shows that only thirty-three minutes elapsed between the striking of the box and the signal of "fire out," given by Marshal Conway at 4:57 o'clock. Mr. Mills' statement that Engine No. 12 was on the ground long before No. 24, is also a mistake, as the latter company received its "still" and had reached the fire before the alarm was struck from the box, consequently before No. 12 had left its house, nearly a mile from the fire.

Taken all in all, the fire and its attending circumstances are full of interest, and it is possible that more may be heard of it through the Agricultural Insurance Company of New York, in which Mr. Mills' policies were placed. The police will have something to do to look up the cause of the blaze, and interesting developments may be looked for in this direction.

CAPT. PAUL BOYTON.

He Performed the Perilous Feat of Shooting the James River Rapids at Richmond, Va.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—This evening Capt. Paul Boyton, who has been in this city several days, performed the perilous feat of shooting the James River Rapids—an undertaking which he considered his most hazardous since the shooting of the Tagus Rapids, in Spain, and the descent of the Yellowstone River. These rapids are so dangerous that no boat has been able to live in them, the water rushing over immense bowlders, and in many places dashing into terrible sucks and whirlpools. The rapids are about three miles in length, and the fall from their highest point to the river landing below the city is about eighty feet. When Boyton announced his purpose to attempt to shoot these rapids a good many citizens regarded the thing absurd and suicidal, and wanted the authorities to interfere. Two places in the river through which he had to go are known as Hell and Heaven. The first is a dangerous suck, which has caused the death of more than one daring swimmer, who, venturing too near, was drawn in to his destruction. Heaven is a portion of the rapids where the current rushes along with resistless fury into the whirlpool of Hell. Boyton got in above the city. He had double-lined the seat of his rubber breeches, in order to prevent, if possible, his water-proof suit being torn on the rocks. When in the middle of the river he was at the mercy of a current running at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour, and was shot at once over a dam with a ten-foot drop. He was somewhat stunned, but continued to smoke his cigar, and steered as best he could through these sharp rocks. He went through Heaven at a terrific speed and over the bowlders into Hell, where he was drawn under several times, but finally forced himself out, much bruised, although no bones were broken. The rest of his journey was safely performed.

YOST'S MURDERER.

City Marshal Smith, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., Still at Large—Rewards Offered for His Capture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. VERNON, Ill., May 24.—All efforts to arrest Smith, the City Marshal, who killed Charles W. Yost in this city last evening, have been unsuccessful. Smith is known to have been northeast of town today in a tract of country known as the Barrens—a wild country covered with thick timber and almost free from habitation. He has changed his uniform for a suit of gray jeans and slouch hat, probably at his brother's house or father-in-law's. A reward of $250 has been declared by the Mayor, $500 by the Sheriff, and $200 by the Governor for his arrest, making $950.

C. H. Hildreth & Co., 221 and 223 State, have the only new stock of furniture in Chicago.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Five Fine Races Yesterday at the Louisville Running Meeting.

Tangent, Creosote, Hindoo, Lizzie S., and George Hakes the Winners.

Detroit Victorious Over Buffalo 14 to 13—American Association Games.

The Races Yesterday at the Louisville Running Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—Today was ladies' day. The attendance was very large and brilliant. The weather is fine.

The first race for the club purse of $150 for 2-year-olds, winners excluded, half mile, was won by a length by Tangent, Matrimony securing the second and S. K. Dow's Idle Pat the third places, followed by Hattie M., Fosterina, Vis-a-vis, John Greene, Von Moltke, Myriad, Frankie Mac, Baritone, Bonneretta, and Haddisco, in the order named. The War Dance filly, Misfortune, and Tullahoma were left at the post. Baritone bolted at the head of the stretch. Time, 50¼ seconds.

Second race—Club purse $250, of which $50 went to second; one and one-sixteenth miles. Starters: Eli Jordan's ch. g. Creosote, 4 years, 114 pounds; B. C. Randall's ch. m. Lucy May, 4 years, 112 pounds; Dabney Carr's b. c. Wallensee, 3 years, 102 pounds; Morris & Patton's b. g. Fellowplay, 4 years, 114 pounds; A. Burnham's br. m. Brambaletta, 4 years, 112 pounds; Shawhan & Co.'s b. g. Saunter, 3 years, 99 pounds; Wiley Buckles' b. f. Baybee, 4 years, 112 pounds; P. C. Fox's ch. g. Maj. Hughes, 3 years, 102 pounds. Pools: Fellowplay, $275; Creosote, $250; the field, $100. Book-betting: 12½ to 10 against Fellowplay, 7 to 5 against Creosote, 7 to 1 against Brambaletta, 8 to 1 against Lucy May, 20 to 30 to 1 against the others. There was a capital start, all in motion and well together. Fellowplay took the track at the stand and made the running for a mile. Murphy played a waiting race with Creosote, gradually bringing him up to Fellowplay until well straightened out for home. At the furlong pole Creosote challenged Fellowplay, and had him beaten at the distance stand, winning by a length, Fellowplay second, three lengths in front of Brambaletta, third, Lucy May, Wallensee, Maj. Hughes, Saunter, and Baybee finishing in the order named, a length apart. Time, 1:48¾, which beats the best on record 1¼ seconds. Creosote ran from string to string in 1:41¾. French pools paid $12.40.

Third race—Louisville Cup, sweepstakes, all ages, $100 entrance, half forfeit, $1,000 added, of which $200 went to second; two and a quarter miles. Starters: W. L. Cassidy's br. c. Blazes, 4 years, 117 pounds; W. M. Conner's ch. m. Glidelia, 5 years, 116 pounds; Dwyer Bros.' b. c. Hindoo, 4 years, 117 pounds; J. W. Loud's ch. f. Lida Stanhope, 4 years, 112 pounds; J. T. Williams' b. g. Checkmate, aged, 118 pounds. Pools: Checkmate, $250; Hindoo, $230; Glidelia, $40; the field, $35. Book betting: Even money against Checkmate, 6 to 5 against Hindoo, 7 to 1 against Glidelia, 12 to 1 against Lida Stanhope, 20 to 1 against Blazes. The field went away together, Blazes slightly in the lead, all under pull. Hindoo went out and took the track midway down the straight, leading past the stand, Glidelia second, Blazes third, Lida Stanhope fourth, Checkmate fifth, all half a length apart. Hindoo quickened the pace during the run to the quarter and had quite a streak of daylight between him and Checkmate. The others were trailing some lengths away. Hindoo moved like a piece of machinery, and Checkmate was also traveling in good form, running free. They dashed past the stand the second time, Hindoo leading by three open lengths, Checkmate second, still under double pull, Lida Stanhope third, Glidelia fourth, and Blazes last, half a length apart, Lida Stanhope a length behind Checkmate. Going around the upper turn on the last mile Hindoo suddenly put two more lengths of daylight between him and Checkmate, which made Murphy ease his hold, and old Checkmate decreased the distance very rapidly, there being but three lengths between them at the quarter. Midway along the back stretch Lida Stanhope moved into second place, but the spurt was only momentary, and she soon fell away again. Both Hindoo and Checkmate began their final exertions at the five-furlong post. At the head of straight Hindoo lead by two lengths, and won the race well in hand by some distance, though Murphy drove Checkmate the whole of the last quarter. Glidelia finished third, Lida Stanhope fourth, and Blazes last. Time: First quarter, 27¾ seconds; half-mile, 55¾ seconds; three-quarters, 1:21¾; mile, 1:48¾; one and a quarter miles, 2:13¾; one and a half miles, 2:39¾; one and three-quarter miles, 3:05¾; two miles, 3:31¾; two and a quarter miles, 3:57¾. French pools paid $10.50.

Tenth race, selling race, club purse $300, of which $50 went to second, usual selling conditions; one and a quarter miles. Starters: W. L. Burt's ch. g. The Boss, 4 years, 102 pounds; A. Burnham's ch. f. Luena B., 3 years, 87 pounds; John Carter's b. h. John Happy, 5 years, 105 pounds; Chinn & Morgan's b. c. Bubbler, 3 years, 86 pounds; Wallace McClelland's b. g. Lutestring, 3 years, 87 pounds; James Pritchard's ch. g. George Hakes, 5 years, 108 pounds; S. Brannen's b. g. Bismuth, aged, 102 pounds. Pools: Lutestring, $100; Bubbler, $80; John Happy, $70; George Hakes, $55; the field, $45. Book-betting: 3 to 2 against Lutestring and Bubbler, 4 to 1 against Luena B. and John Happy, 7 to 1 against Bismuth and George Hakes, 10 to 1 against The Boss. George Hakes was in front when the flag fell, but The Boss made the running for three-quarters of a mile, then Lutestring took it up and led into the straight. After a driving finish George Hakes won by a neck, Bubbler second, John Happy third, Lutestring fourth, The Boss fifth, Bismuth sixth, Luena B. last. Time, 2:10¼. French pools paid $48.30.

Fifth race, handicap, purse $350, of which $50 went to second; one and one-half miles. Starters: Finley & Co.'s b. g. Bonnie Castle, 5 years, 105 pounds; C. H. Pettingill's b. g. Fair Count, 6 years, 108 pounds; P. C. Fox's b. g. Granger, 4 years, 105 pounds; E. R. Eagle's b. g. Glenellen, 4 years, 100 pounds; Hayden & Barry's ch. g. Pathfinder, 3 years, 95 pounds; J. Prichard's b. g. Eli, aged, 105 pounds; J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Allunde, 5 years, 110 pounds; McIntyre & Swiney's b. f. Lizzie S., 4 years, 107 pounds; R. Garland's b. m. Annie G., 5 years, 95 pounds; Kuhn & Co.'s ch. c. Highflyer, 3 years, 95 pounds; P. M. West's b. g. Rufus L., 3 years, 95 pounds. Pools: Granger, $130; Lizzie S., $125; Fair Count, $75; Allunde, $60; Rufus L., $65; the field, $100. Book-betting: 2 to 1 against Lizzie S., 5 to 1 against Allunde, 6 to 1 against Annie G. and Bonnie Castle, 7 to 1 against Rufus Lisle, 10 to 1 against Pathfinder, Highflyer, and Eli, 15 to 1 against Glenellen. There was a fair start. Bonnie Castle led to the half-mile post; then Granger showed in front and piloted the field into the homestretch, at the head of which there was a general closing, and after a driving finish Lizzie S. won by a neck. Granger finished second, a head in front of Allunde, third. Fair Count, Annie G., Glenellen, Pathfinder, Bonnie Castle, and Eli followed in the order named. Highflyer and Rufus L. collided when they were abreast the five-furlong post the second time. Both riders were thrown, and Hueston was pretty severely injured internally. Time, 2:37¼. French pools paid $18.20.

The entries for tomorrow's races and the first pool sold on each event at the Turf Exchange tonight are as follows:

First race, three-quarter dash, weight for age—Boot-Jack, $250; Mammonist, $290; Jim Farrell, $75; Maggie Ayre, $40; Trickum, $12; Willie Parker, $15; Standoff, $25; Chatter, $20; Lambay, $10; Hickory Jim, $35; Tom Bowling colt, $15; Weintleton, $10.

Second race, mile heats, the Tobacco Stakes—Tom Plunket, $200; Mistral, $100; Washton, $20; Burnham, $50; Gus Mathews, $40; Maj. Hughes, $20; Square Dance, $30; Robert Bruce, $20; Zoolite, $10; Lute Fogle, $75; Mamie W., $15.

Third race, owners' handicap, five-eighths of a mile dash, for 2-year-olds—Sperry, $40; Tomboy $7; Wandering, $60; Bonnaretta, $20; Tarrantula filly, $10; Bullet filly, $10; Waymond, $10; Japonica, $10.

Fourth race, 1 1-16-mile dash, weight for age—Apollo, $300; Bend Or, $300; Force, $100; Boot-Jack, $300; Capias, $25; Quebec, $12; Saunter, $15; Glendower, $10; Hamadan, $15.

Fifth race, steeple, about one and a half miles—Miss Malloy, $110; Suannanoa, $35; Judge Burnett, $40; Boston-on-the-Table, $25; Guy, $45.

Weather tonight clear and cool.

The Trotting Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Point Breeze races:

2:45 class:

Young Fullerton	1	1	1
Lady Story	2	2	2
Hambletonian Gem	3	3	3
Julie	dis.		

Time—2:34; 2:29¾; 2:31.

Class 2:30:

Jennie L	7	6	7	1	1	1
Overman	2	1	1	10	4	9
Brandy Boy	1	5	10	4	3	5
R. P	8	3	2	2	9	2
May Thorn	3	4	4	3	2	3
Lady Leah	10	2	3	7	5	8
May Flower	6	7	9	5	8	4
Hattie	5	9	5	6	6	6
Ray Gould	9	8	8	9	7	9
Frank	4	10	6	8	10	dr.

Time—2:30½; 2:29¼; 2:28¾; 2:27¼; 2:27¾; 2:30.

Free for all:

Buzz Medium	4	1	1	1
Great Eastern	1	4	3	3
Alexander	3	3	2	2
Daisy Dell	2	2	4	4

Time—2:29½; 2:24¼; 2:25¾; 2:27.

The Races at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—President Arthur, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General attended the races today.

The three-quarters-of-a-mile race was won by lots, Jake White second, Oden third. Time, 1:16¼.

The Army and Navy Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile and a half, was won by Tuscaloosa, Free Gold second, La Gloria third. Time, 2:40.

For the Washington Cup, two miles, Thora and Keno ran. The former won easily. Time, 3:40.

The steeple-chase was won by Judge Murray, Gift second, Kitty Clark third.

Detroit 14, Buffalo 11.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—Today's game was a slugging match between the heavy hitters of the Buffalo and Detroit teams. Galvin was pounded out of the box in the seventh inning, and Derby might justifiably have followed his example in the ninth, when the Bisons earned every run earned at all. The Detroits earned four each in the seventh and eighth innings. Galvin pitched a beautiful game up to the fatal seventh. But few of the errors were costly. Sixteen hundred persons witnessed the game.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	1	6	—14
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	6	0	—11

Base hits—Buffalo, 12; Detroit, 15.
Earned runs—Buffalo, 4; Detroit, 8.
Two-base hit—Wood.
Three-base hits—Richardson, Wood, Knight.
Home run—Foley.
Total bases—Buffalo, 17; Detroit, 20.
Errors—Buffalo, 6; Detroit, 5.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 2.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 2.
Struck out—Galvin (3), Force, O'Rourke, Derby (2), Bennett, Hanlon.
Passed ball—White, 1.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Detroit, 7.
Wild pitch—Galvin, 1.
Umpire—Higham.

Providence 9, Philadelphia 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The game today between the Providence and Philadelphia teams was won by the former:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	2	1	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

St. Louis 9, Baltimore 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—The home team were beaten today by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	3	—9
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Boston 10, Metropolitan 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Metropolitans fell easy victims to the Boston team today. The score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	—10
Metropolitans	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Allegheny 8, Cincinnati 7.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Allegheny	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—7

Louisville 9, Athletic 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The Athletics were beaten today by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	—9
Athletic	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Interesting to Billiard-Players.

The reopening of Brown's attractive new billiard hall at Nos. 100 and 102 Madison street is announced to occur today. The hall is a very handsome one, well lighted and ventilated, and supplied with thirteen Monarch cushion tables, ivory balls, and cues in the best possible order, direct from the celebrated factory of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. Gentlemen players should excel their previous success on these perfect tables and appliances. Mr. Brown has spared neither pains nor expense to make the place perfect, and invites the public to give him a call. He retains the old price—30 cents per hour.

THIEVING REDSKINS.

Particulars of the Trouble Caused by the Thieving Yanktonnai—Stock Being Stampeded and Stolen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—The following particulars of the recent troubles with the Yanktonnai which led to troops being ordered to the Little Missouri were secured by the *Pioneer-Press* from Miles City: Frank Gimmert, of Miles City, is a buffalo hunter, and he had a camp on Elk Prairie, where he left two skinners and the stock of the outfit, while he returned to Miles for supplies. Upon his return he found the camp deserted and fresh Indian signs. Following the trail of his missing stock, he struck a band of Indians, from whom he learned that his men had been taken prisoners and his stock run off into the hands of the hostiles. He appealed to the band from whom he gleaned this information for protection, but was taken prisoner, dismounted, and disarmed. Finally, however, he gave his captors the slip and hoofed it into Glendive, whence he returned to Miles by rail, where he now is. In the meantime he learned that his stock was found among the the Yanktonnais at Poplar River. But being required to prove his property, he is now in Miles City looking up testimony on which he hopes to secure the recovery of his stock and the punishment of the thieves who ran them off from his camp. About the time of this depredation a party of ranchmen on Little Horse Prairie, near the Yellowstone, observed what appeared to be some animated bunches of hay. Upon closer inspection, they discovered them to be disguised Indians. They opened fire without further ceremony, and one of the objects ceased to be animated, while the others ambled off through the sage brush. Upon investigation they found that they had reduced the Yanktonnais by one. These thieves are making a business of stampeding the stock of settlers, having recently run off all the horses of old man Dixon, which were corraled near the bluff of that name on the Yellowstone. By this raid alone they secured sixteen head of stock, and about the same time they levied a contribution of sixteen head on "Montana Jim," the well-known buffalo-hunter, who is now on the trail with blood in his eye. The Yanktonians are laying themselves liable to the fate that is in store for the red raiders of the plains. The ranchmen and hunters of the Yellowstone country are threatening to go upon the war-path in full feather and paint.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

The Supreme Court of Dakota Decides that Operators Must Produce Them in Criminal Trials.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., May 19.—The full bench of the Supreme Court decided late last night to reverse the decision of Judge Edgerton in the matter of F. T. Ecker, the Yankton operator. Judge Edgerton had decided that the operator could not be held for contempt for not producing Russell's telegrams before the grand jury. The Supreme Court held that in a criminal prosecution public policy demanded that telegrams showing a conspiracy to violate law must be produced, and that a Territorial statute to the contrary does not apply in the United State court. The telegrams were before the grand jury this morning. They seem to prove conclusively that Cameron, Russell, and Edwin R. Carpenter, owner of the Beloit, Ia., town site, were at Sioux Falls when the fraudulent Santa Fé scrip was manufactured. Carpenter has been indicted, but he has made himself scarce. Cameron has been used at St. Louis, and is now on his way back here. Haverold is detained at St. Louis, and the authorities there want to try him, but his return will be insisted upon, as he will be needed in the trials which will come on at the court now in session.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

SINGLE TICKETS,

INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, FOR THE

MAY FESTIVAL,

Can now be secured at Lyon & Healy's, 162 State-st. Single Reserved Seats, $2. General Admission, $1.

FOUR EVENING CONCERTS, MAY 23, 24, 25, AND 26.

THREE AFTERNOON CONCERTS, MAY 24, 25, AND 26.

☞ The Chicago & Northwestern, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads will run extra trains, leaving the city each night after the Concert.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY............Manager and Proprietor.

GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE, LAST NIGHT.

Haverly's Opera Company

50——ARTISTS——50

Presenting Gilbert & Sullivan's Esthetic Opera,

PATIENCE,

A GRAND DOUBLE ORCHESTRA, MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, AND NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

MONDAY, May 22,

Haverly's Consolidated Mastodon Minstrels!

INCLUDING

GEORGE THATCHER,

The Great Specialist, Proprietor of Thatcher's Minstrels, Philadelphia; The Only Leon, Billy Rice, Frank Cushman, E. M. Hall, The Dockstaders, over half hundred more; the Cream of Minstrelsy.

WHITE STOCKING PARK.

BASE BALL

DETROIT. CHICAGO.

Saturday, May 20,

Monday, May 22,

Tuesday, May 23.

Game Called at 3:30 p. m.

Last games in Chicago until the return of the Chicago Nine from their long Eastern trip, June 22. Tickets at Spalding's, 108 Madison-st.; Clayton's, 83 Madison-st.; Mayer's, 126 Washington-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Leading Fashionable Theatre—Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

COMIC OPERA.

This SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING the latest New York success, by the composer of the Mascotte and Olivette.

THE SNAKE CHARMER,

Presented by the Successful

AUDRAN OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY,

From the BIJOU OPERA HOUSE, N.Y., including the popular favorite, MISS CATHERINE LEWIS.

☞ A Splendid Chorus of 30 Fresh, Young Voices. Sunday Evening, only performance of OLIVETTE. CATHERINE LEWIS as Olivette. Next Week—Leavitt's Gigantean Minstrels.

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ERIC BAYLEY'S COMEDY COMPANY

In their Brilliant Success,

THE COLONEL.

MATINEE this Saturday afternoon at 2; this evening at 8 o'clock.

Sunday, May 21—THE TOURISTS in a Pullman Palace Car.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST MATINEE, LAST NIGHT, OF CHAS. E. FORD'S

COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

Solomon & Stephens' nautical opera,

BILLEE TAYLOR;

OR, THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

THE CHARITY GIRLS. ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

Monday—Mr. HARRY MEREDITH in the new American drama, RANCH 10.

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AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.

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CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Pains in Back and Chest, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, and all other bodily pains and aches.

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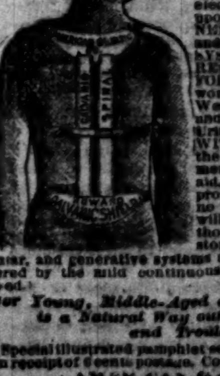

OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS, SPEEDILY RESTORE THE VITAL FORCES, and curing the worst cases of Waste, Weakness, Exhaustion, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, WITHOUT DRUGGING THE STOMACH. Nature merely wants NATURAL aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild continuous currents. (No acids used.)

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EUROPE!!

Cook's Grand Excursions leave New York April 27, June 8, and July 1, 1882. Full particulars in special Pamphlets, sent free on application. Passage tickets by all Atlantic steamers. Special facilities for securing good Berths. Tourist tickets for individual travelers in Europe by all routes at reduced rates.

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Dr. Henry Olin,

Eye and Ear Surgeon,

Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West. 136 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Ben Wolf, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

S. B. Jacobs, of New York, is at the Sherman.

C. Hodgman, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

Louis Halle, of New York, is at the Sherman.

A. S. Wright, of Moline, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Isaac R. Barton, of Boston, is at the Tremont.

C. W. Chase, of New York, is at the Tremont.

J. W. Hoag, of Erie, Pa., is at the Tremont.

H. S. Sanford, of New York, is at the Palmer.

G. K. Wren, of Richmond, Va., is at the Palmer.

A. H. Howard, of St. Louis, is at the Palmer.

T. B. Patton, of Altoona, Pa., is at the Palmer.

Frank K. Moody, of Kansas City, is at the Sherman.

F. Potter and wife, of Fargo, D. T., are at the Palmer.

Kenneth McLoed, of Denver, Colo., is at the Palmer.

William Woodruff, of Cheyenne, Wyo., is at the Tremont.

D. A. Johnson and wife, of California, are at the Sherman.

Monroe Henderson, of Jamaica, Long Island, is at the Palmer.

The receipts of customs duties on imports yesterday were $5,477.

Jeremiah Taylor and wife, of Ashland, Pa., are at the Palmer.

W. Beeley and E. Turner, of Birmingham, Eng., are at the Palmer.

T. S. Hudson and wife, of Staton Carew, Eng., are at the Palmer.

John W. Stillwell and C. R. C. Dye, of Troy, O., are at the Sherman.

M. B. Leavitt, the theatrical manager, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Judge N. M. Hubbard and wife, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., are at the Pacific.

Thomas Ridgway, of Shawneetown, Ill., ex-State Treasurer, is at the Pacific.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $10,000 in silver and disbursed $30,000.

W. A. Mestayer, of the "Tourists" company, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

H. D. Laffan, R. E. G. Moir, and R. Fengrouse, of London, Eng., are at the Pacific.

Henry Kip, President of the United States Express Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Pacific.

John S. Runnells, Secretary of the Iowa Republican State Central Committee, Des Moines, is at the Tremont.

William Lahey, charged with an attempt to commit robbery, was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds by Justice Woodman in the Desplaines Street Police Court yesterday.

John Wohl, a saloonkeeper at No. 677 West Indiana street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Fisher charging him with selling liquor to habitual drunkards.

Nick Grader, 13 years old, an errand boy, fell down two flights of stairs at No. 151 Wabash avenue yesterday morning, and will probably die of the injuries he received from the fall.

A special meeting of the Chicago Bar Association has been called for today "to take into consideration the propriety of urging upon Congress the passage of the Appellate Court bill."

R. H. Fish, the West Madison street tenant who has had so much hard luck lately, was fined $2 and costs by Justice Woodman yesterday for assaulting William Sykes, Griffin & Dwight's collector.

Mr. E. T. Watkins has bought from the estate of George F. Rumsey the homestead at the corner of Rush and Huron streets, and fifty feet adjoining from Mr. Sheldon, paying for both $67,500.

Yesterday morning Justice Charles W. Woodman presided in the Desplaines Street Police Court and disposed of a docket of thirty-five cases. Justice Walsh is lying at home with biliousness.

Grace Greenwood is in the city. She was found on the front steps of No. 273 Rumsey street about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, christened by Justice Woodman, and sent to the Home for the Friendless.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $37,563, of which $27,020 was from spirits, $1,308 from cigars, $4,657 from tobacco, $2,073 from beer, and $1,945 from special and miscellaneous sources.

Justice Hudson, of the North Side, received a telegram yesterday from Fort Wayne, Ind., announcing that his aged mother was lying at the point of death. He took the first train for Fort Wayne, and will probably be absent several days.

William Baldwin's left hand got mixed up with a buzz-saw at Maxwell Bros.' planing-mill at the corner of Twenty-second and Loomis streets yesterday afternoon, and as a result he is minus three fingers, while the fourth is rendered useless.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 59 degrees; 9 a. m., 61; 10 a. m., 64; 11 a. m., 67; 12 m., 68; 1 p. m., 69; 3 p. m., 71; 5 p. m., 69; 8 p. m., 65. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.78; 8 p. m., 29.70.

The largest trade-union ball of the season took place last night at McCormick Hall under the auspices of the Amalgamated Painters' Union. In the neighborhood of 3,000 people were present, and every last one enjoyed himself or herself, as the case might be.

In The Tribune's abstract of the paper read before the Homeopathic Convention by Dr. Evans he was made to say that phenic acid was obtained from petroleum. What he did say was that it is obtained from the product of the distillation of coal-tar—a kind of petroleum.

Nicklas Gross, a German carpenter and chronic drunkard, was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock the lockupkeeper discovered that he was dead. Death is supposed to have been caused by chronic alcoholism. The Coroner was notified.

Nicholas Hauselman, employed as "stockman" at the West Division Railway Company's barns, corner of Indiana and Leavitt streets, was knocked down and badly trampled upon by a horse yesterday afternoon. He was removed to his home by the Lake street signal service, and attended by Dr. Skeer, who says his injuries are not dangerous.

At the weekly entertainment of the Union Catholic Library Association last night Miss Doulin, Ella Juff, and James H. Cosgrove gave recitations, Mrs. Olmstead sang "Nae Logan," and Miss L. Sullivan and others sang. The entertainment was enjoyed by a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. An extra fine program was announced for next week.

The annual banquet of the local organization of the Zeta-Psi Society was held last evening at the Sherman House club-room. The spread was given under the auspices of Omega Chapter, and about thirty members of the society were present. Mr. W. L. Peirce presided. The customary toasts, followed by several speeches, made up the evening's exercises.

During a row between a couple of Polanders at the corner of Noble and Hubbard streets yesterday morning, one of them, named Adam Bruske, was struck on the forehead and severely cut by Martin J. Cusack, who used a shovel as a weapon. Bruske was removed to the hospital by the West Lake street signal service, and Cusack was arrested on a charge of assault.

A. J. Gibbons, who obtained $100 from [illegible] M. Schultz in return for an interest in a real-estate business, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Prindiville in bonds of $300. Gibbons shows a contract signed by Schultz which apparently made the transaction look legal, but from Schultz's testimony it would appear that after Gibbons got the money he refused to allow his "partner" to enter the office [illegible].

D. W. Caldwell, General Manager of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; Frank M. Smith, Purchasing Agent Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; A. M. Tucker, Division Superintendent Lake Shore Road; S. S. Merrill, General Manager Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; James J. Hill, Vice-President, and Allen Manvel, General Superintendent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad; George Stephen, President St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, Montreal; S. K. Hooper, General Passenger Agent Hannibal & St. Joe Road; E. C. Townsend, of the Wabash & Pacific Road; and Lewis Williams, General Superintendent New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road, are at the Grand Pacific.

Some of the wholesale grocers, like men in other lines of business, desire to close their stores at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon during the summer, and an effort is making to get all to agree to do this. A petition pledging the signers to commence today and to close up every Saturday at the hour stated until Sept. 4 is in circulation and meeting with general approval among the trade. So it is pretty certain that the employés will have a half-holiday once a week at least during the warm weather.

The case of alleged embezzlement against W. B. Henerschetts, the young bookkeeper who is credited with having squandered some $2,500 taken from his employer, Charles H. Pulsifer, in disastrous grain speculations, was called for a hearing yesterday morning before Justice Wallace. The defense was not ready, however, and a continuance until this afternoon at 2 o'clock was granted, the bond being fixed as before at $3,500. The young man's father-in-law again went security on the bond.

Mr. Robert H. Fish, the caterer who has been having such a struggle for the possession of the premises at No. 530 West Madison street, was up before Justice Woodman yesterday in the old matter of his fight with Sikes, the collector who led a party into the caterer's store some two weeks ago. The Court, after hearing the evidence, imposed the lowest fine for disorderly conduct—$5—which Mr. Fish smilingly paid. Sikes was fined $50 a few days ago for his side of the tussle with Mr. Fish.

The Agent of the West Side Citizens' League prosecuted the following saloonkeepers before Justice Scully yesterday afternoon: John Janofsky, 672 West Hubbard street, charged with selling liquor to minors, was fined $3 and costs; Matt Baugrich, 106 North Paulina street, charged with allowing minors to play pool, was fined $5 and costs; Hans Hanson, 324 Milwaukee avenue, charged with selling liquor to minors, was fined $3 and costs; and John H. Wahl, 677 West Indiana street, charged with selling liquor to a drunkard, was arrested and placed under bonds until May 22 before Justice Fisher.

An unknown young man was run over and killed on the 15th inst. by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Belvidere, N. J. He was of medium hight, slender build, and had dark auburn curly hair and a sandy mustache. On his person was found a small memorandum-book containing the name of James Weild, paper-hanger, Stillwater, Sussex County, N. J. A telegram sent to that place brought out the information that Weild had stated that his parents lived in or near Chicago—that he had a sister living in this city. The remains were taken in charge by the Coroner, William M. Maberry, and were to have been buried on the 18th inst.

Orders were received here yesterday from the main house of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, to discharge 250 men June 1. Some of the discharged took the news and their wages with complacent equanimity, while others insisted that they were hired on a contract to work until July 1 in helping close up the firm's business here, and refused to accept the proffered pay to June 1, and at one time talked of attaching what stock there was left. The day passed without any attempt at that sort of thing, however, and the men will probably take their pay to June 1 and call it quits.

A young man whose name is unknown, who is supposed to reside on Eldridge court, who was discharged from A. T. Stewart's dry-goods house yesterday, and who celebrated the bounce by getting very "full," was picked up in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon by Officer John Brennan, the hotel policeman, who took him over to the Central patrol barn and put him to sleep on a pile of hay. The officer removed from his finger a small band ring set with a diamond and two rubies. The inebriated young man slept off his stupor and went off without the ring, which he may receive by calling at police headquarters.

Eugene Fitzpatrick, one of the young men employed by the city as police signal-service operators, was assaulted near the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets by a couple of burly ruffians Thursday evening, and seeing that they meant mischief the plucky young fellow "downed" one of them with a blow of his fist, scientifically planted under the villain's ear, whereupon the other rough drew a revolver and fired one shot at him without effect. Lieut. Laughlin heard the shot, and after a chase of two blocks captured the thug, who gave his name as John Kirk, and whose case was continued yesterday by Justice Ingersoll in bonds of $500 to May 23.

At the annual conclave of Gourgas Chapter Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, held Thursday evening, the following office-bearers were selected: James E. Church, thirty-third degree, M.·. W.·. & P.·. M.·.; Daniel C. Roundy, M.·. E.·. & P.·. K.·. S.·. W.·.; John E. Norton, M.·. E.·. & P.·. K.·. J.·. W.·.; Walter A. Stevens, thirty-third degree, M.·. E.·. & P.·. K.·. G.·. O.·.; James B. Bradwell, thirty-third degree, R.·. & P.·. K.·. Treas.·.; Gil W. Barnard, thirty-third degree, R.·. & P.·. K.·. Sec.·.; William Smith, R.·. & P.·. K.·. Hos.·.; E. A. Blake, R.·. & P.·. K.·. M.·. of C.·.; L. D. Pollard, R.·. & P.·. K.·. C.·. of G.·. The officers were duly installed by Ill.·. H. H. Pond, thirty-third degree, assisted by Ill.·. Alfred Russell, thirty-third degree, as Grand Marshal.

Birdie Palmer, the young girl who wanted to abandon the disreputable life she was leading and become good again, but who was prevented by her landlady, who first wanted a $70 "board" bill settled, was brought before Justice Wallace yesterday, and, at her own request, fined $100 and sent to the Erring Woman's Refuge. Birdie turned out to be a ravishingly pretty creature of 17 summers and a romantic history. If she told the truth yesterday she has respectable and wealthy parents living in Louisville, in which city she learned, while at boarding-school, to love a young man not wisely but too well. The natural result followed. Birdie, however, was disgraced in the estimation of herself and relatives, and in sheer desperation continued her downward career. But now she is resolved to sin no more.

People who are obliged to cross the bridges at night going to the North Side have been greatly annoyed by able-bodied men stopping them and begging for change which, in many cases, timid wayfarers consider it policy to give them. These able-bodied tramps spend their days sleeping in the sun somewhere about the docks, and at night take up position in some dark place near the bridge and stop everybody who comes along. They have gotten so bold lately that they stop carriages, and in a piteous tone ask money to pay for a night's lodging. The North Side police have kept an eye on them for the past week, and Thursday night gathered in twelve of the most chronic cases. Yesterday morning Justice Kaufmann fined them $15 each. The police are watching these night beggars all over the city, and where there is a suspicion of the applicant being a professional beggar he will be invariably taken to the station and prosecuted. The police hope in this way eventually to break up the nuisance.

SENATOR LOGAN

reached this city yesterday morning, and to a Tribune reporter who saw him at the Leland he said that he felt pretty well, though he wasn't able to tell if his restoration to health would be permanent. He leaves for Washington this evening. Asked for his views as to the pardon of Fitz John Porter by the President, he stated that he had nothing to say on the subject. As to the bill retiring army officers who are 62 years of age, he said he was in favor of that feature; but there were other provisions in the bill which he did not approve of. A large number of friends called on him during the day and congratulated him upon his appearance, which indicates good health.

FORD'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The unexplained disappearance of Walter C. Ford, the young letter-carrier on the Cottage Grove avenue division, continues to be the general topic of interest at Oakland.

Justice George L. Ford, father of the young man, said to a reporter that he had communicated with the authorities in Quincy, and did not believe that the young man who had committed suicide there was his son. On the contrary, he believed that he was alive, and would soon make his appearance and explain his action. Mr. Ford said that Walter left $100 with his wife, and indignantly denied that there was any foundation for the statement that there was a woman in the case. He had not been seen since last Tuesday. After finishing up the day's collections he addressed the letter to Mr. Adams, the manager of the Cottage Grove avenue division, in which he stated that he had lost $500 on the Board of Trade, and was going away, never to return.

Mr. Ford also said that his son had been earning $1,000 a year, had alway been steady and saving, and had saved up something like $3,000, and he did not see why the loss of $500 should cause him to take such action. Walter had not speculated to any great extent on the board to his knowledge. About a month ago he drew his money from the bank, and where it has gone nobody knows.

Young Ford was well-known and generally liked, and his disappearance is a source of grief and perplexity to a large circle of friends.

CLEAR AWAY THE WRECK.

The people in the neighborhood of Clark and Twenty-sixth streets are in anything but a comfortable frame of mind these days. At the intersection of these streets stands a large frame house, completely obstructing the way north, south, east, and west. The house-mover is a man by the name of Stevens. On the 8th of May, for some reason or other, he quit work, leaving the house standing very close to the railroad tracks,—so close, indeed, that the railroad company took the pardonable liberty of shoving it off to one side. It now stands inside the street and on one of the side-tracks. Probably when the railroad company finds use for that side-track it will give the building another shove. At present it is the property-owners and small tradesmen thereabouts who are complaining of the nuisance, which prevents all approach to their places. Complaints have been made, it is said, to both the police and the Mayor, but nothing is done. There the house stands, obstructing travel in all directions on Clark and Twenty-sixth streets, and preventing the aforesaid small tradesmen near the intersection from backing their wagons up to their front doors.

TRIBUNE CARRIERS.

For years past the early delivery of The Tribune to subscribers has been hindered and obstructed by the mischevious plan of the carriers waiting for and delivering all the other papers in their districts.

The Tribune with its perfected machinery puts out its papers with unvarying regularity, only that the immense edition printed on Sunday demands more time, but even this in the future will be remedied, as a new press of extraordinary power and speed has been erected and will from this time add to the facilities of the paper.

Many of the carriers having received The Tribune early and regularly have heretofore, contrary to the desires of The Tribune Company, for their own convenience and in the interest of less enterprising papers, obstructed the early delivery of this sheet. The Tribune Company, to overcome these evils, has determined that henceforth no carrier in its employ shall deliver any other paper in connection with The Tribune. It has also employed a large force of wagons to deliver the papers to the carriers directly on their respective districts, so as to avoid the delays of street-cars or tedious walks to the district. It is necessary to accomplish the best results that all of The Tribune subscribers of any district should be in the hands of one responsible carrier; thereby the delivering district is made smaller, and comes under the immediate control of the office.

The paper invites the coöperation of the friends of The Tribune in this matter, asking them as a favor to notify this office of any irregularity or lateness on the part of the carriers, or if they are seen carrying other papers on their beat together with The Tribune.

Any communication on these matters addressed to the circulator's department, Room 6 Tribune Building, will receive prompt attention.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

The South Parks, which last year were a source of enjoyment to the people of Chicago, rich and poor alike, promise this year to be, if possible, even more attractive. A force of 600 men is at work, and it will be but a short time before the cool and pleasant parks will blossom forth in all their glory. Mr. Kaust, the head gardener of the parks, says that the most elaborate preparations are being made for the present season, and that the flowers will be more beautiful and more lavishly scattered than ever before. The Zoölogical Garden, otherwise the park menagerie, has received many additions. The list comprises two grizzly and three black bears, three foxes, several wolves, a badger, and a large number of smaller animals. Six alligators, varying in length from one to six feet, the gift of Mr. George T. Williams, are now on the way from Florida. A large deer-park is being built for the accommodation of the dozen graceful deer which belong to the park.

The foundation for the Drexel fountain is laid, and the bronze fountain itself now being cast in Berlin will be here by the middle of July. A handsome bridge is to be built over the new lake in the south part of the West Park. The park phaetons will begin their regular trips in about ten days, and the Park Retreat will be open for the accommodation of visitors at the same date.

No arrangement for music has yet been made, but the program will be about the same as that of last year.

There are now 371 acres of the park lands under improvement, and the area of the artificial lakes is about twenty-four acres. There are eighteen miles of driveway and nineteen of walks in splendid condition. The length of the pile piers is 1,280 feet and of the lake-shore protection, 6,800. The total length of the water-pipes used is eight miles, and of the drainage-pipes and sewers twenty-four and one-half miles. About 1,700 trees of different varieties were permanently planted last year, and there are about 30,000 remaining in the nurseries.

A PRECIOUS TRIO FROM ST. LOUIS.

Three young men from St. Louis giving the names of Harry Atwell, Seelig, and Adolph Friedenberg, tried to work a little racket of their own here, succeeded once, slipped up the second time, and were last evening landed at the armory by Detectives Ryan and Londergan. They commenced operations by getting hold of one of Schlesinger & Mayer's letter-heads and then writing an order on Gage Bros. for goods of various descriptions, forging Schlesinger & Mayer's signature to the order. The forged paper was prepared by Atwell, and presented by Seelig, who worked the dodge so cheekily that he received about $300 worth of goods on it. The goods consisted of buttons, silk handkerchiefs, silk suspenders, linen, etc., etc., and were turned over to Adolph Friedenberg, who disposed of them to a "fence" named S. Lavina, who runs a place on the second floor of No. 524 South Canal street. Goods were also disposed of by Seelig to another "fence" named Flowers, at No. 33 West Madison street. The paper was presented and goods obtained there on Wednesday, the forgery was discovered Thursday, and yesterday, when Seelig turned up with another order, he was held until the arrival of detectives, who locked him up. It is said that this scheme has been successfully worked by these men in St. Louis. The pawnbrokers concerned in the case will be arrested. The goods were recovered.

STIRRING UP DENVER.

A party of local fire underwriters started for Denver yesterday to urge upon the city authorities there the necessity of obtaining an increased water supply and adding to their fire-department apparatus. The party was made up of A. J. Harding, General Agent of the Springfield Fire & Marine, D. C. Osmun, General Agent, and J. M. Brown, Special Agent of the Imperial Northern; Eugene Cary, General Agent of the German-American; Frank Van Voorhees, General Agent of the British-America; and P. P. Heywood, Assistant General Agent of the Hartford Fire. A good deal has been said during the last six or eight months about the scarcity of water in Denver, and there has been a constant fear that with the inadequate water supply and the inferior condition of the Denver Fire Department a serious fire there would be uncontrollable. In addition to all this, the rates have been and are very low. The local underwriters at Denver, fully appreciating the situation, endeavored to move the city authorities to do something. Failing in that, they applied to the companies they represented to use their "good offices" in the matter. A sort of a call for volunteers went out, and the Chicago managers above named, some of them having private business to attend to out West, and others having no objection to combining business with pleasure, decided to go out and see what could be done. They will probably be gone at least ten days. After investigating the water supply, and the fire department, and the matter of rates, they will urge upon the city authorities the necessity of taking steps to increase the supply of water and fire-engines, and as a temporary measure an advance of rates is very probable.

SUSPENDING TELEGRAPH LINES BY BALLOONS.

A Miles City (Mont.) genius has been the first to attempt to solve the problem which has perplexed Mayor Harrison; and his scheme, which has this week received the diploma of the Patent-Office, is one the "novelty of invention" displayed in which probably fascinated the examiners, although its chance for general adoption is infinitesimal. Mr. William Beeson proposes to dispense with the unsightly poles which line the sides of our streets and at the same time avoid electrical trouble incidental to conveying them underground by a device which in course of time would give our cities a peculiar, if not a picturesque, appearance. He boldly suspends the cross-pole bearing the insulators to a balloon shaped somewhat like a huge rocket, furnished with a vane-like tail instead of a stick, to keep it head to wind. Below the wires he reverses the usual order of establishing flag-poles by hanging one downwards, carrying the National flag and having as a pendant the electric light, and stays the whole apparatus from ascending too far by "guying" it to the corners of the houses where dwell the busy crowd he proposes thus to enlighten by night and day. Mr. Beeson now only needs to perfect a flying apparatus to enable "line-repairers" to prosecute their frequent tasks.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

Theodore Thomas and the festival orchestra will arrive here at noon today from Cincinnati. The soloists will leave that city this morning and arrive this evening in time to take part in the first rehearsal of the chorus with the orchestra, Mr. Thomas conducting. All the soloists are well, and will come here in better shape than they have thus far been, as they have had the advantage of the New York and Cincinnati rehearsals, and the same remark also applies to the orchestra. Chicago will probably hear the best work of that splendid organization. As there can be but two more rehearsals of the chorus before the festival, every member of it ought to be on hand. The larger part of the success of the festival depends upon them.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.

The Philocalian Society of Dearborn Seminary gave its twentieth annual reception at Martine's South Side Hall last evening. The large and spacious hall was crowded with the friends and invited guests of the young ladies. The following was the program:

Welcoming address by the President; "Junior Scrapbag," Miss Cora Farwell; recitation, Miss Mary Hughitt; instrumental duet, "Moses in Egypt," Misses Haven and Giles; essay, "Our Motto," Miss Gertrude Bradley; "Senior's Portfolio," Miss Belle Clark; recitation, "The Naughty Girl," Miss Winifred Otis; essay, Miss M. E. Upton.

After the close of the program many of the guests, upon the invitation of the young ladies, remained, and dancing was kept up for some time.

THE CITY-HALL.

The work of cleaning the alleys of the South Division will be commenced today.

The Controller is ready to pay all of the miscellaneous bills for the Police Department for April.

The bridge at North Halsted street and the river will be closed today for repairs, and Monday the Adams street bridge will be closed for the same purpose.

Warren, Springer & Co., founders, were yesterday fined $5 for violating the smoke ordinance. E. W. Blatchford and Schmidt & Glade, charged with the same offense, will have a hearing before Justice Prindiville today.

Loescher Bros., of No. 177 Lake street, yesterday acknowledged the services of the Fire Department in connection with their recent blaze by sending Marshal Swenie a check for $25 for the benefit of the benevolent fund of the department.

The bridge over the canal at Western avenue is in bad condition, and must be replaced at an early day by a new one. The plans for the new structure are being prepared, but before the work is commenced the Town of Cicero will be called upon to bear a portion of the expense. The structure will cost, it is estimated, about $6,500.

The Health Department yesterday commenced suit against Soper Bros., who are running a planing-mill. The charge against them is that they are creating a nuisance on account of the sawdust from their establishment being blown into the residences of the neighbors, who are the complainants. The case will be heard before Justice Wallace the 23d inst.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to E. N. Blake, to erect a two-story barn, corner of Ashland avenue and Van Buren street, to cost $2,500; one to Mrs. Sophia Metzger, to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 204 Blue Island avenue, to cost $5,000; and one to W. P. Smith, to erect a two story dwelling and store, Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-second street, to cost $6,000.

The Mayor is opposed to the compromise proposal to stop the tracks of the Western Indiana at Harrison street, and so told the authorities of the company yesterday. He thinks the tracks should stop at Polk street, and that the excuse offered—the want of room at that point for depot buildings, etc.—is untenable. He did not know what the Council would do in the matter, but from intimations dropped it is safe to say that if the proposition is ever approved it will be over his veto.

The Democratic Aldermen of the North Division, assisted by Assessor Chase, annoyed the Mayor for several hours yesterday under lock and key. They would not say what they were after, and his Honor was equally noncommittal, but it is surmised that their call was of a political nature and in reference to some changes in the police force of that section, or something of the kind. The Democrats, with a majority in the Council, think they have a good thing, and they are determined to make the best of it.

George Williams, who was taken to the pest-house from No. 54 Wells street, April 2, and discharged as cured a few days later, came to the front yesterday in rather an unenviable light. The story goes that he has been around since his discharge claiming pay from the friends of patients who were there at the time he was on the ground that he nursed them, and among those he has duped, it is alleged, is a Mrs. Fischer, of No. 108 Clybourn avenue. At least she has complained to the Health Department and says she has paid him several small sums on the strength of his representing that he had cared for her husband at the institution. The records show, however, that Williams was discharged in advance of Fischer being admitted.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

County Superintendent Lane is making an examination of the graded schools throughout the country towns.

W. B. Mills, County Attorney, and J. H. Reve and J. C. Kuner, County Commissioners, of Denver, Colo., looked through the Court-House and jail yesterday under the escort of Commissioners Sommer, Albright, and Klehm. Today they will inspect the County Hospital.

The Committee on Court-House and Records considered the matter of the electric lighting of the Court-House. Mr. Ayars, representing the Craig & Whitney Company, and representatives of the Edison Lighting Company were present. The Brush Company, of Cleveland, sent in a communication warning the county against using certain electric lighting systems, the patents of which were involved in litigation in the Federal courts, and which the Brush people claim are infringements. After a general discussion, the committee decided to examine the merits of the Brush, Craig & Whitney, and Edison lights, and meet next Friday afternoon to consider them.

The Committee on Licenses held a matinée yesterday afternoon, when there was a contest in regard to granting a license to John and Louisa Baxter, proprietors of the River House, near Maywood. There was a delegation present from Maywood and River Forest who protested against granting the license, while Harry Rubens represented the tavernkeepers. The place was admitted to be a decent one, situated between the Villages of Maywood and River Forest, in the Town of Proviso. The petitioners against the saloon claimed that the petition for the saloon was not signed by the residents of the neighborhood, but by people scattered far and wide through the Town of Proviso. On motion of Commissioner Senne the committee unanimously decided to grant the license.

Some of the people who live along the line of the Rosehill and Evanston gravel road are opposed to making it free, because they are afraid it will cost them some money to maintain it. As the road is now it is a nuisance, and the exaction of toll for passing over it an imposition. The way to test the rights of the Toll-Road Company to collect toll without keeping up the roadway, as it is by law compelled to do, would be for some person to refuse to pay toll, and thus have the matter tested in the courts. If this were systematically followed by the citizens of Cook County it would soon compel the company to put its road in good condition and keep it so. The toll charges come heaviest upon a class of people who can ill afford to pay them, and their rights should be protected by the County Board.

MARGIN GAMBLING.

A WARNING TO BROKERS NOT TO SUE BEFORE JUSTICE MEECH.

The busy and excitable gentry who deal in puts, calls, options, and margins will doubtless promptly avail themselves of the valuable lesson in bookkeeping by Mr. Justice Meech yesterday afternoon as to the manner in which debtor and creditor accounts in their craft should be kept in order to bear the scrutiny of a law court. The proceedings, too, may not be without interest to such citizens as, instead of contenting themselves with legitimate business profits outside the walls of the Board of Trade, dabble with margins in the fluctuating tide of speculation. A suit came up for hearing brought by Macrea & Davis against James McKenna to recover $215 alleged indebtedness. Defendant had invested about $500 in their hands and realized on this in April, 1881, $62.50 as profit on a pork speculation. An experiment in "June lard" resulted disastrously for him, and another in "July lard" also would have done so but for the fact that the margin in their hands was not sufficient to reimburse the brokers. Hence the claim.

In order to enable the plaintiffs to establish their claim their books were produced in court, when it was discovered that the articles nominally bought and sold had not only never actually passed into the hands of either of the parties, but that even their nominal cash values had never either been debited or credited, but that only bare statements of the nominal number of tierces or what not bought were debited, and that the ledger entries showed only the bare "differences." This provoked the observation of the Judge that the transactions were evidently neither more nor less than gambling, and that, too, of the worst kind, which both the common law of England and the statute law of Illinois were framed to restrain, being directly enacted against speculators who sought by forestalling or "cornering" markets to raise the price of provisions, and gratify their unlawful greed for wealth at the cost of the unfortunate poor. Within the purview of these acts came all such persons who bought without the slightest intention of taking or sold without the slightest intention of making the delivery; and it had been decided that the agent or broker of either party engaged in such transactions was just as liable as the principal to the fine and imprisonment provided by the law. No agent could be said to be an innocent party who had no property in his hands ready to deliver.

"But," pleaded the plaintiff, "he told me to buy it."

"Did you suppose," asked defendant's counsel, "he had $15,000 with which to pay for this last purchase?"

"His credit was good," was the reply.

On further examination plaintiff admitted that defendant's margin was exhausted when the last purchase was made, but said he did not know that the rule of the board was that when such was the case an account with a customer was instantly to be closed. The Court held to its opinion, saying such gambling was as bad as that at Mike McDonald's; finding which, plaintiff's counsel (Mr. Goodwin) elected to be nonsuited with costs.

Whilst it is probable that this decision will induce firms to improve their bookkeeping and in future "extend" their ledger values, at the same time taking care to exact larger margins from unwary customers, if ever such "extended" accounts appear in court in similar cases, they will only more strikingly prove the baneful tendencies of the system which has sucked into the vortex of ruin so many hapless young men at the cost of their defrauded employers. For their sakes it were devoutly to be wished that some philanthropist would take up against the broker brotherhood a similar work to that which Mr. Robert Law commenced against the gamblers with so little perceptible result.

Is it, however, too much to suggest that, when such cases come judicially before any civil magistrate, it is his duty to call the attention of the City-Attorney to them? It would be well for the brains and souls of many citizens and the peace of their households were he diligently to enforce the provisions of the law of which he is the representative against those practices which it condemns.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.

A BOND WHICH IS NOT LOOKED ON WITH FAVOR.

The Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company appears to mean business, it having accepted the ordinance yesterday and filed the bond required, as will be seen by the following letter, which was handed to the Mayor by Mr. Tuthill:

CHICAGO, May 19, 1882.—*To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: By instruction of the Board of Directors of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company of Chicago, at a meeting of said Directors held pursuant to notice on Friday, May 5, A. D. 1882, I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of said company, whereby said company has in due form accepted the terms and conditions of a certain ordinance passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago April 28, 1882, and approved by the Mayor of said city, granting to said company the right to erect gas works, lay mains, etc., in the streets, alleys, and public places in the City of Chicago, together with the bond provided for in said ordinance.

J. W. BROCKWAY, President.

Appended is the resolution:

Resolved, That an ordinance passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago, bearing date 28th day of April, A. D., 1882, granting the right to the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company of Chicago to construct, build, and complete gas works within said city, and establish gas mains and pipes and necessary feeders and service pipes in connection therewith, for fuel and illuminating purposes, be and the same is hereby accepted by said company, and that a copy of this resolution be recorded on the books of this company.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of said resolution passed May 5, 1882.

ALLEN C. CALKINS, Secretary.

THE ACCOMPANYING BOND

is in the penal sum of $500,000, and is signed by James W. Brockway, Jesse Hildrup, Richard S. Tuthill, Harvey T. Weeks, C. B. Farwell, and George H. Harlow. The conditions are that the company shall erect, build, and complete within three years from the 28th of April, 1882, gas works sufficiently extensive to enable it to manufacture and distribute gas to the amount of 10,000,000 feet in every thirty days; that it shall not charge consumers a price exceeding $1.75 per 1,000 feet, and shall allow a rebate of 25 cents per 1,000 to consumers who use 100,000 feet per annum; that it will not sell or lease or transfer its franchise, or enter into a combination or arrangement with any other gas company or persons engaged in supplying gas concerning the price; that it shall pay all damages arising from leaking pipes and negligence in protecting openings in the streets or incumbrances thereon.

The bond was submitted to the Controller, but he did not approve it on account of an informality. In speaking of the matter subsequently he said that with the exception of one name he not regard the bond as worth to exceed $5,000. So the prospects are that, if he continues to hold to this view, there will be something more than a mere informality in the way of its approval.

THE NAME OF C. B. FARWELL

on the bond was a surprise to many at the City-Hall since he had never been mentioned in connection with the new gas company and his reason for signing the bond was a mystery. So a Tribune reporter went to see him about it.

"I have no interest in the company," said he. "I want that distinctly understood. I signed the bond merely out of friendship for those parties. They told me there was no liability outside of damages arising from negligence with regard to openings in the streets. If gas-works are not erected no one will be harmed, and there can be no liability. That was their construction, and I think it is right."

CHOKED OFF.

THE CHICAGO MEAT MEN ON THE ALERT.

A Washington dispatch in yesterday's Tribune stated that Emery A. Storrs and others of this city had telegraphed to the Illinois Congressmen protesting against the passage of a bill in the hands of the Committee on the District of Columbia providing for the organization of a local abattoir company with special privileges. The reason for Chicago's opposition to the bill was not given, but, according to the dispatch, there was a very prevalent feeling among some of the Congressmen, as well as among a large number of Washingtonians, that the measure was in the interest of a Washington butchers' ring, which desired to control all the slaughtering done in the District. The opposition to the measure was represented as so great, in fact, that the committee had decided to withhold its report on the bill until its opponents could have an opportunity to appear and show cause why it should not pass.

A reporter met Mr. Storrs yesterday, and asked him if he could furnish any additional information on the subject.

"I don't know very much about it," said he, "except that it looked to my clients a good deal as if this bill was designed to give a certain abattoir in Washington entire control of the meat business in the District of Columbia. The Tribune's Washington dispatches state it very fully, and, as I understand it, correctly. Well, we wanted something to say about the meat business in the District of Columbia ourselves, and so we telegraphed to Washington to try to stop it."

"You seem to have succeeded pretty well."

"Well, we have got it stopped."

"Congressman Davis appears to think the bill will die in the committee, or at least not make much headway in the closing hours of the session."

"I think it pretty safe to say," replied Mr. Storrs, "that Congress isn't likely to do anything with it." And then he added, "At least not right away. If it shows its head again, probably somebody will go to Washington and see that the opposition to the measure are fairly represented. But I think you may safely set it down that the bill will never get anywhere near passing."

ROBBED HIS FRIEND.

THE FATE OF MR. LIEBIG, OF BERLIN.

William Liebig was the picture of despair yesterday afternoon when arraigned before Justice Wallace on a charge of larceny. He is in jail now, and would probably end his troubles by ending his life if half a chance were given him. He is a knock-kneed, flat-footed, bilious-looking fellow who arrived in Chicago May 4 direct from the German Capital, where he left a wife and five little Liebigs who were a terrible strain on the paltry 50 cents a day that he earned in his native town. His money gave out before he landed in New York, but he was kindly cared for by August Kirchvoegel and his wife, who were also immigrants from Berlin.

Arriving in Chicago Kirchvoegel, who had saved up nearly $200 by several years' work in the old country, charitably provided the impecunious Liebig with a home pending such time as work could be obtained. Liebig showed his gratitude by going one night to the little trunk where Kirchvoegel kept his money and taking all there was left of the bundle, about $181. Then the ungrateful wretch took the first train for Baltimore and purchased a ticket for the fatherland. But the authorities at Baltimore were notified, and at a time when Liebig felt that his wife and little ones were almost in his arms he was ruthlessly captured and thrown into a prison cell. Detective Koehler went down to Baltimore after the fugitive, and brought him to Chicago night before last. The prisoner had $168 of the money still in his possession and a steerage ticket across the water which will bring $20 to Kirchvoegel. The balance of $15 had been spent on the trip to Baltimore. Liebig made no effort at all to deny the theft, his only excuse being that he was dying to see his family and home. When arraigned he pleaded guilty, and when asked if he had anything to say he answered that he did not know what to say except to wish he was dead or had never been born—and the hot tears rolled down his sallow cheeks and dropped softly on his No. 12 brogans. He was held to the Criminal Court.

SUBURBAN.

PULLMAN.

The great interest which the model City of Pullman is creating all over the world is shown by the fact that hardly a visitor of any prominence passes through Chicago without paying a visit to the "City of Brick." Yesterday the party of distinguished Englishmen who are in the city visited Pullman, as the guests for the time being of Mr. George M. Pullman.

The party consisted of the Duke of Manchester, Lord Elphinstone, the Hon. Robert Tennant, late M. P. for Leeds and Chairman of the Traffic Committee of the Great Northern Railway of England; the Hon. James Ashbury, late M. P. for Brighton; Maj. Chaplin, late of the British army; J. Brand, President of the English Telephone Company; Messrs. E. Lycett Green, Geoffry Tennant, S. Foster Dewey, of New York; Th. Davies and L. M. Johnson, of the Pullman Company.

Under the guidance of Mr. Pullman the party made the tour of the wonderful new city, and after dining at the Hotel Florence returned to their headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 2:30.

The Tribune reporter had a pleasant conversation with the Hon. Robert Tennant, and learned that while the trip to the United States was in some respects a pleasure jaunt, their errand was in the interests of the Canada Land Company, of which the Duke of Manchester is President and himself Vice-President. They intend to make quite an extended trip throughout the Northwest and are stopping at the more prominent points of interest along the route. Mr. Tennant said that the party were extremely pleased and interested by the Pullman enterprise, and frankly said that there was nothing like it in England. The place which resembled it most was Saltaire, a vast enterprise on somewhat the same plan, on the lands of Sir Titus Salt. This is an immense abattoir which employs several thousand hands, who form a town by themselves, somewhat after the plan of Pullman. The most marvelous feature about Pullman to the visitors was its astonishing growth. It seemed incredible that the enterprise was but two years old.

Mr. Tennant said that he should suppose that the manufacture of textile fabrics, giving employment to women and children, could be used to advantage in connection with the present industry, and believed that the establishment of such manufactures was but a question of time. In England they would be a necessity; here they would be an advantageous auxiliary.

The present cable-car system was the first seen by the visitors, and they regarded it as admirable. Mr. Tennant asked concerning the working of the cable in turning corners, and whether the cars were at all objectionable to the horses upon the streets. He laughed heartily over the Chinaman's description of the cars—"No horsee, no pullee, goee like hellee"—and agreed that it was most graphic in its way. He also said that the party were much interested in the methods of slaughtering hogs at the Stock-Yards, and stated that if possible they would visit the packing-houses in the afternoon.

The party leave tonight for the Northwest, staying several days in Winnipeg, and will return via Chicago to Quebec, and sail for England about the middle of June.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Committee on Lectures and Entertainments of the Englewood Union Veteran Club have decided to throw open the hall on Decoration-Day to all who desire to inspect the hall and relics. Some of the members of the committee will be in attendance to receive those who may visit the hall, which will be appropriately decorated for the occasion. In the evening the annual meeting of the Memorial Association will take place, after which an informal memorial service will be held.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The new pump at the water-works is about ready, and the connection will be made in a week or ten days. The new works which are being erected are expected to be done by July 1, when a separation from the present works will take place. The new pump which the town is putting in will give an additional supply of 10,000,000 gallons daily.

THE MOREY LETTER.

Price Prosecutes a Neighbor Who Talked About Him.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 19.—William Goldsborough has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel of William M. Price in connection with the Morey letter.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

Now is the time to buy a Lawn-Mower of Borden, Selleck & Co., corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Chris Wordelmann, Chicago	45
Matilda Janke, Chicago	25
Solan L. Wilson, Chicago	27
Ada B. Harden, Chicago	25
Moses L. Nelson, Chicago	22
Eliza A. Daley, Chicago	19
Edward J. Harty, Chicago	28
Mary Ann Ryan, Chicago	24
Carl Jannisch, Chicago	46
Caroline Seit, Chicago	44
Nestor Alexanderson, Chicago	23
Mathilda Petterson, Chicago	23
Christian Rodeloff, Wheeling, Ill.	58
Emilie Schmidt, Wheeling, Ill.	23
Theodore Hendele, Chicago	26
Margaret Riegel, Chicago	35
Otto Haak, Chicago	22
Hulda Ehlert, Chicago	19
Edward Sawusch, Chicago	22
Hermina Gust, Chicago	20
Henry Stinebuck, Evanston	21
Katie Marx, Evanston	22
John W. Johnson, Chicago	29
Jennie Kemtson, Chicago	19
Fred Wilson, Wenthorp, Ia.	21
Anna Golden, Clinton, Ia.	18
Johann Kemkofsky, Chicago	43
Napoiniva Bona, Chicago	40
Heinrich Sander, Chicago	27
Margareth Vogta, Chicago	30
Friedrich Manke, Chicago	26
Alvina Wikbordt, Chicago	24
Charles F. Palmquist, Chicago	31
Nellie Anderson, Chicago	22
Simeon Armstrong, Chicago	26
Bridget McElroy, Chicago	22
Andrew J. Kamm, Fort Wayne, Ind	26
Emma L. Tawney, Chicago	21
Owen H. Connolly, Chicago	28
Maggie McCarthy, Chicago	26
George J. Klippel, Colehour	35
Christina Buesger, Colehour	33
Wilhelm Kott, Chicago	23
Annie Shilling, Chicago	24
Louis Stahl, Chicago	23
Agnes Miller, Chicago	23
Ilis J. Rider, Ottawa, Ill.	22
Nellie Baxter, Utica, Ill.	18
Charles Berkan, Chicago	22
Anna Rodeck Abelham, Chicago	33
John Dettman, Bartlett, Ill.	28
Caroline Reinhold, Bartlett, Ill.	20
William Hunter, Hyde Park	30
Fannie Gill, Hyde Park	35
William Martin, Lake, Ill.	29
Martha Carter, Hyde Park	24
John Yates, Hyde Park	24
Eloise E. Muzzy, Hyde Park	19
August Fraedrich, Chicago	25
Sophia Stiewe, Chicago	23
Mathias Fely, Chicago	22
Katie Hansen, Chicago	19
Carl Peter Svenson, Chicago	27
Matilda Peterson, Chicago	30

DEATHS.

JACKSON—At the residence of his grandparents, 631 Jackson-st., May 18, at 8:30 p. m., Axexander Charles, only child of Emma Atkins and the late Alexander Jackson, aged 10 months and 8 days.

Funeral services at the residence Saturday at 2 p. m.

LEHMANN—May 19, the Rev. F. O. Lehmann, pastor of the German Lutheran St. Petri Congregation, of consumption, aged 41 years.

Funeral Monday at 10 o'clock a. m., from 331 South Dearborn-st.

RAHN—May 19, Julia, daughter of Henry and Mary Rahn, and grandchild of Dennis and Josephine Norton, formerly of Sing Sing, N. Y., aged 2 years and 2 months.

☞ Lanark, Sing Sing, and Savannah papers please copy.

LOMBARD—Suddenly, at 188 Eugenia-st., Benjamin Lombard, aged 67 years.

Remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

KIMBERLY—May 19, 1882, at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Martin Beem, in this city, Mrs. L. A. Kimberly, widow of Harvey L. Kimberly, after an illness of five months.

Funeral at her former residence in Neenah, Wis.

NARE—May 19, 1882, at the residence of her son, N. E. Nare, Mrs. Dalia Nare, aged 64 years.

Funeral May 20 at 3 p. m.

☞ Conestoga and Utica papers please copy.

STEIN—May 19, Charles Stein, aged 66 years.

Funeral from the residence, at Blue Island, Monday, May 22, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Oak Woods Cemetery.

YOUNG—Isabella, daughter of Andrew and Isabella Young, aged 11 months.

Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m., from the residence, 965 West Madison-st., by carriages to Graceland.

MILLER—At his son's home, 275 Forquer-st., H. N. Miller, aged 62 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEWER MEETING—THE PEOPLE OF Lake View are hereby notified that there will be held at the Diversey Street School-House on Saturday, May 20, 1882, at 8 o'clock p. m., a meeting to consider the advisability of constructing a sewer. All are invited. We could get no hall for the purpose of the meeting, and request that no tobacco be used in the school-house. GEORGE W. PARKES, Supervisor Town of Lake View.

M. L. THOMPSON WILL LEAD THE young men's gospel meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 7:45 this evening. Strangers and young men generally are cordially invited. Entrance No. 19 Arcade-court.

THE REV. P. S. HENSAW, D.D., PASTOR of the First Baptist Church, will conduct the Sunday-School teachers' meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at noon today. Subject: "Seeing and Confessing the Christ."

Formosa Tea Impt. Co.,
88 State-st.
FINEST COFFEES in the world. TEAS of absolute purity. Large variety of JAPANESE CURIOS at very low prices.

SAVE ONE-FIFTH (20 per cent) by buying Patent Medicines and Druggist Sundries of A. C. VANDERBURGH & CO., Druggists, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfumery, etc., 83 Randolph-st., between Dearborn and State.

DRESS REFORM The Best Corded Corset and Waist for Ladies and Misses, also a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Reform Waists, Shoulder-Braces, Hose-Supporters, etc., and Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Agt's wanted. Mrs. S. W. PIKE, Room 44, [illegible] Madison-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
ASK BUYERS OF
Boots, Shoes, & Slippers,
That use FINE GOODS, to attend their Auction Sale
Monday, May 22.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR TRADE SALES
Tuesday, May 23, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, May 25, 9:30 a. m.

Special---Tuesday---Peremptory
LARGE INVOICES
Clothing, Woolens, Hosiery, Linen Suits (Ladies' Styles), Cassimeres (pattern lengths), Grass Cloth Suits (Ladies' Styles).

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.
Steel Shovels (50 dozen), Table Cutlery (50 gross), Saws (50 dozen).

Special--Thursday--Peremptory
STRAW GOODS (five hundred cases).
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
WILL HOLD ON
Wednesday, May 24th,
An Auction Sale of
Boots, Shoes, AND Slippers
That will be LARGE, WELL-ASSORTED, and goods adapted to PRESENT needs.

Regular Weekly Trade Sale OF Crockery and Glassware
Thursday, May 25, at 9:30.
A large stock of W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Rock, and Yellow Ware. Also Glassware, Plated Vases, Decorated Chamber Sets, etc. 100 lots assorted Bohemian Ware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 THIS MORNING,
IMMENSE SALE AT
Elison, Flersheim & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS.
12 Chamber Sets,
10 Parlor Suits, Folding Beds,
200 New and Second-hand Carpets,
THE ENTIRE
FURNITURE
OF LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Stock of General Merchandise, large lots, Bedding and General Housekeeping Goods, Chromos, Plated Ware, etc., etc.
Also One Large Music-Box.

REMOVAL.
MRS. C. Thompson's
107 STATE-ST., **Has Removed**
Her Business to
32 East Fourteenth-st., New York,
Where all orders and correspondence will be sent.

AWNINGS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For Stores, Offices, and Dwellings, of
Plain or Fancy Ducks,
Made to order on shortest notice.
DUNHAM & HOIT,
270 & 272 South Water-st.

Dr. H. R. PHILLIPS, DENTIST,
169 South Clark-st.
Best Gum Sets......$8
Best Plain Sets......$6
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted.

ACME SLEEVE-PROTECTOR ODORLESS.
Pat. Nov. 30th, 1880.
MADE OF ICOSANDRA GUTTA, which is impervious to moisture and unaffected by the acids and salts of perspiration. These dress shields have proven a success. Shoulder shield for back and shoulder of same material.
Lady Agents wanted.
M. DEWEY, Manufacturer, 75 Madison-st., Room 8.

Candy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.
We have in stock a full line Garden and Horticultural Tools and Implements.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Comic Pictures, Size 13¼x17¼. Just the thing for SHOW-WINDOWS. 12 for one dollar, or $1.25 a hundred. I'm a Daddy—10c each, $1 a dozen. 200 beautiful cards for the Album; 200 beautiful cards for the Album. Refer you to all Chicago. CHAS. CHEAP PICTURE ROOMS, 130 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Send for list.

BIRDS Talking Parrots, German Canaries and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, and Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT, For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HATS 50 CENTS TO $2.50! OVER 10,000 FINE HATS, ALL STYLES, At About Half Usual Prices. LESTER'S, 10½ North Clark, Near the Bridge. Marked in plain figures in Window. Stores in all Principal Cities. Factory at Newark, N. J.

POPULAR FRENCH B[illegible]
DIRECT IMPORTAT[illegible]
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Fashion at a picnic demands that a girl shall get wet sooner than hoist an umbrella that does not match her suit.

A boy who was kept after school for bad orthography excused himself to his parents by saying he was spell-bound.

A disappointed young man says he wishes he he was a rumor, because a rumor soon gains currency, which he has never been able to do.

Ralph Waldo Emerson amassed a fortune of over $200,000. He didn't make money as fast as Billy Emerson, but he saved more.—*Washington Post.*

"What is your income?" was once asked of a noted Parisian Bohemian. "It is hard to tell," was the reply; "but in good years I can borrow at least 10,000 francs."

"You are as full of airs as a music box," is what a young man said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. "That may be," was the reply, "but I don't go with a crank."

Said his prudent friend: "Why, $3 for a carriage is extravagance. Go in a horse-car or take a Herdic." And the extravagant man replied: "I can't. You see the lady I'm going to take isn't my wife."—*Boston Post.*

A gentleman giving a lecture to some boys was explaining how no one could live without air. He then said, "You have all heard of a man's drowning; how does it happen?" The ready answer was, "'Cause he can't swim."

The Czar never receives anybody after 1 o'clock. The remainder of the day he spends in the palace sub-cellar, locked in a Marvingovski fire-proof safe, clad in his cast-iron ulster. He received Lieut. Danenhower at 2 however, on that gentleman making an affidavit that he wasn't a Nihilist, and could not play on the cornet.—*Puck.*

Some said he was killed and others asserted that he was only dangerously hurt, but when the reporter pushed through the crowd he discovered that the victim had simply lost a thumb by the fall of the plank he was assisting to raise. It was his left thumb, and he was a strawberry peddler and had measured that thumb over 10,000 times. "Poor man! I see how it is!" sighed the reporter. "This is a terrible loss to you just at the opening of the berry season." "Hush! Mum is the word!" whispered the poor fellow as he started for the surgeon's. "It was only a small thumb, anyhow; and for $2.50 I can get an artificial one which takes up half a pint of room in a quart measure. It's a great gain to me, sir—a great gain. With the sympathy of the public and a wooden thumb with a rag around it I shall make the best season in twenty years. Straw-bu-ries! Straw-bu-ries—heap the measure for twen-ty-f-i-v-e cents!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE ROBIN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

'Tis good to spend a quiet leisure hour,
And trace our kindred in a bird or flower;
To see wherein we differ, where agree,
In loves or tastes, desires or destiny.
One truth is clear: whichever way we turn,
We find an open book from which to learn—
Some old life lost, or higher life begun—
Some good to copy, or some vice to shun.

The Robin Redbreast, born of common clan,
Has virtues that are not excelled by man.
Early he rises, and on topmost limb,
With naught of earth between the sky and him,
His first glad thoughts ascend in roundelays,
And Earth resounds with mellow songs of praise.
Throughout the day, and in no slothful mood,
He seeks in sod and furrowed ground for food,
And finds in grubs and worms his humble fare,
Nor longs for dainties from the upper air.
Strong and courageous, he desires no feud,
Yet, always ready to defend his brood,
No hawk so large, or wily snake so sly,
That braves his home and dares his strength to try,
But finds in him a foe that never yields—
The conquering hero of a thousand fields.
Yes, well he loves his home—no spot so dear—
Else why rebuild his nest from year to year?
Why hasten back in Spring through sleet and snow—
The first to greet us, and the last to go?

O feathered songster, bird of ruddy breast,
In form and plumage how supremely drest!
No bird that sings or warbles on the tree
Is half as graceful, or as proud to me.
The Winter lingers till thy voice I hear—
Without thy song 'twould linger all the year;
And, should I live where reigns eternal Spring,
I'd list each morn to hear the robins sing.
Ah! can it be that, when I was a boy,
I sought to kill thee, and thy brood destroy,
Thy nest to shatter, and thy hopes to dash,
And with thy eggs and young to play "blind smash"?
Sooner than this right hand, that holds this pen,
Should send a shaft to harm this bird again,
Or, worse than that, my heart should wish him ill,
May this hand wither, and this heart be still!

O evening warbler, sing those vespers o'er!
They take me back to my New England shore;
They bring to view again my boyhood home,
The woods and pastures where I used to roam,
The stony flats where my bare feet have trod,
The schoolhouse playground and the master's rod.
Within thy song I hear my mother's call
To leave my marbles, kite, and bat, and ball,
And cut the wood or on an errand go,
And find a pleasure more than plays bestow.
But, better still, O bird of lovely wing,
Teach me the song of praise you love to sing;
Lead me to leave, when my day's work is done
And groveling cares their daily rounds have run,
The sod and furrows I am wont to stroll,
And seek the higher places of the soul,
And learn the lesson so divinely given,
That cares of Earth obstruct the view of Heaven.

C. P. RUSSELL.

LITERATURE.

Two Volumes Added to Bancroft's History of the United States.

A Remarkably Detailed Account of the Formation of the Constitution.

A Statesmanlike Discussion and Review of "Burning" Questions Not Yet "Cold."

Letters, Documents, and Addresses Now Published for the First Time.

Magazines—Books Received—Notes on Literary Subjects.

History of the Formation of the Constitution.

It was in the year 1837, according to the copyright record, or in 1834 following the date given by the author's biographer, that George Bancroft published the first volume of his magnum opus, the History of the United States. In the preface to the first edition he says: "I have formed the design of writing a history of the United States from the discovery of the American Continent to the present time." Forty-eight years have passed, the history has reached its twelfth volume, and in time the year of our Lord 1787, when the United States have just inaugurated their first President. The veteran historian is in his 82d year, but is still hopeful of being able to carry out the design indicated in the first volume and to bring the record of the growth and prosperity of the land he has served so well down to the date of the Mexican War. At the rate of progress hitherto adopted even Mr. Bancroft must admit that his task is likely to be left unfinished. The first volume of the "History" saw the light in 1834, and three years later the second was completed. In 1840 a third volume was added to the list, then politics claimed the author's attention, and neither as Secretary of the Navy nor as Minister to England was he able to add another to the three already before the public. In 1852 the fourth and fifth volumes were published, followed by the sixth in 1854, the seventh in 1858, and the eighth not long after. In 1866 came the ninth volume, and in 1874 the tenth, bringing the history down to the close of the war and the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain. In 1882 we have two more volumes. The first traces the successive steps which led to a reconstruction of our Government on the basis of our present Constitution, and the second to an analysis of the actual formation of the Constitution by the Federal Convention of 1787. The two bring the work down to the inauguration of Washington April 30, 1789. In the historical literature of the world Bancroft's History is a recognized authority concerning the period which it covers. It is not merely a narrative, but a philosophic treatise, dealing with causes and principles as well as events, and tracing with remarkable skill the progress of enlightenment and liberal ideas. The same plan that was followed in the first ten has been faithfully pursued in these last two volumes, to which the student may turn with pride and find stored up for his use the facts he seeks.

In Mr. Bancroft's preface to the first of these two volumes he indulges in the following retrospect:

"Scarcely one who wished me good speed when I first essayed to trace the history of America remains to greet me with a welcome as I near the goal. Deeply grateful as I am for the friends who rise up to gladden my old age, their encouragement must renew my grief for those who have gone before me. While so much is changed in the living objects of personal respect and affection, infinitely greater are the transformations in the condition of the world. Power has come to dwell with every people, from the Arctic Sea to the Mediterranean, from Portugal to the borders of Russia. From end to end of the United States the slave has become a freeman, and the various forms of bondage have disappeared from European Christendom. Abounding harvests of scientific discovery have been garnered by numberless inquisitive minds, and the wildest forces of nature have been taught to become the docile helpmates of man."

In another part of this same preface he gives an interesting incident in connection with his visit to the author of the Constitution, then in his 85th year:

"The most interesting incident connected with these researches was a visit to Madison in the last days of March and the first of April, 1836, a few weeks only before his death. His health was still so firm that he could pass the whole day and evening in conversation. He had taken pains to recover the letters written by him in his earlier public life; these he set before me, as well as his manuscripts of the debates in Congress and in the convention. At my departure he assured me that he had carried his confidence with me further than he had done with any one.

"All the time that I was with him he spoke not one harsh word of any opponent of younger or later days, nor one that could bias the judgment of a listener respecting any of his contemporaries. He was a man of peace striving for peace. Still less did he take the opportunity of bringing into view his own public service, though I could discern a regret that more ample materials were not before the world of the part which he took in promoting the Union, when the rule of rotation drove him from Congress and for three years he occupied a seat in the Legislature of Virginia.

"There rested upon his mind an obvious anxiety about the destiny of the United States. The divisions between the North and the South were already tending to greater divergences; and, while he had painful apprehensions for the future, he knew no hope except in mutual moderation and forbearance.

"As to the division of the country on the questions involved in that of slavery, he pointed out to me that they began much earlier than was usually supposed. The different hues of color seen in the South, he observed, did not all spring from the intermixture of blacks and whites; the slaves imported from Africa were of different races; some of them of light complexion. To the question whether the negro was in natural capacity equal to the white man, he said that he could not give an answer; he himself was old enough to have seen imported Africans just after their arrival, and during the generations of his period of observation their transformation from an almost brutal condition had been so great that he could not set a limit to their further improvement.

"The character of his mind was essentially that of a mediator, careful to study thoroughly the ground of difference between conflicting opinions, and find a share of truth in each of them.

"The thought nearest to the affections of Madison was the Union. He loved everything that helped to bind the States together in new bonds. For this special reason he took delight in anticipating the multiplication of railroads and canals, saying, 'They will dovetail the States'; and to manifest visibly his meaning he interlaced his thin, wan fingers as he spoke."

Perhaps one of the first things the reader will notice in taking up these volumes will be the fullness of the original authorities on which this history of the Constitution is based. The appendix to each volume is filled with letters and documents of the utmost importance, not more than half a dozen of which have been printed before. It is difficult to see how any more complete and accurate a work could be prepared. Mr. Bancroft divides his work into five epochs, or acts. In the first division we have a history of the old Confederation. In the second we find the independent States on their own way to a Federal convention. In the third are elaborately stated the proceedings of the Federal Convention of 1787. In the fourth the people of the thirteen States are deliberating over the submitted Constitution, while in the fifth we are made participants in the inauguration of the Federal Government according to the principles of the adopted Constitution.

The condition of political affairs prior to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was chaotic so far as it is to be considered as indicative of the character of the future government of the newly-born Republic. The States were unwilling to waive any rights by which their individual power would be curtailed for the benefit of the Nation as a whole. The State idea predominated, and the National idea was as yet neither understood nor appreciated. Each State was jealous of the other. As Washington expressed it, the impotence of the Government was due to "the disinclination of the individual States to yield competent powers to Congress for the Federal Government, and their unreasonable jealousy of that body and of one another." The Confederation of 1777, under which the war had been prosecuted, was only a makeshift and its deficiencies and faults were so glaring, and involved the confederation in so many difficulties, that it is a marvel it lasted as long as it did. It gave the Continental Congress power to declare war; but it did not confer upon that body the power of raising the means for prosecuting the war! It could contract debts and pledge the public faith for payment, but was then powerless to discharge its obligations! It could neither lay taxes nor collect revenue for the public service! These powers were reserved to the States. As Mr. Bolles says in his "Financial History of the United States" (p. 7): "Congress had no clearly defined powers; the members, with only two or three exceptions, were confined to a narrow sphere of legislation; the States regarded themselves as masters of the situation." In a pamphlet attributed by Alexander Johnston in Lalor's Encyclopædia to Pelatiah Webster, but by Mr. Bancroft assigned and probably correctly to William Barton, of Pennsylvania, the writer urged the assembly of a continental convention, and called attention to the fact that Congress then possessed "the mere shadow of sovereign authority, without the right of exacting obedience to their ordinances, and destitute of the means of executing their resolves." Young, in "The American Statesman," thus sums up the deplorable condition of the Government: "The operations of the Government depended upon the good-will of thirteen distinct and independent sovereignties. . . Congress was unable to obtain from the States money sufficient to pay even the interest of the public debt; and the affairs of the country were in a state of extreme embarrassment. The Federal Treasury was empty; the faith of the Nation broken; the public credit sunk or rapidly sinking, and the public burthens increasing." Discontent was growing in the army, where the pay of the soldiers was many months in arrears; loud clamors came from the public creditors, and there was an enormous deficit in the revenue. In August, 1781, Hamilton said in the *Continentalist*: "We ought without delay to enlarge the powers of Congress. The separate exertions of the States will never suffice. Nothing but a well-proportioned exertion of the resources for the whole, under the direction of a common council with power sufficient to give efficacy to their resolutions, can preserve us from being a conquered people now, or can make us a happy one hereafter." Nor was this opinion of our weakness manifest to Americans alone. Josiah Tucker, the Dean of Gloucester, in a pamphlet entitled "Cui Bono," and published in July, 1783, said: "The mutual antipathies and clashing interests of the Americans, their difference of governments, habitudes, and manners, indicate that they will have no centre of union and no common interest. They never can be united into one compact empire under any species of government whatever; a disunited people till the end of time, suspicious and distrustful of each other, they will be divided and subdivided into little commonwealths, or principalities, according to natural boundaries, by great bays of the sea, and by vast rivers, lakes, and ridges of mountains." The "wish was father to the thought" in England then, as it was eighty years later, when Mr. Roebuck in Parliament foretold the practical dismemberment of the United States. Frederick the Great of Prussia in like manner predicted, in 1782, that—

"The great extent of country would alone be a sufficient obstacle, since a Republican Government had never been known to exist for any length of time where the territory was not limited and concentred. It would not be more absurd to propose the establishment of a democracy to govern the whole country from Brest to Riga. No inference could be drawn from the States of Venice, Holland, and Switzerland, of which the situation and circumstances were perfectly different from those of the colonies."

Gen. Knox wrote to Washington: "As the present Constitution is so defective, why do not you great men call the people together and tell them so—that is, to have a convention to tell them so," and Gen. Washington himself in his circular letter to the army at the time of its disbandment said: "It is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States that there should be lodged somewhere a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated Republic without which the Union cannot be of long duration and everything must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion." It is a curious fact that at this time Congress unanimously voted to Washington a statue of bronze to be executed by the best artist of Europe, and that *it still remains to give effect to that vote.* In a letter to Gov. Harrison Washington said further: "I predict the worst consequences from a half-starved, limping Government, always moving upon crutches and tottering at every step." The sentiment among the leaders was well-nigh unanimous in favor of the establishment of a more permanent and broader Federal Government. But the historic jealousy of the States stood in the way. The contest was between the existing league and a Republic of United States; between "State sovereignty" and a "consolidated Union"; between "State politics and Continental politics"; between the fear of "the centripetal" and the fear of "the centrifugal force" in the system. Virginia made itself the battle-ground on which for the next six years the warring opinions were to meet. "During all that time Washington and Madison led the striving for a more perfect Union. Richard Henry Lee, sustained by the Legislature of Virginia, was the persistent champion of separation and the sovereignty of each State."

Slowly but surely public opinion was being turned in favor of a constitutional convention. Mr. Bancroft admirably and clearly traces the growth and development of this sentiment, following it to its culmination in the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. Four causes combined to hasten the movement for a federative union which should be a government. These were: The new Republic as one Nation required power to regulate its foreign commerce, to colonize its large domain, to provide an adequate revenue, and to establish justice in domestic trade, by prohibiting the separate States from impairing the obligation of contracts. The part which commerce and trade took in giving an immediate impulse to the movement is thus sketched:

"The country began to be in earnest as it summoned Congress to change its barren discussions for efficient remedies. The ever-increasing voice of complaint broke out from the impatient commercial towns of the Northern and Central States. On the 11th of January, 1785, the day on which Congress established itself in New York, the artificers, tradesmen, and mechanics of that city, as they gave it welcome, added these brave words: 'We hope our Representatives will coincide with the other States in augmenting your power to every exigency of the Union.' The New York Chamber of Commerce in like manner entreated it to make the commerce of the United States one of the first objects of its care, and to counteract the injurious restrictions of foreign nations. The New York Legislature, then in session, imposed a double duty on all goods imported in British bottoms."

Religious differences aided in promoting what Hamilton called "the centrifugal tendencies" of the colonies. As early as 1782 the New York Legislature, adopting Hamilton's proposition, had suggested a "general convention of the States"; in 1785 the Legislature of Massachusetts by resolution recommended it; and in 1786 the Legislature of Maryland made an overture to the Legislature of Virginia proposing a meeting of commissioners from all the States to regulate the "restrictions on commerce for the whole." This conference was attended by delegates from five States, who advised a general convention to devise "improvements in the Government." Feb. 21, 1787, Congress sanctioned the proposed convention, and May 25, seven States being represented, George Washington was made its President.

Mr. Bancroft goes minutely into the details of the sessions of the convention, and, having had access to hitherto unexplored material, his account is the fullest and most trustworthy yet issued. His comments upon the leading principles and provisions of the Constitution will be found instructive and judicial in character. As to the counting of the Electoral votes he says:

"The language of the Constitution is a concise, clear, and imperative command: 'The votes shall then be counted.' The convention is left with no one but itself to interpret its duties and prescribe its rules of action. No power whatever over the counting of the votes is devolved on the House of Representatives or on the Senate; whatever is granted is granted to the two Houses 'in the presence of' each other, representing the States and the people according to the compromise adopted for the Electoral Colleges."

Here are a few extracts which give a general idea of the many schemes out of which was finally evolved the present Constitution:

"On the mode of appointing the Executive Wilson said: 'Chimerical as it may appear in theory, I am for an election by the people. Experience in New York and Massachusetts shows that an election of the first magistrate by the people at large is both a convenient and a successful mode. The objects of choice in such cases must be persons whose merits have general notoriety.' 'I,' replied Sherman, 'am for its appointment by the National Legislature, and for making it absolutely independent on that body whose will it is to execute. An independence of the Executive on the supreme legislature is the very essence of tyranny.' Sherman and Wilson were for a period of office of three years, and 'against the doctrine of rotation, as throwing out of office the men best qualified to execute its duties.' Mason asked for seven years at least, but without reëligibility. 'What,' inquired Gunning Bedford, of Delaware, 'will be the situation of the country should the first magistrate elected for seven years be discovered immediately on trial to be incompetent?' He argued for a triennial election, with an ineligibility after three successive elections. The convention, by a vote of five and a half States against four and a half, decided for the period of seven years, and by at least seven States against Connecticut, that the Executive should not be twice eligible."

"On the 7th of June Dickinson moved that the members of the second branch, or, as it is now called, the Senate, ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures. The motion, without waiving the claim to perfect equality, clearly implied that each State should elect at least one Senator. 'If each of the small States should be allowed one Senator,' said Cotesworth Pinckney, 'there will be eighty at least.' 'I have no objection to eighty or twice eighty of them,' rejoined Dickinson. 'The Legislature of a numerous people ought to be a numerous body. I wish the Senate to bear as strong a likeness as possible to the British House of Lords, and to consist of men distinguished for their rank in life and their weight in property. Such characters are more likely to be selected by the State Legislatures than in any other mode.' 'To depart from the proportional representation in the Senate,' said Madison, 'is inadmissible, being evidently unjust. The use of the Senate is to consist in its proceeding with more coolness, system, and wisdom than the popular branch. Enlarge their number, and you communicate to them the vices which they are meant to correct. The weight will be in an inverse ratio to their numbers.' Dickinson replied: 'The preservation of the States in a certain degree of agency is indispensable. The proposed National system is like the solar system, in which the States are the planets, and they ought to be left to move more freely in their proper orbits.'"

"Hamilton then read and commented on his sketch of a Constitution for the United States. It planted no one branch of the General Government on the States, but, by methods even more National than that of the Virginia plan, derived them all from the people. The Assembly, which was to be the corner-stone of the edifice, was to consist of persons elected directly by the people for three years. It was to be checked by a Senate elected by Electors chosen by the people and holding office during good behavior. The Supreme Executive, whose term of office was to be good behavior, was to be elected by Electors chosen by the people. 'It may be said,' these were his words, 'this constitutes an elective monarchy; but by making the Executive subject to impeachment the term monarchy cannot apply.' The courts of the United States are so instituted as to place the General Government above the State Governments in all matters of general concern. To prevent the States from passing laws contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States the Executive of each State was to be appointed by the General Government, with a negative on all State legislation. Hamilton 'was praised by everybody, but supported by none.'"

"And now the whole line of march to the arrival at the election of a President can be surveyed. The convention at first reluctantly conferred that office on the National Legislature; and to prevent the possibility of failure by a negative of one House on the other, to the Legislature voting in joint ballot. To escape from danger of cabal and corruption, it next transferred full and final power of choice to an Electoral College that should be the exact counterpart of the joint convention of the two Houses in the representation of the States as units, as well as the population of the States, and should meet at the seat of Government. Then, fearing that so large a number of men would not travel to the seat of Government for that single purpose, or might be hindered on the way, they most reluctantly went back to the choice of the President by the two Houses in joint convention. At this moment the thought arose that the Electors might cast their votes in their own several States, and transmit the certificates of their ballots to the seat of Government. Accordingly, the work of electing a President was divided. The convention removed the act of voting from the joint session of the two Houses to Electoral Colleges in the several States, the act of voting to be followed by the transmission of authenticated certificates of the votes to a branch of the General Legislature at the seat of Government; and then it restored to the two Houses in presence of each other the same office of counting the collected certificates which they would have performed had the choice remained with the two Houses of the Legislature. Should no one have a majority, the eventual election of the President, to satisfy the rising jealousy of the prerogatives of the Senate, was assigned to the House of Representatives, and, to please the small States, to the Representatives voting by States. And the House of Representatives was in the clearest language ordered 'immediately' to choose by ballot one of two when their vote was equal, one of five where no person had a majority. In this way a collision between the two Houses, by a negative vote of one or the other, was completely guarded against in every stage of the procedure."

Of the actual signing of the Constitution Mr. Bancroft furnishes this graphic and interesting account:

"One morning Washington, in a desultory conversation with members of the convention before the chair was taken, observed how unhappy it would be should any of them oppose the system when they returned to their States. On Monday, the 17th of September, Franklin made a last effort to win over the dissenting members. 'Mr. President,' said he, 'several parts of the Constitution I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them. It astonishes me to find this system approaching so near to perfection. I consent to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best. The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the public good.

"'On the whole, sir, I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the convention who may still have objections to it would with me on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility, and, to manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument.' He then moved that the Constitution be signed by the members; and he offered as the form of signature a simple testimony that the Constitution had received 'the unanimous consent of the States present.' But this ample concession induced neither Mason, nor Gerry, nor Randolph to relent.

"Before the question was put, Gorham, obeying an intimation from Washington, proposed to render the House of Representatives a more popular body by allowing one member for every 30,000 inhabitants. He was warmly seconded by King and Carroll.

"Rising to put the question, the President, after an apology for offering his sentiments, said: 'I would make objections to the plan as few as possible. The smallness of the number of Representatives has been considered by many members as insufficient security for the rights and interests of the people; and to myself has always appeared exceptionable; late as is the moment, it will give me much satisfaction to see the amendment adopted unanimously.' And at his word it was so adopted.

"On the question to agree to the engrossed Constitution, all the States answered 'Aye.'

"Randolph then apologized for refusing to sign the Constitution, 'notwithstanding the vast majority and the venerable names which give sanction to its wisdom and its worth. I do not mean by this refusal,' he continued, 'to decide that I shall oppose the Constitution without doors; I mean only to keep myself free to be governed by my duty, as it shall be prescribed by my future judgment.'

"'I, too, had objections,' said Gouverneur Morris; 'but, considering the present plan the best that can be obtained, I shall take it with all its faults. The moment it goes forth the great question will be "Shall there be a National Government or a general anarchy?"'

"'I am anxious,' said Hamilton, 'that every member should sign. A few by refusing may do infinite mischief. No man's ideas are more remote from the plan than my own are known to be; but is it possible to deliberate between anarchy and convulsion on the one side, and the chance of good to be expected from the plan on the other?'

"'I,' said Gerry, 'fear a civil war. In Massachusetts there are two parties: one devoted to Democracy, the worst, I think, of all political evils; the other is violent in the opposite extreme. From the collision of these confusion is greatly to be feared.'

"'I shall sign the Constitution with a view to support it with all my influence,' said Cotesworth Pinckney, 'and I wish to pledge myself accordingly.' Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, considered the signing as a recommendation of what, all things considered, was the most eligible.

"The form proposed by Franklin was accepted with no dissent, except that South Carolina was impatient at its want of an affirmative expression of unhesitating approval. The journals and papers of the convention were confided to the care of the President, subject to the order of the new Government when it should be formed. Hamilton, in a bold, plain hand, successively inscribed on the great sheet of parchment the name of each State, as the delegations one after the other came forward in geographical order and signed the Constitution. When it appeared that the unanimous consent of all the eleven States present in convention was recorded in its favor, Franklin, looking toward a sun which was blazoned on the President's chair, said of it to those near him: 'In the vicissitudes of hope and fear I was not able to tell whether it is rising or setting; now I know that it is the rising sun.'

"The members were awe-struck at the result of their councils; the Constitution was a nobler work than any one of them had believed it possible to devise. They all on that day dined together, and took a cordial leave of each other. Washington at an early hour of the evening retired 'to meditate on the momentous work which had been executed.'"

There are but few passages in this work having strong personal interest, but the following paragraph in regard to the fate of the French officers who were our allies, after their return home, is worth quoting:

"'Rochambeau, who was received with special honor by Louis XVI., through a happy accident, escaped the perils of the Revolution and lived to be more than four-score years of age. Viomenil, his second in command, was mortally wounded while defending his King in the Palace of the Tuileries. De Grasse died before a new war broke out. For more than fifty years Lafayette—in the States General, in Convention, in legislative assemblies, at the head of armies, in exile, in cruel and illegal imprisonment, in retirement, in his renewed public life, the emancipator of slaves, the apostle of free labor, the dearest guest of America—remained to his latest hour the true and ever hopeful representative of loyalty to the cause of liberty. The Viscount de Noailles, who so gladly assisted to build in America the home of human freedom for comers from all nations, was designed to make the motion which in one night swept from his own country feudal privilege and personal servitude. The young Count Henri de Saint-Simon, who during his four campaigns in America mused on the never-ending succession of sorrows for the many, devoted himself to the reform of society, government, and industry. Dumas survived long enough to take part in the revolution of July, 1830. Charles Lameth, in the States General and Constituent Assembly, proved one of the wisest and ablest of the popular party, truly loving liberty and hating all excesses in its name. Alexander Lameth, acting with the third estate in the States General, proposed the abolition of all privileges, the enfranchisement of every slave, and freedom of the press; he shared the captivity of Lafayette in Olmütz, and to the end of his life was a defender of constitutional rights. Custine of Metz, whose brilliant services in the United States had won for him very high promotion, represented in the States General the nobility of Lorraine, and insisted on a declaration of the rights of man. Of the Marquis de Chastellux Washington said: 'I could not have bid a brother farewell with more regret; never have I parted with a man to whom my soul clave more sincerely.' His philanthropic zeal for "the greatest good of the greatest number" was interrupted only by an early death."

We commend these volumes to all thoughtful men. They are necessary, of course, to whoever possesses the other volumes of Bancroft's History. But they may also be profitably read and studied as an independent work. Not so much because they add so greatly to our knowledge of the formative period of our Government—although, as we have said before, these volumes contain a large amount of original matter—but because of the admirable summary they contain of all existing sources of information; for the philosophic and classic treatment given by the learned author to the topics discussed; for the wisdom and sagacity shown in the comments made, for the excellence of the literary style and the completeness with which the events of the years embraced in these volumes are covered. The period was the crisis in our National life. Foreign statesmen predicted a condition of anarchy and the failure of republican institutions. Not a few of our own most prominent citizens were fearful of our future stability. The States were wavering and jealous of each other. Recognizing existing evils, they feared the remedies proposed lest greater ills should result. The difficulties and dangers of the Revolution terminated in a peace which threatened greater disasters than the war itself, through internal dissensions and the lack of a central Government strong enough to provide for the general welfare. It was then that the counsels of Washington, and Hamilton, and Madison bore fruit. Out of confusion came order; from weakness was generated strength. A Constitution was formed which embodied the perfection of human wisdom which has stood the test of time and is today a model framework for any republic to pattern after.

"The Constitution is to the American people a possession of all ages; it creates an indissoluble union of imperishable States. The Federal Republic will carry tranquillity, and freedom, and order throughout its vast domain. Will it, within less than a century, extend its limits to the capes of Florida, to the mouth of the Mississippi, to the region beyond the Mississippi, to California, to Oregon, to San Juan? Will it show all the Spanish colonies how to transform themselves into independent Republics stretching along the Pacific until they turn Cape Horn? Will it be an example to France, teaching its great benefactor how to recover its liberties? Will it assist the liberal statesmen of the country from which it broke away to bring Parliament more nearly to a representation of the people? Will it assist the birthplace of the Reformation to gather together its scattered members and become once more an Empire with a Government so entirely the child of the nation that it shall have but one hereditary functionary, with a Federal Council or Senate representing the several States, and a House elected by universal suffrage? Will it teach England herself how to give peace to her groups of colonies, her greatest achievement, by establishing for them a federal republican dominion, in one continent at least if not more? And will America send manumitted dark men home to their native continent, to introduce there an independent republic and missions that may help to civilize the races of Africa? The philosophy of the people of the United States was neither that of optimism nor of despair. Believing in the justice of 'the Great Governor of the world,' and conscious of their own honest zeal in the cause of freedom and mankind, they looked with astonishment at their present success and at the future with unclouded hope."

The work is published in New York by D. Appleton & Co.

Magazines.

In the first number of the sixty-fifth volume of *Harper's Magazine* the reader will naturally turn first to George William Curtis' paper on Longfellow. This article is accompanied by an excellent portrait, printed separately on heavy paper. "Quaint Old Yarmouth" is the subject of a descriptive article by William H. Rideing, with seventeen graphic and picturesque illustrations drawn by Harry Fenn. Mary Treat contributes a paper entitled "In the Pines," describing the spring flowers peculiar to Southern New Jersey. Eugene L. Didier writes about Old Baltimore society an article illustrated from portraits and old miniatures. "The Father of the Pueblos," by Sylvester Baxter. The writer describes the Zuñi pueblo, and Mr. Cushing's work of investigation among this strange people, and shows what results have been already attained. Commander Allan D. Brown, U. S. N., contributes a clear and thorough historical sketch of the development, during and since the War, of the torpedo as a weapon of offensive and defensive warfare, with illustrations. James Jackson Jarves contributes an article on Ghiberti's "Gates of Paradise," constructed for the old Baptistery in Florence, and of which there is a duplicate in Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's new house in New York. John Fiske continues his series of American historical papers, with a graphic description of the overthrow of the French power in America. Ella Rodman Church, in "Money-Making for Ladies," makes some very valuable suggestions as to ways by which ladies of reduced means may increase their incomes. The number contains three short stories: "Edelweiss of the Sierras," by Constance Cary Harrison; "Mrs. Winterrowd's Musicale," by George Parsons Lathrop; and "King William and His Armies"—a humorous Georgia sketch, by Richard M. Johnston. Mr. William Black's new novel, "Shandon Bells," begun in the May number, is continued.

Lippincott's Magazine for June opens with an interesting article on "Toledo," by S. P. Scott. Dr. Felix L. Oswald has a paper on "Traps," which is also illustrated. William H. Rideing gives an account, enlivened with anecdotes, of "English Lawyers and Law-Courts," and Lucy H. Hooper summarizes the recently published recollections of a French comedian, Samson, who was a pupil of Talma and the teacher of Rachel. "Art and Art-Life in New York," by an anonymous writer, is not a critical paper, but a sketch giving all the information in regard to art societies, studios, exhibitions, and receptions which the general reader needs in order to appreciate the influence which art is beginning to exercise on our social life. "On the Wheel," by "Kol Kron," treats of "traveling by bicycle," and, besides indicating the best routes for tours of this kind, gives an amusing description of the experiences to be anticipated. "An Absent-Minded Hero," by Celia P. Woolley, is a well-written story. "The Romance of a Coffin," by Jane G. Austin, embodies a family tradition of Old Nantucket, and "A Strange Night's Lodging," by Hart Ayrault, deals with incidents which, if not very probable, are vividly told. There are several poems, by Philip Bourke Marston and others, and the usual complement and variety of papers in the editorial department. A new serial, entitled "Fairy Gold," will commence in the July number and run through the rest of the year.

The *Catholic World* for June has the following table of contents: "Methodist Missions in Heathen and Catholic Lands," by John MacCarthy; "Stella's Discipline," X.-XIII., by F. X. L.; "St. Cyril of Alexandria," by John J. A. Becket, S. J.; "The Foray of Queen Meave," Fragment I., by Aubrey de Vere; "The Roman Primacy in the Third Century—St. Cyprian," by the Rev. A. F. Hewit; "Portraits of the First President," by A. J. Faust, Ph. D.; "The Story of a Portionless Girl" (concluded), by Mary H. A. Allies; "Hard Words from Holy Lips," by Richard Storrs Willis; "The New Comet, and Comets in General," by the Rev. George M. Searle; "Irish 'Outrages' in the Olden Time," by William Francis Dennehy.

Calvert's Magazine for May, just received, discusses these topics: "Tales Told by an Idiot," by Charles W. F. Calvert; "A Dreamer"; "Down by Thorison's Dock," by Stephen S. Bartlett; "The Parting," by Arthur Morley; "Mr. Froude's 'Life of Carlyle'—A Review"; "Love"; "Charles Lamb—A Review."

The April-May number of The *Maccabaean* contains the following articles: "The Times and the Manners"; "Ralph Waldo Emerson"; "Pious Frauds"; "Interest and Profit"; "Froebel's Anniversary"; "Positivism and Mosaism"; "Henry Wadsworth Longfellow"; "'Excelsior' in Hebrew"; "A Lost Sheep"; "Joseph Salvador"; "M. Renan on Nationality"; "Charles R. Darwin"; "Roaming Fancies"; "Insincerity in Religion"; "Strength."

Penn Monthly for June contains the following essays: "Balzac, a Moralist," by John Durand; "Art Education and Art Patronage in the United States," II., by S. R. Koehler; "History of the First United States Bank," I., by A. S. Bolles; Another Vacation," by J. T. Rothrock; "Man's Origin and Destiny," by J. Andrews Harris.

The June *Popular Science Monthly* begins with an article by Judge J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, entitled "Speculative Science." It is a reply to an attack upon "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics," by Prof. Newcomb, in the *International Review*. "The Eye-like Organs of Fishes," by Dr. Ernst Krause, editor of the German scientific periodical *Kosmos*, describes some remarkable formations, almost exactly resembling real eyes in appearance, that have been observed on the bodies of certain small fishes living near the bottom of deep seas, the nature and objects of which are a puzzle to naturalists. In "The Appointment of College Officers" Prof. F. W. Clarke criticises the manner in which the selection of Presidents and Professors is usually made by the Boards of Trustees of collegiate institutions. The article following this is a defense of "Physiological Experimentation," by Dr. William B. Carpenter, in the form of an answer to the assertion that Sir Charles Bell made his physiological discoveries by the aid of anatomy alone. The next paper is an explanation of "The Zuñi Social, Mythic, and Religious Systems," by F. H. Cushing, who has made a special study of the subject to the extent of having become a Zuñi himself for the purpose. Prof. Daniel Kirkwood furnishes an interesting account of "Astronomical Panics," closing with a notice of the one that has grown out of something Mr. Proctor said about a comet pitching into the sun. Mr. W. Le Conte Stevens closes his account of "The Stereoscope: Its Theory," which is made plainer by abundant illustrations. Not the least in interest of the articles in this number is Dr. von Döllinger's review of the history of "The Jews in Europe," and the treatment they have received at the hands of the Popes and Christian nations. Miss Eliza A. Bowen tells, in "Chemistry in High-Schools," how she has taught the science to her pupils by setting them to work out the experiments for themselves. In "A New Theory of the Sun" Mr. C. W. Siemens suggests an hypothesis under which the solar energy may be maintained perpetually without any loss by the ever-recurring restoration to the sun of what it gives out. Other articles are "The Future of Mind," by Peter Bryce; an illustrated paper "About the Molds"; "The Introduction of Domestic Animals"; "Hydrodynamics and Electricity," illustrated; and "The Cause of Tubercular Disease."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have reissued the April number of the *Edinburg Review*, of which they have the exclusive sale in this country.

There are further installments of Miss Phelps', Mr. Hardy's, and Mr. Bishop's serial stories, and the fourth number of the "Studies in the South." Edward Atkinson writes about "The Rapid Progress of Communism," John Fiske on "Charles Darwin," Henry James Jr. on "Alphonse Daudet," and Herbert Tuttle on "The New Eastern Question," with which he evinces marked familiarity. Mr. H. A. Huntington, of this city, appears to have been permanently enrolled among the *Atlantic* contributors, and follows up his entertaining paper on Capt. Farquhar with a graceful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Centlivre, wife after two widowhoods, of Queen Anne's chief cook, and writer of many plays, including that which gave her the most fame, "The Wonder; or, a Woman Keeps a Secret." Mr. Huntington is at home among these bygone dramatists, and appears to have made them and their works an especial study. We cannot find fault with his estimates of their ability, since they are so well supported by skillful analyses of the fruits of their labors. And this writer possesses in a marked degree the happy faculty of writing an interesting essay on almost any subject. Other articles in this number are "Serena," by M. H. Catherwood, "The Poet's Birds," by Philip Robinson; and "The Night-Moth's Comment," by Sallie M. B. Piatt.

The June *Atlantic* is a strong number, containing several articles on Longfellow, including a poem to his memory by Oliver Wendell Holmes and an appreciative essay by O. B. Frothingham. Of more interest than anything else is a hitherto unpublished poem by the dead poet on "Decoration-Day," two or three of the stanzas running as follows:

Sleep, comrades, sleep and rest
On this field of the Grounded Arms,
Where foes no more molest,
Nor sentry's shot alarms!

Ye have slept on the ground before,
And started to your feet
At the cannon's sudden roar,
Or the drum's redoubling beat.

But in this camp of Death
No sound your slumber breaks;
Here is no fevered breath,
No wound that bleeds and aches.

. . . . .

Your silent tents of green
We deck with fragrant flowers;
Yours has the suffering been—
The memory shall be ours.

Literary Notes.

Miss Bevington, the woman atheist, has a new volume of poems and sonnets in the press.

The only work the late Mr. Rice wrote without the assistance of Mr. Besant was a "History of the British Turf."

The drama which Mr. Tennyson has just completed has for subject Robin Hood and the "merrie men" of Sherwood Forest.

Our Continent publishes this week poems by two of THE TRIBUNE'S Chicago contributors: Julia H. Thayer and Eugene J. Hall.

The July *Atlantic* will contain a paper of striking interest by the author of the "Story of a Great Monopoly"—Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, of this city.

A Brazilian paper says that the Emperor Dom Pedro has nearly finished a book of his travels, called "Impressões de Viagem." It is written in French, and is to be illustrated.

The house in Westminster in which Milton wrote the greater part of "Paradise Lost" has been almost wholly pulled down, only the front door and its adjacent parts being left.

Mary Healy, daughter of the famous portrait-painter, formerly of Chicago, now a resident of Paris, has written a novel of Parisian life, called "A Mere Caprice," that Jansen, McClurg & Co. will bring out immediately.

Potter's Monthly for May, contains with an excellent portrait, an extended sketch of Frances E. Willard, written by James Clement Ambrose. And the June number will present an argument by the same author for the abolition of military pensions.

"The History of the Bank of North America," the first bank chartered in the United States, prepared by Lawrence Lewis Jr., though not for sale by the booksellers, is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and is of special value to banking institutions.

It is understood, says the *Literary World*, that the first publication from the Emerson papers will be the Carlyle correspondence, which is complete, and is in the hands of Miss Ellen Emerson. It covers nearly forty of the best years in the lives of these two great leaders.

The Harvard students are energetically cultivating their literary tastes. Lippincott is about to print a novel entitled "Forever and a Day," by one of the undergraduates, while another of the class of '84 has a volume of poems in press. "A Tallahassee Girl," of the Round Robin series, is reported to be the work of a third student.

One of the latest contributions of Darwin to the periodicals is a paper in *Nature* for April 6, in which he reviews several cases of the dispersal of fresh-water bivalves from pond to pond by their clinging to the feet of ducks, frogs, newts, or swimming and flying beetles. As many of these bivalves are double-sexed, a single emigrant might stock a pond.

Balzac's manuscripts were sold on April 25 by auction at the Hôtel Drouot. There was a large attendance and brisk competition, but with few exceptions the collection was divided among the dealers. Among the prices realized the following may be mentioned as indicative of the market value in Paris of authors' manuscripts: The "Contes Drôlatiques," 1,440 francs; "Pierrette," 420 francs; "Histoire des Treize," 650 francs; "Eugénie Grandet," 2,000 francs; "Béatrix," 820 francs; "Le Médecin de Campagne," 1,220 francs; "Illusions Perdues," 2,050 francs.

Carlyle's posthumous "Reminiscences of My Irish Journey"—the second part of which appears in the June *Century*, and which will be completed in the July number—show that the general poverty of the people and their dissatisfaction with things in general were almost as marked in 1849 as they are today. Carlyle's point of view is revealed in the following passage: An Irishman having exclaimed in his hearing, "Ah! admit we're very ill governed—" "Yes, indeed," reflected Carlyle, "you govern yourself. He that would govern you well, would probably surprise you much, my friend—laying a hearty horsewhip over that back of yours."

Books Received.

A REVEREND IDOL: A NOVEL. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Price $1.

PIONEERS OF ILLINOIS. By N. Matson. Chicago: Knight & Leonard.

POT-BOUILLE. By Emile Zola. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price 75 cents.

THE GYPSIES. By Charles G. Leland. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $2.

ON HORSEBACK. By Edward L. Anderson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $1.50.

THE NAVAL WAR OF 1812. By Theodore Roosevelt. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR 1882. New York: George P. Rowell & Co. Price $5.

A SATCHEL-GUIDE TO EUROPE. Edition for 1882. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $2.

HAMMOCK SERIES: OFF THE ROCKS. By Toler King. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co. Price $1.

THE DIAL. Volume II.: May, 1881, to April, 1882. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price $2.

THE PRESENT RELIGIOUS CRISIS. By Augustus Blauvelt. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE POCKET-GUIDE FOR EUROPE. By Thomas W. Knox. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. Price 50 cents.

LAST DAYS OF KNICKERBOCKER LIFE IN NEW YORK. By Abram C. Dayton. New York: George W. Harlan. Price $1.25.

THE DEFENSE OF THE BRIDE; AND OTHER POEMS. By Anna Katharine Green. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME. By E. M. Berens. New York: Clark & Maynard.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. By Blanchard Jerrold. New York: Scribner & Welford. Price $7.50 two volumes.

EGYPTIAN OBELISKS. By Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorringe. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price $15.

A COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY ON THE QURAN. By the Rev. E. M. Wherry. Vol. I. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $2.

CURRENCY; OR THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF MONETARY SCIENCE. By Hugh Bowlby Willson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AMERICAN POLITICS. By the Hon. Thomas V. Cooper and Hector T. Fenton, Esq. Chicago: Charles R. Brodix, Lakeside Building. Price $6.50.

EVE'S DAUGHTERS; OR, COMMON SENSE FOR MAID, WIFE, AND MOTHER. By Marion Harland. New York: J. R. Anderson. Sold by subscription only.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By W. E. H. Lecky. Volumes III. and IV. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $2.25 per volume.

FERGUS HISTORICAL SERIES, No. 19: EARLY CHICAGO REMINISCENCES. By Charles Cleaver, Esq. Reprinted from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Fergus Printing Company.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By George Bancroft. Two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $2.50 per volume.

A PARTING SONG.

TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

All chilling winds have sunk to rest,
The pennons of the mist are furled,
While Nature stands knee-deep in flowers
And swings her censer o'er the world.
And here we pause amid the calm
To look on hillsides we have sown,
Where all the gathered light of years
Seems in a mass of glory thrown.

We do not see the long, brown rows
In which we toiled with weary feet;
We only see their springing green,
And yonder resting-places sweet.
O days that placed upon our brows
The bloom of fadeless diadems,
Your dreams we wear upon our hearts,
As titled ones wear royal gems.

Across the paths that we must tread,
Tomorrow's fickle beams will play;
But safe forevermore we hold
The changeless light of Yesterday.
We cannot wander in the gloom
So far but that we still may see,
Where'er we turn, one golden light
Kissed by the Sun of Memory.

JULIA H. THAYER.

MORGAN PARK, May 15, 1882.

MARINE NEWS.

A Very Moderate Demand Yesterday for Grain-Carrying Vessels.

Decision of the Treasury Department in the Case of Incorrect Enrollment.

The Light on the West End of Passage Island—Inspection of Canadian Vessels.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was some demand yesterday by grain-shippers for vessel-room to Lower Lake and Upper Canadian ports, and several charters were made at the ruling rates—2 cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo and 4½ cents a bushel on wheat to Kingston and Montreal. The rate on corn to Sarnia, Collingwood, and Midland remains at 1½ cents. About 200,000 bushels of corn arrived by rail yesterday, and, as most of the grain-carriers in port have not yet unloaded their up cargoes of coal, the probabilities are that the demand for vessels next week will be moderately fair, unless, of course, the grain gamblers succeed in forcing prices up several notches and thus prevent legitimate dealers from shipping. The following were the vessels taken yesterday:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Propeller Buffalo, corn	35,000
Propeller Buffalo, wheat	8,000
For Montreal.	
Propeller Prussia, wheat	17,000
For Kingston.	
Schooner Shandon, wheat	23,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller St. Paul, corn	25,000
For Sarnia.	
Schooner Adventure, corn	19,000
For Midland.	
Schooner Midland Rover, corn	21,000
Total capacity	148,000

There was again yesterday a moderately fair demand for lumber-carriers by shippers, and a number of vessels were put in at the ruling rates, which remain as follows:

From Grand Haven	$1.37½
From Muskegon	1.25
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25 @3.50

There is no diminution in the inquiry for vessels to bring ties to this port, but vessels in this trade are scarce for the moment, most of them engaged in the business being after cargoes. There is no change to note in the rates, which remain steady at the following figures:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	‡7	....	‡4½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	†5½	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8¼	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 7½ cents. ‡Free on board. †On deck.

There is nothing to report in the way of iron-ore charters. There is some inquiry for vessels, but there are very few on the market seeking engagements. Rates remain nominally as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.25@1.35
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	90@1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were dull and unchanged, with but little demand for carriers. Rates remain as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 60@ 65
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	65@ 70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80@ 85
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50

Incorrect Enrollment of a Vessel.

The following decision by the Treasury Department regarding the incorrect enrollment of a vessel will prove of interest to vessel-owners in general:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1882.—*Collector of Customs, Stonington, Conn.*—SIR: Your letter of the 30th ult. is received, informing the Department that in an enrollment issued at your port in April, 1874, to the schooner Elliott L. Dow, there was an error made by the insertion of the name of Henry D. Wheeler as owner of one thirty-second part in place of the true name, C. J. Wheeler; and through the change of papers at a later date the name of George B. Ashly came to appear as owner of four thirty-second parts in place of the true owner, George B. Packer. The present owners now wish to give a bill of sale, and you ask for instructions as to the issue of new documents. It would be well that the present owners should surrender the outstanding enrollment and take a new enrollment with the names of the present owners correctly inserted. The new enrollment could then be copied into the bill of sale, and a second enrollment could be issued to the parties purchasing, the new (or first) being surrendered. On the outstanding enrollment you could certify the fact of the erroneous entry of the names and copy the certificate into your record. The course recommended would be better than to have the outstanding enrollment copied into the bill of sale, for the enrollment to be issued upon such bill would show a variation in the names of the owners conveying and the names that would appear in the new document. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

Notice to Mariners.

Pursuant to orders from the Lighthouse Board, Secretary Folger has issued the following notice to mariners regarding the new light on the west end of Passage Island, north of the shore of Lake Superior, Michigan:

Notice is hereby given that, on and after July 1, 1882, a fixed white light of the fourth order will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at Passage Island, Lake Superior. The apparatus lights the entire horizon, and the focal plane is 37½ feet above the ground, 97½ feet above the lake. The light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel ten feet above the lake, seventeen statute miles. The structure is a square tower built of gray trap, trimmed with red sandstone, surmounted by an iron lantern painted white. The true bearings, and distances of prominent objects, are as follows: Blake's Point, east end Isle Royale, S. W. ½ W., three and one-half statute miles; Point Magnet, north shore, N. N. W. ½ W., fifteen statute miles; Thunder Cape, north shore, W. by N. ¼ N., twenty-seven statute miles. During thick and foggy weather there will be sounded at this station a fog bell, giving two blows in quick succession at intervals of thirty seconds.

Inspection of Canadian Crafts.

The following bill was introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Frye, has been read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Under it Canadian craft in American lake ports will be inspected by our inspectors:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Sec. 4,400 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended and enlarged by adding thereto at the end of said section, as it now appears, the words: "And all foreign private steam-vessels carrying passengers from any port of the United States to any other place or country shall be subjected to the provisions of Secs. 4,470, 4,471, 4,472, 4,473, 4,479, 4,482, 4,488, 4,489, and 4,489 of this title, and shall be liable to visitation and inspection by the proper officer in any of the ports of the United States respecting any of the provisions of the sections aforesaid."

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner S. L. Watson has had a new mizzenmast put in at Cleveland.

Not an accident was reported to have happened in the river yesterday.

Fries' mammoth new schooner at Milan will be launched in about a month.

Capt. Henry Spence, well known on the lakes in early times, died on Monday last.

The schooner St. Peter was ten days making the trip from Toledo to Port Colborne.

A canalboat and a tug went into the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company yesterday.

The tugs A. Mosher and A. H. Miller, of Dunham's line, are being dressed out in new coats of paint.

Quinn Bros. have removed about a hundred tons of pig-iron from the wreck of the Clayton Belle, near Port Huron.

There were six or seven schooners on the lumber market yesterday, among them the fine new schooner Charles E. Wyman.

The following lake vessels' names were changed during the month of April: Schooner ——, to Waukesha; schooner City of Woodstock, to R. Kanters; tug Messenger, to Fred Neilson; schooner Meteor, to Nelson Bloom; steamer John Prindiville, to Charles Kellogg.

Two or three prominent vessel-owners who invested in old propeller stock at the commencement of the season are thoroughly sick of their trade.

The Lake Huron tug Albert J. Wright arrived yesterday with a tow of three lumber-laden barges. This is the first appearance of the Wright at this port.

The clipper schooner Pensaukee, Capt. Bentley, left for Buffalo last evening, and the fine Canadian schooner Midland Rover, Capt. Crokin, leaves for Midland today.

The ore dock at Point St. Ignace when completed will be one of the largest in the country. It will be capable of shipping 1,500,000 tons of ore per season, and will cost $250,000.

W. T. Kirby, of Grand Haven, the owner and builder of the fine steam-barge H. C. Akeley, has had two fine oil pictures of the boat painted by a Chicago artist. They are to adorn his residence at Grand Haven.

Among the vessels chartered yesterday to bring lumber to this port were the following: Schooner Clara Parker, from Menominee; steam-barge S. C. Hall, from Alpena; schooner R. Kanters, from Muskegon.

Messrs. Atkins & Beck with yesterday received a dispatch from Capt. Mart Blackburn, their wreck-master, saying that he would have two steam-pumps in order to free the schooner Mary Collins, ashore at Bark River. A second pump has been ordered sent.

A telegram was received yesterday saying that the schooner Homer was ashore at Pilot Island, having taken the beach vacated by the schooner M. L. Higgie. Pilot Island is proving a bad place for vessels this season. The Homer was bound for Escanaba to load iron ore.

Outside tug-owners who have been contemplating sending their tugs here had better embrace the present opportunity. Times here are exceedingly good for tug towing; that is, towing in the home tugs that go fifty or sixty miles down the lake looking for schooners. Any one of the tug companies will furnish outside tugs coming here free dockage, free coal, free hydrant licenses, and crews free of expense. There is nothing mean at this port.

Thursday evening, after the arrival of the propellers Clarion and Alaska, the negro stevedores to the number of sixty, employed by the Anchor Line, waited on Mr. John Gordon, the agent of the line here, and informed him that they were dissatisfied with the pay they were getting—20 cents an hour—and wanted an increase to 25 cents. This Mr. Gordon refused to pay and the men struck. The crews of the steamers, together with some twenty-five white laborers employed by the line, were then set to work unloading the boats, which was finished yesterday afternoon without any interference from the strikers. It is said the Anchor Line stevedores were induced to ask for increased wages by the stevedores of the other transportation lines, as in case the Anchor Line conceded the advance they would have no difficulty in securing higher pay from the companies they worked for. It was believed yesterday that the strikers will resume work today at the old wages, as the most of them expressed a desire to have their places back.

The Oswego *Palladium* of Wednesday has the following, which case, though strictly law, is the opposite of common sense, and is an example of the absurd marine law governing navigation of the lakes: "The barge Ontario, one of the tow of the Montreal tug Calumet, loading coal at Fair Haven, sprung aleak after taking in 160 tons, which was discharged, and the tug yesterday brought her to this port, where she went into Mitchell & Gallagher's dock for repairs. When Capt. Dessier went up to the custom-house to report he was surprised to learn that he had violated a United States law under which a Canadian vessel is subject to a penalty of 50 cents a ton for each ton of her measurement if she engages in towing between American ports. For towing from Fair Haven to Oswego, contiguous American ports, he was required to pay $113.50, his measurement being 227 tons. He paid over this amount, notified his owner in Montreal, and afterwards entered a protest, which will be forwarded to Washington. He left last night about 9 o'clock with his barge in tow for Fair Haven. The question arises whether he will not be subject to another similar penalty on his arrival there."

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 19—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Mary Pringle and barges, 10:20 a. m.; steam-barge Oswegatchie and barges, 10:30 a. m.; steam-barge J. S. Fay and tow, 11:30 a. m.; steam-barge O. Townsend and consort, 1:35 a. m.; propeller India, 11 a. m.; steamer Keweenaw, 7 a. m.; schooner J. E. Gilmore, 7:30 a. m.; schooner R. Dowd, 11:30 a. m.; schooner J. H. Magruder, 1:30 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Raleigh and consort, 8 a. m.; steam-barge J. Lord, 8:15 a. m.; steam-barge V. H. Ketcham, 10:40 a. m.; steam-barge Mackinaw and barges, 1:30 a. m.; steam-barge H. Chisholm, with schooner Thomas Quayle, 4 a. m.; steam-barge R. L. Worthington, with schooners Leigh and Dewey, 7 a. m.; steam-barge Oscoda, 7:20 a. m.; steam-barge Ogemaw, 8 a. m.; steam-barge Glasgow and barges, 3:30 a. m.; steam-barge Missouri and barges, 10:45 a. m.; schooner F. L. Danforth, 10:55 a. m.

Wind—North, light; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 19—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Lothair and consorts, 1:30 p. m.; propeller Montana, 1:50 p. m.; schooner D. E. Bailey, 3:20 p. m.; schooner Penokee, 4:14 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 4 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Conestoga, 1 p. m.; propeller Chicago with schooners B. Jones and Manitowoc, 3:20 p. m.; propeller Lycoming, with schooner Annie Sherwood, 3:20 p. m.

Wind north, brisk. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 19.—Arrived—Steam-barges W. L. Brown, Norman, Leland, and Minneapolis; schooners A. G. Morey, George M. Case, D. G. Fort, Cyrus Smith, Scotia, C. H. Burton, and J. D. Sawyer.

Cleared—Steam-barges Minneapolis, Leland, and Norman; schooners Constitution, Lem Ellsworth, Jamaica, W. D. Austin, S. V. R. Watson, John Wesley, Mary Walker, W. H. Rounds, G. M. Case, D. G. Fort, and C. H. Burton.

Wind south, light.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—The Onoko—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, May 19.—Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Starucca, cement, etc; steam-barge Wm. Edwards, coal; propeller Commodore, sundries; propeller Colorado, coal; schooner Michigan, coal; schooner M. W. Page, coal. For Duluth—Propeller Nyack, sundries; propeller Winslow, sundries; schooners Groton, rails; schooner A. H. Moss, rails.

Coal freights were dull and unchanged. Engagements—Schooners W. S. Crothwaite and Watertown, coal to Racine at 80 cents; schooner Willie Keller, coal to Detroit at 30 cents.

Canal freights continue steady at 4½ cents on corn and 5 cents on wheat to New York.

The monster steamship Onoko arrived this afternoon with an even hundred thousand bushels of corn. As she came up the river she took a sheer, and it was thought that she would clean out the whole of Central wharf. She struck the Union steamboat dock a glancing blow, and a couple of tugs were required to check her. All the buckets of her wheel but one were more or less broken off. After unloading at the Sternberg elevator she will go light to Cleveland for a new wheel, and likely a new rudder, as her present one is too small to steer her properly.

The steam-barge Raleigh and consort Luzerne left this afternoon with coal for Duluth. The Luzerne has received general repairs at the Union shipyard. Her fore and main masts were also strengthened.

The schooner Annie M. Peterson has just finished a careful overhauling at the Union yard. She got a new centre board and had her box recalked. Capt. Peterson has procured heavier anchors and chains, as he is about to sail for Lake Superior. The Peterson is loading coal for Duluth, and will carry lumber from Ashland to Chicago at $3 per thousand.

A dispatch was received today saying that the tug Bryant, with four stone-laden canalboats arrived at Cleveland this afternoon all right.

The Steamer Manitoulin Burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, May 19.—The propeller City of Owen Sound, of the Canada Transit Company, arrived down at 8:30 this morning with grain from Duluth. She took seventy-five men from Michipicoten Island to Algoma Mills for Messrs. Sullivan, Marpole & Co., contractors on the Canada Pacific Railroad. She reports having picked up the mate of the steamer Manitoulin, of the Great Northern Transit Company, in a sailboat, bound for Killarney, about six miles from that port. He states that about 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 18th inst., while off Shoal Point, about four miles from Manitowaning, the Manitoulin took fire and was completely destroyed. While trying to lower the boat so many crowded into her that the davits broke under the pressure, capsizing the boat and throwing the people into the water, whereby Mr. Robert Henry, of Mudge Bay, and a little girl (name as yet unknown) were drowned. The mate, Mr. Johnston, leaves for the burned vessel immediately on the arrival of Mr. A. Clark's tug, which was momentarily expected at Killarney.

No additional intelligence has been received respecting the terrible disaster to the fine steamer Manitoulin, of the Great Northern Transit Company, burned yesterday at Manitowaning Bay, with the exception that the fire was supposed to have originated from the explosion of a lamp in the engine-room. The steamer Northern Belle, immediately on her arrival from Algoma Mills this morning, was dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and until her return, which will probably be late tomorrow, nothing of a definite character as to the condition of the steamer can be learned. It is, however, evident from the report brought down by the steamer Owen Sound that the passengers and crew with the exception of two escaped to the shore in safety. The Manitoulin was comparatively a new steamer, built at Owen Sound in the spring of 1880, and was just entering on her third year's trade. She was valued at $35,000.

The Schooner Homer Ashore at Pilot Island—Milwaukee News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—Mr. J. Keith, of Chicago, part owner of the schooner Homer, was here this afternoon, and completed arrangements with the Milwaukee Tug Line to send a tug to the Homer, ashore on Pilot Island. Mr. Keith received a dispatch from Bailey's Harbor from the Master of the Homer, stating that the vessel ran ashore at Pilot Island Thursday night, and that she was out two feet forward, but afloat aft and not leaking.

The master of the schooner Oliver Culver, which came to in the bay for shelter today, reports that when his vessel was abreast of Sheboygan Thursday evening the mate, a man about 50 years of age, a resident of Chicago, fell overboard and had a narrow escape from drowning.

The steam-barge Emma E. Thompson arrived in port this evening with the schooner M. L. Higgie, which went ashore at Pilot Island.

The tug Kittie Smoke has arrived from Cheboygan towing the schooner Lucinda Van Valkenburg, recently ashore near that port. The schooner was towed to the Milwaukee Shipyard. An examination showed that she was pretty well shaken, but had not been very badly damaged. She will receive a few new planks and entire recalking. The Smoke left again for Escanaba.

Port of Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 19.—Arrived—Steam-barges N. K. Fairbank, E. B. Hale, J. H. Farwell, and Chamberlain; schooners A. Bradley, D. P. Rhodes, F. Brown, Ritter, J. Godfrey, John Martin, and S. H. Kimball.

Cleared—Steam-barge N. K. Fairbank and schooners Ganges, Laura Belle, and H. G. Cleveland.

Passed up—Propeller Empire State and steam-barge S. F. Hodge.

Passed down—Propellers City of Duluth and St. Louis.

Arrived—Steam-barge Colonial, tug Goodnow, and schooners Camden, Kate Winston, J. O'Neill, and Russell.

Cleared—Steam-barge Colonial and schooner Camden.

Passed up—Steam-barge Roanoke.

Vessel Charters at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—Charters—Schooner Henry C. Richards, coal, Toledo to Milwaukee, 75 cents; propeller Cantinberry and schooners Guido Pfister and Newcomb, ore, Marquette to Lake Erie ports, $1.25.

Clearances—Propellers Blanchard and Scotia, merchandise, Chicago; propeller Colorado, coal, Chicago; steam-barge Escanaba, light, Chicago.

The tug Bryant arrived safely today from Buffalo with four canal-boats laden with paving-stone in tow. They will take coal back.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 19.—Entered—Propeller R. J. Hackett, from Ashtabula, ore; schooner Morris, from Ashtabula, light; propeller Nyack, from Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; schooner Julia Willard, from Kelley's Island, limestone.

Cleared—Propeller Nyack, for Duluth, passengers and merchandise; schooner R. Halleran, for Milwaukee, coal; schooner L. B. Norris, for Milwaukee, coal; propeller R. J. Hackett, for Marquette, light; schooner E. Fitzgerald, for Chicago, coal.

The Schooner Mary Collins.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 19.—The tug Gregory returned from Bark River last night. She reports having attempted the release of the schooner Mary Collins with a 14-inch pump, but could not make any headway. The steam-barge Thompson will attempt her release with two pumps when she returns from Manitowoc, where she took the Higgie from Pilot Island yesterday.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 19.—Passed down—Schooner J. H. Breck, Point St. Ignace to Garden Island, timber.

Passed up—Schooner B. Everleigh, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; steamer Blazing Star, Oswego to Saginaw City, coal.

Colchester Lightship at Last Placed in Position.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., May 19.—Colchester lightship was stationed on the reef today by Capt. Frank Hackett and lit up tonight for the first time this season.

Arrived at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 19.—Arrived—Propeller Canada, from Chicago, passengers and freight.

Departed—Propeller Canada, for Chicago, passengers and freight.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, light.
Prop A. Weston, Toledo, coal.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Maine, Port Huron, lumber.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, lumber.
Propeller Prussia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop S. C. Hall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop A. J. Wright, Alpena, lumber.
Prop H. J. Mills, Alpena, lumber.
Prop W. A. Sherman, Alpena, lumber.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Charles Wyman, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlet, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, wood.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Whitefish Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Adventurer, Alpena, posts.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Whitefish Bay, cedar posts.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. H. Morrison, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr J. A. Covell, White Lake, lumber.
Schr R. Kanters, White Lake, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mal. H. N. Ferry, Montague, lumber.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Jacksonport, ties.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Delaware, Erie, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Avon, Buffalo, 4,425 brls flour, 1,500 bu corn, 42,000 bu oats.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 490 tcs lard, 50 tubs lard, 45 half brls lard, 190 pkgs lard, and sundries.
Prop Toledo, Collingwood, 20,330 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,500 bu oats and sundries.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Prop J. N. Shrigley, Manistee, light.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, light.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, merchandise.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 25,000 bu wheat, 1,050 brls flour, 750 sks corn, and sundries.
Schr Merchant, Garden Bay, sundries.
Prop A. H. Morrison, Garden Bay, light.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Stmr Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Peshtigo, light.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, 53,000 bu corn.
Schr Shandon, Kingston, 23,000 bu wheat.
Schr Mal. N. H. Ferry, Montague, light.
Schr C. L. Fick, Muskegon, light.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Minnehaha, Cheboygan, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Myrtie, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. Doutit, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Penobscot, Muskegon, light.
Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee, light.
Schr C. E. Wyman, Grand Haven, light.
Schr R. Howlet, Grand Haven, light.
Schr F. Lester, Manistee, light.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph, light.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, light.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, light.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, 16,000 bu wheat, 903 sacks flour, 50 pkgs household goods.

The Czar Alexander's Widow.

Paris Letter to London Truth.

The Princess Dolgorouki inspires much interest here. She was for some years the Government of Russia, and now that I have seen her I can fully understand that she liked to govern. Before the Czar, her husband, was assassinated, she inclined a little to *embonpoint*. Since that event took place she has recovered the slenderness of 18. One is struck with her suavity, gentle decision, and graceful forms of expression. She is one of those women who would look the lady in a cotton dress and simple in brocade. Though her feet are small she wears a long dress, which does not, however, trail. A widow's coif, un peu à la réligieuse, well covers over the shorn head, for when the Czar was dead the Princess had, according to Russian custom, her hair cut off, although a place was not allowed for it in Alexander's coffin. Her complexion is still fresh and of the texture of a rose petal. The present Czar has done nothing to deprive her of the fortune which his late father left her. She has a large retinue with her. The English governess goes out with her and the three children to the Bois. The Princess is used to being stared at, and bears with calmness being mobbed. I think it bad taste for her to let dolls, in as deep mourning as she is, be paraded by her daughters. It is not her present intention ever to go back to Russia. She is afraid the Nihilists, or a group of them, might lay hold of her son, and proclaim him national Emperor, in opposition to the German one, who is now afraid to stir out of Gatschina. The boy resembles both Alexander II. and Nicholas, but his eyes are not so staring as theirs were. He is neither plain nor handsome, but is remarkable. One sees that puzzling ideas and reflections have been turned over in his young brain, and that he already has a painful consciousness of his false position. The girls are fresh, fair little things, and the youngest knows nothing more about the tragedy of March 13 than that it is the cause of her doll being in mourning. The whole party, dogs and all, are sumptuously lodged. One of the animals was the daily companion of the Czar in his walks, and slept at the side of his bed.

THE COURTS.

Gil Pierce Pockets His Defective Contract, and Appeals.

The School Trustees of the Town of Lake Defend the Jarrett Sale.

A Masonic Association Fighting Its Taxes—New Suits, Judgments, Etc.—Criminal—The Call.

The Pierce-Nixon Case Formally Thrown Out of Court.

The formal order of dismissal was yesterday entered by Judge Barnum in the case of Gilbert A. Pierce against William Penn Nixon and others. The bill was filed a short time ago to compel the defendants to assign to complainant certain shares of stock of the *Inter-Ocean* which they had agreed to sell him. A demurrer was filed to the bill and argued last Monday, and the Judge then decided to sustain the demurrer and dissolve the injunction on the ground that the contract on which the suit was founded was fatally defective, because it did not specify the character of indemnity which Pierce was to give the Nixons against any claims against them on account of the paper. The complainant's counsel asked for further time in which to present more authorities, and Thursday filed a brief with the Judge. The defendants also filed further authorities, and yesterday afternoon the Judge announced that he had examined all the cases cited, but saw no reason to change his former ruling. The opinion was quite lengthy, being devoted to a careful analysis of the authorities cited, but the Judge held that none of them were applicable to this case. The most of those quoted were cases where property had been transferred, with an agreement on the part of the assignee or transferee to indemnify the assignor against any liability. But that was not the present case, as there had been no such transfer nor any such covenant given. The meaning of the language used in the contract showed that something further was to be done to indemnify the Nixons. The demurrer was therefore sustained, the injunction dissolved, and the bill dismissed for want of equity. The complainant asked an appeal, which was granted under a bond for $250.

The Litigation Over the E. M. Jarrett Estate.

A few weeks ago W. H. Rand, W. M. Taylor, and others, members of the Board of Education of District No. 3, in Englewood, filed a bill against Levi Montgomery, John Cameron, F. T. Haynes, and Alexander Graham, School Trustees, to set aside a sale of the property of E. M. Jarrett, the defaulting School Treasurer, which sale was made April 23, 1882. The complainants charged that the property was sold too cheaply, and that the School Trustees acted in collusion with the purchasers. Yesterday the School Trustees filed their answer, in which they assert that they advertised the sale in the Town of Lake *Eye* and in the weekly *Sun* for forty days, and also once in THE TRIBUNE and another morning paper; and in addition thereto, caused 100 large notices or posters to be printed and posted in public places. The sale was first advertised for March 11, but there being only a few bidders present, it was adjourned and new advertisements given. Every endeavor was made to have it as public as possible. The pieces of property which sold low were either undesirable or had a cloud on their title. The Trustees deny that they acted improperly, or fraudulently, or collusively in any whatever, and claim that they used every possible effort to sell the property at as high a price as possible. When they heard that steps were to be taken to prevent their giving deeds, they purposely waited, so as to give every opportunity to have their action examined into. And as they have not been guilty of any improper conduct, they ask to have the bill dismissed.

A Benevolent Association Objects to Paying Taxes.

The Mutual Masonic Association of Chicago filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against W. T. Johnson, County Treasurer, to prevent the collection of $118.95 taxes. It states that it is purely a benevolent corporation, organized for the purpose of assisting the widows, orphans, heirs, and devisees of members of the Masonic fraternity who become members of the association; that it is not conducted for profit, but for charity, and, as such, its property is exempt from taxation. In May, 1881, Frank Drake, the South Town Assessor, called at the office of the association to make a valuation of its property, but on having its character and objects explained to him, and being assured it had no property anyway, said he would not assess it. The officers of the association paid no further attention to the matter until June, 1881, when they received a notice from the Assessor to call and pay a personal-property tax of $118.95. They remonstrated, and Drake said the assessment had been made by mistake, and no return of it should be made to the County Treasurer. After another interval of fancied security, the officers were again aroused by a rather peremptory invitation from the County Treasurer to call and pay that little tax. They again remonstrated, but to no effect, for Johnson claimed that he had no discretion in the matter, the books having been returned to him, and that they must pay or take the consequences. They therefore filed the present bill, asking to have the mistake corrected as to the assessment of their property and for an injunction to prevent Johnson from attempting to collect the tax.

Items.

Judges Drummond and Dyer were engaged yesterday in hearing nine patent suits, brought by the Singer Rocking-Chair Company against the Tobey Furniture Company, Colby & Wirts, Holton & Hildreth, and others, to restrain them from using the Charles Singer patent for improved rocking-chairs. This patent was issued July 6, 1869, and consists of a device by which the chair rocks on a movable base, instead of on the floor, and is also provided with a bellows attachment, by which the person when rocking can throw a jet of air on himself. The defendants claim that the same kind of rocking-chair was in use as long ago as 1819, with some variations, and was patented then by S. Simmons. The arguments were concluded and the case taken under advisement.

Judge Dyer will pronounce sentence on John B. Doyle this morning.

The attorneys in the Union street condemnation case have been notified to be in court before Judge Jameson this morning, as the jury are expected to bring in their verdict.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued yesterday to Josiah H. Wolfe, Hamilton M. Jennings, and Abraham Conger.

Divorces.

Martha W. Carl filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Andrew B. Carl, complaining that he is in the habit of pelting her with cups, chairs, and other articles of furniture, as well as beating and kicking her. She fears that even worse may befall her if she is compelled to live with him any longer, and asks to have the marriage dissolved.

Orra L. Lane asked for a divorce from John H. Lane on the ground of desertion.

And Clara C. Austin from Albert E. Austin on the ground of adultery.

Bridget O'Neill filed a bill against John O'Neill charging that he has deserted and refused to support her, and asking that he may be compelled to maintain her. He is employed at $3 a day at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills.

Judge Jameson yesterday issued a decree of divorce to Annie Kinney from Michael Kinney on the ground of desertion.

State Courts.

John Kralovec commenced a suit against Joseph Honda to recover $5,000 damages for alleged slander in accusing him of murder. A capias was also issued for the defendant's arrest.

John Dages & Co. began an attachment suit against J. A. Simmons and Joseph P. Aleshire to recover $1,463.14.

Barbe, Schwenburn & Morgenthau began an attachment suit for $1,307 against Edward G. Sheldon.

Elizabeth J. French, administratrix of the estate of Samuel S. French, commenced a suit for $5,000 damages against the Chicago West Division Railway Company. She charges that, on the 20th of November, 1881, her husband, S. S. French, while riding on the front platform of a Madison street car, was thrown off just as the car attempted to cross Madison street bridge, and, falling under the wheels, was killed.

John Lyons brought suit for $3,500 against Thomas Lully and Thomas Moulding.

The Probate Court.

The Court issued an order for a venire for twelve jurors, to be present this morning to try the case of Mrs. Windwood, and whether a conservator should be appointed to care for her estate, she being regarded as a spendthrift. There is also a case to be tried of a person who is alleged to be an habitual drunkard.

The Probate Court will adjourn Monday noon until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Criminal Court—The Eyster Case Likely to Go to the Jury Today—Minor Offenders.

In the Ben Eyster manslaughter case, on trial before Judge Rogers, the hearing of the evidence for the prosecution was completed yesterday forenoon. The majority of the witnesses for the defense stood the cross-examination badly, and nearly all of them were old and warm friends of the accused, or of his warm friend and backer, George Wilson, a South Water street saloonkeeper, who has occupied a seat at Eyster's right hand during the present trial. The defense are attempting to make out a case of self-defense, and many of the witnesses called have sworn that a pitchfork was found lying beside Schumacher when he was picked up after having been shot. Eyster intends to take the stand in his own behalf, as he did upon the previous trial, and swear that Schumacher was about to attack him with this pitchfork when the fatal shot was fired. State's-Attorney Mills claims that there was no pitchfork used, or in sight, at the time of the shooting, and that the pitchfork found did not belong to Schumacher. His was a short fork, and the one found was a long one, and the implication is that it belonged to Eyster, and was placed beside the wounded man for the purpose of bolstering up a case of self-defense. The case is likely to be concluded and given to the jury today.

Before Judge Gary F. F. Smith, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, was sentenced to ten days in the County Jail, and had another indictment for the same offense stricken off the docket. Mary Sore withdrew a former plea, and, pleading guilty to petit larceny, was remanded. Frank Holmes changed his plea to guilty of driving away a horse, and was sentenced to ten days in the County Jail. Charles Barnes waived a jury, and, being found guilty by the Court of petit larceny, was sentenced to thirty days in the County Jail. James Dunne was found guilty of burglary by a jury, who fixed his term of punishment at one year in the penitentiary. The jury in the case of James Hamilton, charged with burglary, were given leave to seal their verdict.

Henry Specht, the Evanston policeman who shot and mortally wounded a rough named James Muir, just outside of Calvary Cemetery last Sunday afternoon, was yesterday admitted to $5,000 bail by Judge Gary, Henry J. Lenzen, Marshall D. Ewell, Oliver Adams, and Gen. Julius White becoming sureties. The case came up in the way of habeas-corpus proceedings, and Judge Leffingwell, Specht's attorney, made a statement to the Court of the main points of the evidence, which statement was considered fair and impartial by the prosecution. The Court, in admitting Specht to bail, said he was satisfied, from the evidence, that the case at best was simply manslaughter and not murder.

There are thirty-six prisoners in jail to be arraigned before Judge Gary this forenoon.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Franz I. Lubke vs. Charles Schmidt, $112.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Charles Carpenter vs. Charles H. Mullen and William Casey, $225, judgment by confession.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of bankruptcy calendar up to No. 3,866, inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 4,196 and 2,976.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motion for new trial in No. 5,779.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 6,010, 5,870, 5,932, 5,790.
JUDGE JAMESON—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE GARDNER—No court.
JUDGE MORAN—Motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—No court.
JUDGE GARY—Arraignment of prisoners.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Jury trials.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—No court until Tuesday.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,362, 4,366, 4,426, 4,436, 4,440. No. 4,360, Levy vs. Field, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 5,897 and 6,009, and calendar Nos. 362, 364, 368, 369, 375, 376, 385 to 391. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 5,972, 6,180, 6,186, 6,190, and 6,198. No case on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Set case No. 5,542. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 2,645, 3,150, 3,313, 3,927, 3,983, 4,104, 4,162, 4,484, 4,698. No. 3,134, Hurley vs. Illinois Stone Company, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,351, 1,355, 1,357, 1,358, 1,359, 1,360, and 1,361.
JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case, term No. 603. Call, term Nos. 677, 678, 685, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 701, 702, 705, 706, 707, 709, and 712.

Second District Appellate Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 19.—The Appellate Court, Second District, met today, all the Judges being present. The following business was transacted:

MOTIONS.

887. Elizabeth P. Adkins vs. Walter B. Simonds; extension of time ten days allowed.

895. John Moffitt vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; motion by administrator, George M. Dixon be substituted appellant allowed.

882. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company et al. vs. The President and Trustees of the Town of Marseilles; motion of appellee for leave to file additional record.

824. James Powell et al. vs. James C. Stout et al.; motion by appellee for leave to file amended certificate of evidence.

876. James Hickey vs. Forber Wilson et al.; suggestion of augmentation of record and for leave to file certificate of Clerk.

THE CALL.

835. William Hewitt vs. Adeline White; argued orally and taken.

836. John Sauk vs. Ida McDunkle; taken.

837. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company vs. Bradford C. Church et al.; argued orally and taken.

844. J. L. Demming vs. A. L. Ashley; taken.

845. William Barks et al. vs. V. S. Detilah Woodruff; taken.

846. William Cooper vs. Mathies Heinen; taken.

847. John H. Atkins vs. Thomas Huston et al.; taken.

848. William Eanor vs. The People; taken.

849. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Richard N. Wilcox; taken.

Court adjourned to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BEN WADE.

A Rap He Once Gave to the Slaveholders in the United States Senate.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., May 18.—I met Capt. Henry, Marshal of the District of Columbia, a day or two ago. He had just read, he said, my account of the resignation and return of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings to Congress in 1842. He said the account called up to his mind a very striking interview he recently had with that illustrious relic of a past generation and a past political party, the Hon. Jere S. Black. I will relate what the Captain said in as near his own words as I can recall them.

"There is no man in Washington with whom I enjoy a chat better than with Mr. Black. He is decidedly a striking talker, and is possessed of vast stores of reminiscence and information.

"'What kind of a looking man was Ben Wade?' he asked me on one occasion recently.

"'Why, I am astonished, Mr. Black, to hear you say that you don't know how Mr. Wade looked. You certainly were here at Washington much of the time that he was making his remarkable record in the Senate,' was my reply.

"'That is so; I was here,' replied the ablest man of Buchanan's Cabinet, 'but I never, to my knowledge, saw him. His path and mine did not cross at any time, although they never ran along together. He was on one side of a great question and I was on the other.'

"I described as well as I was able," Capt. Henry continued, "how Mr. Wade looked, and Mr. Black seemed satisfied.

"'Well,' he began again, after a moment's pause, 'Wade gave us the worst blow we ever had. I say "us," for I was one of them then, and I am yet. By us I mean the Democratic party as it was and as it now is. I am confident that it never had a worse blow than Wade gave it.'

"'What was that?' I asked.

"'Oh, it was in the Senate. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was under consideration. One and another had spoken, when finally Senator Badger, from our side of the question, got the floor, and proceeded in his most pathetic way to make an appeal for the admission of slaves into the Territories. He said, in substance, that the Northern members did not understand the situation and feelings of the Southerners on the question of slavery. "Now these men," he continued, "would take away from us one of the dearest and most cherished privileges which we have. Take myself, for instance. I have a dear old colored mammy. I think everything of her. She nursed me when I was an infant. She cared for me when I was a youth. She gave me my early education. She is almost as dear to me as my own mother. Yet these men tell us that when I go upon certain portions of the public domain I cannot take my old mamma with me."

"'Just at that point Mr. Wade, who had been watching his opportunity for some minutes, rose and interrupted the speaker. Pointing significantly with his finger, he said in his most impressive way, and in a manner that attracted the attention of all: "No, the gentleman is mistaken. We do not object to his taking his old mamma along with him anywhere he may choose to go. But what we do object to is his beating and selling his dear old mamma when he gets her there."

"'Well, Senator Badger could say nothing more on that point. The remark was a complete squelcher, and he knew it. He simply remarked after a moment's awkward pause, and after the laughter had subsided, "Well, I'll not say anything more on that subject."'

"'That,' repeated Mr. Black, in a reflective mood, 'is in my opinion the hardest blow we ever got. It was such blows as that without the ability to pay them back that at length beat us and has kept us out in the cold so long.'"

GARY.

WISCONSIN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 19.—An amendment to the articles of association of the John Gund Brewing Company, of La Crosse, increasing the capital stock to $140,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's office today.

The members of the State Board of Charities are out inspecting the jails of the State.

A scientific chemical compound that gives health and strength is Brown's Iron Bitters.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.

Belief of Mrs. Lay, of Sandwich, Ill., that a Prophet Was to Be Born to Her.

Her Consequent Fast, and Her Death Thursday Night by Starvation.

A Post-Mortem Examination Proves that Her Hopes of Coming Maternity Were Unfounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDWICH, Ill., May 19.—Last evening about 6 o'clock Mrs. J. H. Lay died from voluntary starvation in this place. The circumstances leading to this terrible event, and, indeed, the history of the whole family for the past year, are peculiar.

About a year ago W. K. Lay, a son of the deceased, claimed to have received

A DIRECT REVELATION FROM HEAVEN.

According to this he was to prophesy the near approaching end of the world. His family supported and encouraged him in his assumptions, and in obedience to an alleged divine command sold their fine farm on which they were living, near State Centre, Ia. W. K. Lay then commenced the publication of a magazine called

THE PROPHET'S WARNING

at Adrian, Mich. From time to time he announced through the pages of this new revelations which he claimed to receive. Some months ago he asserted that there would be born to his mother in this place, where she had recently come, a remarkable child, who would at the age of 1 year prophesy the second coming of Christ.

Our citizens paid but little attention to their vagaries, and they made no converts outside of their own family. But some four weeks ago Mrs. Lay, anticipating the birth of the child,

COMMENCED TO ABSTAIN FROM FOOD,

claiming that God had commanded her to do so until the child was born. Since that time she had taken no nourishment until yesterday, when her brother, Dr. W. W. Sedgwick, visited her and demanded that a stop should be put to the nonsense. Some beef tea was given her, the husband and son protesting; but it was too late; the deluded woman expired.

A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

was held this morning, from which it appears that Mrs. Lay perished from starvation, and that her hopes of giving birth to a child were without foundation.

The affair has created a profound sensation among our people.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Cable Road.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The city ordinances provide that no person shall drive any horse or other animal faster than a rate of six miles per hour. That they shall not go over any crossing of an intersection or round a corner faster than at a rate of four miles per hour.

Query: If a man is driving on the track of the cable-road or crossing the same at an intersection, and is going as fast as the law allows, has he the right of way or not? Must a person so driving get off the track?

By what authority do the cable cars run at a rate of eight miles per hour?

By what right do the cable cars so stop as to leave one car across an intersecting street?

Why is the aperture an inch or more wide when the ordinance says it shall not exceed five-eighths of an inch? B.

Wait in Patience.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

58 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, May 19.—I am informed by druggists that orders are being daily received for "pure carbolic acid crystals" (!) and for all the appurtenances necessary to proceed at once with the "Déciat method." I am also in receipt of many letters from physicians through the country making the most preposterous demands upon my time. It is easy to see that great danger impends for the patients so treated. We are bound to hear of fatalities from the use of the impure drug, or improper use of the pure drug, unless these gentlemen can be content to wait for specific instructions.

Messrs. Gross & Delbridge, of this city, are about to issue a practical treatise on the subject, for which both physicians and patients had better wait. *Festina lente!*

NICHO. FRANCIS COOKE.

DR. DECLAT'S CLAIMS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Of all scientific discoveries made in the last thirty years none have exerted a more potent influence on the practice of medicine than the revelations as regards the rôle of microscopic parasites in the production of disease. We owe to observers in this field first of all the antiseptic treatment of surgical injuries, now practiced by all progressive surgeons. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as regards minor details of the method the fact is beyond all dispute that antiseptic surgery has not only taught us new operations, which no one would have dared to attempt in former times, but shortened the time of healing in injuries, lessened their dangers, and reduced the amount of suffering incident to them beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. While surgery, thanks to the zeal of Lister, has thus begun to reap the harvest of fruit yielded by the germ theory, internal medicine, yet far behind, is now looking forward to the immediate future for practical results of the theoretical studies. What we are to expect from such studies can be surmised from the recent experiments of Pasteur on the preventive vaccination against splenic-fever.

This disease, which has annually snatched many thousands of victims from the herds of France, has lost its terror after Pasteur had shown how to render the animals immune against it. But the great obstacle to the natural treatment of internal diseases on the basis of the germ theory is as yet our ignorance. The diseases peculiar to man have not been studied as well as those common to animals for obvious reasons. For every step we are to advance in knowledge we must struggle with Nature, who refuses to disclose her secrets. The only weapon we have to force her to reveal them, at least in the department of medicine, is experimentation. And mere speculation can never take its place.

The sudden meteor-like appearance amongst us last week of an apostle of a new cure-all system has naturally excited the interest and curiosity of the public. Physicians are justly looked for to give some information. A few persons practicing medicine have embraced an early opportunity to enlighten the public—not to say bewilder. Hence, some words of caution from the other side may not be amiss, especially when the present writer admits himself to be an enthusiastic believer in the germ theory. The claims of Dr. Déclat regarding his ability to "cure antiseptically" must have surprised even well-read physicians, if from no other reason than the suddenness with which he discloses such stupendous results after concealing them for years. For hitherto the man Déclat has been unknown in this country in the literature of this subject. Déclat refers to researches apparently made by himself, together with Pasteur, but Pasteur, scrupulously careful to give every one his due credit, never refers to Déclat, at least in any of the publications accessible to the writer. And as far as the writer knows no one else ever mentioned Déclat's name, or quoted his works. At the present time, when medical journals, so numerous and manifold, are open to every article of merit, it looks suspicious when an author cannot refer to his publications in substantiation of claims of work done years ago. Theories and doctrines receive no credence in the scientific world until they have been brought before a competent forum with facts to support them. It is only after the alleged facts have been recognized as such by the jury of peers that the author can address the public at large through newspapers with credit to himself.

Now what can be said of the alleged facts? No reports have as yet appeared by Dr. Déclat in any medical journals whereby the reality of his cures can be judged. The fact that a man does not die of a disease which is not invariably fatal is no proof of the efficacy of the treatment; he may even have survived in spite of it. Moreover, a physician cannot say what the chances were in any case from the name of the disease alone. It requires a complete description of the condition. Hence, without being unjust to Dr. Déclat, we cannot as yet admit any of his claims without further proof—a remark which applies also to those of his followers who care to furnish proofs to physicians outside of the pale of any one creed. Certainly the curious statements about the chemistry of carbolic acid and the exaggerations of its impurity cannot pass unchallenged. Of course, it is quite likely that technical statements are distorted in passing through the various hands before reaching the printer of a non-professional paper. But, with all due allowance, it must be said that the wonderful chemical revelations concerning carbolic acid, or "acid phenique," in the French vernacular, such as they were printed in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, are sufficiently erroneous to be completely misguiding. The remembrance that pure carbolic acid is a violent poison may serve as a check to hasty enthusiasm. Its poisonous properties have been sufficiently studied to prevent a conscientious physician from employing it internally in the naive manner suggested by the new cure-alls.

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"A"	9 1-2c
Extra "C"	8 1-2c
"C" Yellow	8c

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Minnesota Patent, finest quality	$9.10
" " Washburn's	9.50
" " Archibald's	9.50
St. Louis Winter Wheat, best	7.85

Every barrel guaranteed.

	Per can.	Per doz.
American Sardines, 1-4s	10c	$1.00
" " 1-2s	15c	1.75
New French Prunels, per lb.		20c
" 6 lbs for		$1.00
English Pickles, quarts		45c
" " pints		25c
	Per can.	Per doz.
California Egg Plums	25c	$2.75
" Greengage Plum	25c	2.75
" Quinces	25c	2.75
" Apricots	25c	2.75
		Per box.
German Olive Soap, 60 bars		$2.75
Gloss Starch, 6 lb. boxes		45c

TEAS AND COFFEES.

PURE UNCOLORED TEAS.

JAPAN.	Per lb.
Choice	35c
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Very Best	58c
Gunpowder or Young Hyson.	Per lb.
Fair	35c
Choice	48c
Extra Choice	58c
Fine	68c
Very Best	78c
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Fair	35c
Choice	48c
Extra Choice	58c
Very Best	68c
ENGLISH BREAKFAST.	
Choice	50c
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Rio, Golden, finest	20c	18c
Costa Rica	20c	19c
Santos	15c	14c
Santos, choice	18c	17c
Santos, best	20c	19c
Maracaibo	20c	19c
Laguayra	20c	18c
Java, Padang O.G. choice	20c	19c
Java, finest	25c	23c
Java, O. G., finest Mandheling	28c	27c
Mocha, Peaberry	20c	18c
Mocha, Arabian, finest	30c	29c

ROASTED OR GROUND.

	Per lb.	10 lb pkg.
Rio, fair	15c	14c
Rio, choice	20c	18c
Rio, golden	25c	24c
Santos, best	25c	23c
Mocha, Arabian	35c	34c
Mocha, Peaberry	26c	25c
Java, Padang, choice	28c	26c
Java, O.G., finest Mandheling	32c	31c

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A Practical Tariff Asso New York.

Attempts Made to Inte Agents' Libertie

What a "New York Band" Mean

Facts in the Metropolita trol Scandal.

A Big English Gun to Be Very Soon.

The Peoria Refinery Fire L surance Experimen

Special Correspondence of The Chi

NEW YORK, May 17.—A tariff been finally formed in this city, writers interested in the moveme pating happy results in consequen tariff of rates applying to stora a limited section of the city has all rebates to the assured cut o mission of only 10 per cent allow brokers. This, and the agreemen any insurances out of the city at tariff rates, comprises the present movement. It has rec the sanction of 123 companies, operation of seven or eight more, malcontents are a few offices o tance. This is the first time sin companies have acknowledged ligation of a tariff of rates, and preciable extent all charging u the uniform commission of on to those cormorants the broke importance to the underw which ought to have begun ye better late than never. While predict results, it is not too early

THE ANTICIPATED E

of this movement in New York country. The demoralization in this city has more or less i of the country. In a few loca is more honesty—or, like St. L direful results have led the ironclad resolution to adhere local tariffs have been sustain been something like a steady tariff in Chicago, although th board element has controlled the business. But in the ma panies have sought to organiz where, the answer has been, thyself!" or, in other words, tariff board in New York befor ganize one here. The present lences that cry. The second ef spoil the New York market henc try risks. There are few co to take outside risks at all, an not cut tariff rates the entire line can be sent from We cities and covered in this city has passed. The third effect the chances of profits in the ness. According to the Fire I receipts of companies on risk ninth street last year were abou cluding the entire city limits th probably $6,000,000. The differe swell the receipts to $6,500,000 a stead of paying out 25 or 30 per sions on three-fourths of this su the companies will now get off deduction on at least one-half The difference will be equal missions and the increase in at least $500,000, which will in of profit in the aggregate $7

It is a strange sight to witnes

UNDERWRITERS IN HA

After so many years in th business in which the comp have been engaged, it seems st have for the past three weeks comparative peace and harm they have saved some risks to the way they can "scratch and bite" each other upon an ing or choice buildi quite refreshing still, no longer regard storage sto risks in the dry-goods distric valry. The sickest lot of fe grusted brokers who have a commissions and will work all d rate to a mere song in ord commission. These industriou in the side of the companies, a in the light of a necessary evil panies would enter into a comp out of the business if the othe sent. There are reported alr graceful attempts on the pa persuade companies to make se violate the tariff agreement, bu exposed and thwarted. The York, it is thought, will lead t where, and thus promote the hig panies by advancing rates high in any former year since 187 ment of discord known as

THE PREYING BA

has recently attracted attenti If its operation is successful he will be in the West. The orig innovation upon the past prac pany is attributed by general Ætna Insurance Company of company has never allowed its cent commission. As is well are numbered by the hund thousands. The company years of hard work in buildi agency business through th York State its business w by companies who sought Æt offering them 20 per cent st Ætna risks. In January it w managers of the Ætna that th on the 20 per cent companie Ætna agents to elect whom th per cent companies only with cent companies without the the fiat went forth other com ly of Hartford, and the pany of North America, th American, Phenix of Br older English offices, jo the Ætna. Together special agents who traveled f and submitted the question i to the local agents, someti "You can keep the Ætna et and not take a larger com other company, or you can g al, and get whatever commi There was but little difficult of this new crusade, but by ing band" (as the special found that, beside the agent

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against the summary plan o supporters. In fact, the de increased as the crusade c not only required all compa be reduced to a 15 per cent required that the companie habit of paying 20 per cent gation to nowhere pay over fect was that an agent in A reduce the commissions all facturers' of Boston from under the edict of the "pre require from the Manuf that they wouldn't p cent in Geneva, Elmi and if the Manufacture this pledge, then the Aubur represent the company or g al. But the London & La ance Association of Englan don, and others were paying places and couldn't give But the biggest rock of all of New York, which compa of farm business, and in so agents 20 per cent on that Ætna specials demanded t must succumb or not stay i and the Continental people "We'll see you blessed first measures with the help of defeat the game to disturb is still going on with vary places the preying band is s is a decided failure. This agency companies very de points at issue are settled w ous results in the future.

The latest news about the

FIRE-PATROL

is that the matter is before of the local board, who w view the report of the re some weeks ago. The latt was a singular documen was Capt. Jahne, one of the patrol force. He was char ties in disbursing funds in after a cotton fire in Bank tee reported that the ch tained, but they had reduc ranks because of his ic This report did not sat board, and they accordin matter to a select committ It is reported that the last any new evidence, and w whitewashing report. In tion of officers and sta been held by the Board some unknown combinati has been assumed that, be

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" Washburn's.....9.50
" Archibald's.....9.50
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Per can. Per doz.
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" 6 lbs for....$1.00
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" pints.....25c
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Egg Plums......25c $2.75
Greengage Plum.25c 2.75
Quinces.........25c 2.75
Apricots.......25c 2.75
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aberry.........20c 18c
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Per lb. 10 lb pkg.
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...20c 18c
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rabian.......35c 34c
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ng, choice....28c 25c
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INSURANCE.

A Practical Tariff Association in New York.

Attempts Made to Interfere with Agents' Liberties.

What a New York "Preying Band" Means.

Facts in the Metropolitan Fire Patrol Scandal.

A Big English Gun to Be Fired Off Very Soon.

The Peoria Refinery Fire Loss—A Reinsurance Experiment.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A tariff association has been finally formed in this city, and the underwriters interested in the movement are anticipating happy results in consequence thereof. A tariff of rates applying to storage stores and a limited section of the city has been adopted, all rebates to the assured cut off, and a commission of only 10 per cent allowed to be paid to brokers. This, and the agreement not to accept any insurances out of the city at less than local tariff rates, comprises the substance of the present movement. It has received, however, the sanction of 123 companies, the cordial co-operation of seven or eight more, and the only malcontents are a few offices of minor importance. This is the first time since 1875 that the companies have acknowledged the binding obligation of a tariff of rates, and are to any appreciable extent all charging uniform rates, with the uniform commission of only 10 per cent off to those cormorants the brokers. It is a step of importance to the underwriting fraternity which ought to have begun years ago, but it is better late than never. While it is too early to predict results, it is not too early to declare that

THE ANTICIPATED EFFECT

of this movement in New York covers the whole country. The demoralization of several years in this city has more or less influenced the rest of the country. In a few localities where there is more honesty—or, like St. Louis, where past direful results have led the companies to an ironclad resolution to adhere to fixed rates—local tariffs have been sustained. There has been something like a steady remunerative tariff in Chicago, although the outside or non-board element has controlled a large share of the business. But in the main, when the companies have sought to organize local tariffs elsewhere, the answer has been, "Physician, heal thyself!" or, in other words, first organize a tariff board in New York before asking us to organize one here. The present organization silences that cry. The second effect will be to spoil the New York market henceforth on country risks. There are few companies willing to take outside risks at all, and as these will not cut tariff rates the day when an entire line can be sent from Western towns and cities and covered in this city at a "cut" rate has passed. The third effect will be to increase the chances of profits in the purely city business. According to the Fire Patrol returns, the receipts of companies on risks below Fifty-ninth street last year were about $5,100,000. Including the entire city limits the receipts were probably $6,000,000. The difference in rates will swell the receipts to $6,500,000 at least, and, instead of paying out 25 or 30 per cent commissions on three-fourths of this sum, as heretofore, the companies will now get off with a 10 per cent deduction on at least one-half of their income. The difference will be equal to $250,000 in commissions and the increase in premiums (equal to at least $500,000, which will increase the chances of profit in the aggregate $750,000 in this city.

It is a strange sight to witness the

UNDERWRITERS IN HARMONY.

After so many years in the Kilkenny-cat business in which the companies in this city have been engaged, it seems strange that they have for the past three weeks been living in comparative peace and harmony. It is true they have saved some risks to fight about, and the way they can "scratch and fight, gouge and bite" each other upon an up-town dwelling or choice building risk is quite refreshing still, but they no longer regard storage stores at 35 cents or risks in the dry-goods district as worthy of rivalry. The sickest lot of fellows are the disgusted brokers who have a partiality for big commissions, and will work all day long to lower a rate to a mere song in order to make a net commission. These industrious pests are thorns in the side of the companies, and are regarded in the light of a necessary evil. Half the companies would enter into a compact to drive them out of the business if the other half would consent. There are reported already several disgraceful attempts on the part of brokers to persuade companies to make secret contracts to violate the tariff agreement, but they have been exposed and thwarted. The harmony in New York, it is thought, will lead to harmony elsewhere, and thus promote the happiness of companies by advancing rates higher this year than in any former year since 1875. A singular element of discord known as

THE PREYING BAND

has recently attracted attention in this section. If its operation is successful here the next move will be in the West. The origin of this singular innovation upon the past practices of the company is attributed by general consent to the old Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford. That company has never allowed its agents but 15 per cent commission. As is well known, its agents are numbered by the hundreds, and perhaps thousands. The company found that after years of hard work in building up a profitable agency business through the East and in New York State its business was being sapped by companies who sought Ætna agents, and by offering them 20 per cent stole away the best Ætna risks. In January it was resolved by the managers of the Ætna that they would make war on the 20 per cent companies by compelling all Ætna agents to elect whom they would serve, 15 per cent companies only with the Ætna, or 20 per cent companies without the Ætna. As soon as the fiat went forth other companies, particularly of Hartford, and the Insurance Company of North America, the Home, German-American, Phenix of Brooklyn, and the older English offices, joined hands with the Ætna. Together they appointed special agents who traveled from place to place and submitted the question in a very blunt form to the local agents, something in this style: "You can keep the Ætna et al. at 15 per cent, and not take a larger commission from any other company, or you can give up the Ætna et al. and get whatever commissions you please." There was but little difficulty in the beginning of this new crusade, but by and by the "preying band" (as the special agents are called) found that, beside the agents,

SOME OF THE BIG COMPANIES KICKED

against the summary plan of the Ætna and its supporters. In fact, the demands of the latter increased as the crusade continued, and they not only required all companies in an agency to be reduced to a 15 per cent level, but they also required that the companies previously in the habit of paying 20 per cent should sign an obligation to nowhere pay over 15 per cent. The effect was that an agent in Auburn, N. Y., might reduce the commissions allowed by the Manufacturers' of Boston from 20 to 15 per cent, but under the edict of the "preying band" he must require from the Manufacturers' a pledge that they wouldn't pay over 15 per cent in Geneva, Elmira, or elsewhere, and if the Manufacturers' wouldn't give this pledge, then the Auburn man must cease to represent the company or give up the Ætna et al. But the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Association of England, Standard of London, and others were paying 20 per cent in some places and couldn't give the general pledge. But the biggest rock of all was the Continental of New York, which company makes a specialty of farm business, and in some cases pays local agents 20 per cent on that class of risks. The Ætna specials demanded that the Continental must succumb or not stay in any Ætna agency, and the Continental people replied in substance, "We'll see you blessed first," and began counter-measures with the help of other companies to defeat the game to disturb its agents. The war is still going on with varying results. In some places the preying band is successful, in others it is a decided failure. This matter has stirred the agency companies very deeply, and unless the points at issue are settled will lead to some serious results in the future.

The latest news about the

FIRE-PATROL SCANDAL

is that the matter is before a special committee of the local board, who were appointed to review the report of the regular patrol committee some weeks ago. The latter report, by the way, was a singular document. The party on trial was Capt. Jahne, one of the subordinates of the patrol force. He was charged with irregularities in disbursing funds in protecting salvages after a cotton fire in Bank street. The committee reported that the charges were not sustained, but they had reduced the accused to the ranks because of his loose methods, etc., etc. This report did not satisfy members of the board, and they accordingly referred the whole matter to a select committee for review. Now it is reported that the last court refuses to hear any new evidence, and will bring in another whitewashing report. In the interim an election of officers and standing committees has been held by the Board of Underwriters. By some unknown combination of circumstances it has been assumed that, because in the new nominations for the Patrol Committee Charles M. Peck (agent of the Metropole and others) had been left off, and Samuel P. Blagden, of the North British, who had in open board assailed the report of the committee in the Jahne case, put on the regular ticket, that these worthy gentlemen represented the two sides of the controversy. This assumption was an unwarrantable one, but in the election the friends of Mr. Peck used his name as a candidate against Blagden, and the board divided on the issue thus presented. Blagden was successful by two majority, and now the Patrol Committee is supposed to be in favor of going to the bottom of things in the past management. Therefore the so-called patrol scandal, instead of being silenced, is in a fair way of breaking out afresh.

A PECULIAR FOREIGN COMPANY SCHEME

is thought to be concealed in a bit of legislation now before the Senate of this State with the indorsement of the Insurance Department. The bill in question proposes that foreign companies may enter this State solely upon their American statement and by depositing $200,000 at Albany. It has been quite generally charged that this bill conceals an effort on the part of a certain firm on Pine street, in this city, to provide an easy method by which the old Sun Fire of London may avoid making a statement (which it has never done and may never do) of its head office affairs, and still enter this State legally. This charge, however, is denied, and is probably incorrect. The bill has met with the opposition of a few city companies and nearly all the English offices now represented here. They charge that under it any small and insignificant company in England with a bagatelle of a capital paid up can still come into the State if it can raise the needed $200,000 deposit, but the current belief is that the Royal, Liverpool & London & Globe, North British & Mercantile, and others of the older established English companies regard the bill in the nature of an act to let in the Sun Fire office, and, as that company has a world-wide reputation, they fear its competition in this country. A fortnight ago it seemed as if the bill would go through both branches of the Legislature with flying colors, but within a week it has been assigned to a committee, and is believed by its enemies to be dead beyond hope of resurrection. Apropos of the Sun Fire office, there has been an

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF MANAGERS

in London. Mr. E. H. Mannering, of the Northern, has left that company and been elected manager of the Sun. From this brief statement an interesting variety of rumors has been started, and, if we are to credit them all, some momentous events in the history of English companies in this country will shortly occur. The first is, that Mr. Mannering will persuade the Sun to enter upon American business with or without a statement. The second is, that the alliance between the Imperial and Northern will be dissolved, and after a certain date these companies will be run separately. The third is, that Mr. E. C. Smith, manager of the Imperial, is coming here to make arrangements for a new combination, in which the Imperial, Sun, and National of Ireland will take part. The fourth is, that Mr. H. E. Bowers, of the Guardian, is now in England making arrangements for a representation of the Northern in connection with the Guardian. There are fifth, sixth, and seventh rumors, but the above will suffice for the present. The fact of Mr. Mannering going into the Sun and Mr. Bowers, of the Guardian, being in London are the only sure things in all the foregoing. The balance is surmise, repeated so often by sundry parties as to convince them the various stories are true.

A REINSURANCE COMPANY EXPERIMENT

is in process of being thoroughly tried on the English plan for the first time in this country. A company called the United Fire Reassurance Company of Manchester, England, has begun business here under the management of Mr. A. D. Bernallis, formerly an agent and broker in London. The company does only a reinsurance business. It has a deposit of $200,000 in Albany, and began by taking one-half of all the risks held by the Star Fire-Insurance Company of this city. Since then it has made a contract for excess lines from the German-American office, and for particular lines of risks from other companies. This is entirely an experiment in this country. Our companies do not take to reinsurance in the manner of the English companies, but prefer only to carry only so much as they wish to retain and no more, but there are cases where it is desirable to reinsure extra lines on warehouses, etc., and in all such the reinsurance company may be useful. Even in these cases, however, there is a system of interchange of business among the companies which they will prefer to continue rather than take contracts from the new Manchester company. Still, as an experiment, it may supply "a long-felt want," and finally succeed.

THE PEORIA SUGAR REFINERY LOSS

has been the subject of some quiet agitation among a few of the companies whose headquarters are here. This is an old subject, the fire having occurred in October last. A Chicago committee representing the underwriters has had the loss in charge, and advised the companies to resist payment on the ground of an increase of hazard beyond the risk paid for. The list of companies interested is a curiosity. It includes some of the best English and American companies known in the country, but the majority represents companies from almost every State in the Union and some from foreign countries of the "underground" kind. It is not surprising to find among them some out and out "wildcats" whose reputation is unsavory, and, in fact, are simply swindles. Such a mixture! Phenix of England and Universal of Philadelphia! London Assurance and Central Pacific of Nevada! Westchester of New York and Susquehanna of Harrisburg! What happy yoke fellows they must be! But whether this defense of increase of hazard be valid or not, it is quite true such companies as the Citizens' of New York, National of New York, Long Island, and Importers' & Traders', have concluded that the defense is not good, and have paid in full. In the last two cases the companies named employed a lawyer named Clements to investigate the question, and he, lawyer-like, approved the technical defense suggested, but his employers have concluded to pay the loss, and have done so. The claim of the owner of the refinery is that the increase of hazard was permitted by the policy in a broad and general authority to make "changes incidental to the business."

A LIVE DUKE IN THE INSURANCE LINE

is now traveling in the West. I refer to the Duke of Manchester, who is reported to have been selected for the first Chairman of the new company, to be called the London and New York, now in process of organization under the auspices of joint influences in this city and the English metropolis. The attractiveness of the name of a real live Duke at the head of a company to the Yankee Nation is supposed to be so great that all the people will rush pell-mell to patronize the company as soon as it is started. The New York managers are ver capable, worthy, active, and zealous gentlemen, but if they succeeed in starting the company they will find that the strength of the same lies in honorable dealing less than in the name of any Duke at home or abroad.

THE LOSSES IN 1882

are sufficiently numerous thus far to make the companies squirm in anticipation of their July statements. The little blaze in Racine caused quite a sensation until its real extent was known. It came over the wires as another Haverhill at first, but was in reality only equal to a fire in the New York dry-goods district. The steady losses from all quarters are not comforting to the weeping and sorrowful companies.

M. D.

COMRADES.

I and my soul are alone today,
All in the shining weather;
We were sick of the world, and we put it away
So we could rejoice together.

Our host, the Sun, in the blue, blue sky,
Is mixing a rare, sweet wine
In the burnished gold of his cup on high,
For me and this soul of mine.

We find it a safe and a royal drink,
And a cure for every pain;
It helps us to love, and helps us to think,
And strengthens body and brain.

And, sitting here with my soul alone,
Where the yellow sun-rays fall,
Of all the friends I ever have known
I find it the *best* of all.

We rarely meet when the world is near,
For the world hath a pleasing art,
And brings me so much that is bright and dear
That my soul, it keepeth apart.

But, when I grow weary of mirth and glee,
Of glitter, and glow, and splendor,
Like a tried old friend, it comes to me
With a smile that is sad and tender.

And we talk together, as two old friends may,
And laugh, and drink God's wine.
O a royal comrade any day
I find this soul of mine! ELLA WHEELER.

Pugilist, Barber, and Pitcher.

Troy Press, May 12.

On Tuesday evening Sullivan, the prize pugilist, entered Thomas Brennan's saloon, in Boston, where he met William Hogarty, a diminutive barber. He made some remark about the latter's wife which the little barber resented and called the pugilist a liar. Sullivan replied with a blow, which Hogarty dodged. The knight of the razor being no match for Sullivan physically, cracked him on the head with a pitcher and laid him out on the floor. Sullivan grabbed Hogarty as he fell, and, being the under dog in the fight, the pugilist was at a disadvantage. He managed, however, to get the barber's right thumb in his mouth, which he chewed vigorously, while the barber got in some telling blows before they were separated by friends. No complaint was made to the authorities, and great efforts have been made to keep the matter out of the newspapers.

There is no questioning that animals should be cared for when sick, and Mr. Bard, a "boss" drayman, of Walnut street, Cincinnati, says in his long experience he has never known St. Jacobs Oil to fail in relieving the ailments and accidents to which horses are liable at all seasons of the year.

SKETCHES.

A Philadelphia Romance That Is Very Interesting if Not True.

Some Gossip Concerning the Empress of Austria and Her Peculiar Ways.

Anecdotes Concerning the Traditional Man Under the Bed That Women Fear.

Selling Girls in Sheets—Victoria as a Matchmaker—A Surprise at a Wedding.

A Poet's Memoirs.

Deep in the grave, leave all his faults with him;
Lay Love beside him with a crimson rose
Upon her breast. Beneath his quiet feet
Lay his poor sins, his vices, frailties;
And 'neath his pallid cheek his aimless dreams.
Then come away, nor seek to drag into
The searching light of strong and pitiless day
Aught of the life that is forever done;
Leave that to God, He knoweth all—and we
Can only dimly guess. The secrets strange
Of this "pathetic dust" are God's alone.
All that is not sacred hide away
In sad eternal silence. What are we
That we should judge another soul? Nay, hush!
This is no time for wonder and lament.
The time is past for love or hate. He sleeps,
Save but his finished poems, that were sweet
With all his purest hopes and longings high,
His deep desires and all his yearnings true;
And on the cover write his earthly name,
The date of his glad birth and solemn death,
And let the world know naught else of this heart
That has put off its weak mortality.
FANNY DRISCOLL.

Saved by Her Slave.

Philadelphia letter: The glare of a bright light, now appearing suddenly and as swiftly passing away, caught the eyes of a reporter, whose duties had called him late one Saturday night to the extreme northern end of Eighth street. While the pedestrian was wondering whether the light he observed was the gleam of a dark-lantern or the glowing charcoals in the furnace of one of the innumerable hot-sausage venders who infest the streets of the city, a peculiar cry, the like of which he had never heard before, pierced the inky darkness above and smote upon his ear like the weird cry of some forlorn night bird. The cry was:

"Pep—pre-e-e—pot!" "Pep—pre-e-e-e—pot!"

The first syllable of the unintelligible word or phrase was uttered in a tone that might have proceeded from the mouth of a stalwart horn-blower. The elevation of tone necessary to emit the second syllable of the cry was tremendous. However, to the mysterious voice octaves seemed to be but mere playthings, and with vocal stride it appeared to span with ease the whole gamut from the lowest to the highest note. After holding that marvelous "pree-e-e" in a piping tremulo for what seemed an interminable length of time, the voice suddenly descended upon the last syllable, cutting it off with a sound like the cracking of a whip.

Approaching the spot whence the glare and the cry proceeded, the reporter found himself in the presence of one of Philadelphia's peculiar institutions. A long, cylindrical can, beneath which was a glowing charcoal fire, and from the edges of whose lid rolled clouds of savory steam—this was all that at first could be observed. But presently in the darkness behind the can appeared the outlines of a buxom colored woman, black as ebony, and with a countenance expressive of a kindly feeling.

"What have you got there, aunty?" asked the reporter, indicating with a gesture the can suspended from her stalwart shoulders.

"Pep—pree-e-e—pot!" screamed the African without the least abatement of tone or intensity of sound.

"Hab some, sah?" she continued in an ordinary tone of voice. "It's berry good."

The scribe assented, and the woman proceeded to ladle out a bowlful of the black-looking mixture.

"You can't get no pepperypot like dis in all Philadelphy," continued the black vender of the blacker soup as she gave her ladle a last shake against the edge of the bowl. "Dis 'ere am made 'cordin' to my own receep wich I larned befo' de wah, 'way down in Alabam'. Some folks say dat all you has to do is to cut up some tripe, and peppers, and veg'tables, an' throw 'em in a pot with a little water to boil, but I knows better'n dat, an' I wudn't tell my reseripshun for no amount of money."

By this time the intrepid adventurer had half emptied the bowl of pepperpot, finding it to be really savory and enjoyable, using a battered pewter spoon in the operation of transferring the mixture from the dish to the mouth. Returning the bowl to its garrulous owner, inquiry was made: "How did you learn the recipe 'down in Alabama'? I thought they didn't know how to make pepperpot in the South?"

"Oh, yes dey do," returned the colored woman; "dey knows more down dere in a minit dan you folks do in a week. Why, when I was a slave down at ole Massa Gibson's plantation, I used to know mo' about cooking, an' sweeping, an' nussing dan the whole ruck of culiud trash dat libbed up No'th. Dem was de good ole days, an' I nebber 'spect to be so happy no mo' in all my life. To think dat I shud live to see de little gal dat I use to nuss a-wand'ring about on dese busy streets, wid'out 'nough muney to buy a loaf of bread for herself an' my ole massa, why, it makes me wish I'd nebber been born." There were tears in the eyes of the kind-hearted old woman as she finished her exclamation, and, suppressing what sounded very much like a sob, she relapsed into silence. Her customer, however, encouraged her to continue the conversation, and obtained quite an interesting account of the reverses of fortune which befell a Southern gentleman and his daughter, and the curious meeting of the latter with their former slave in the streets of this city.

The old colored woman's name is Julia Gibson. "'Mint Julep,' as the boys call me," said she, in relating the story. She was formerly a slave on the large plantation of Maurice Gibson, near Mobile, Ala. The latter was a typical Southerner, and during the War he was extremely open and violent in his denunciations of Northern men and methods. The strain and nervous excitement consequent upon the rumors of threatened invasions by Federal troops proved too much for the gentle nature of Mr. Gibson's wife, and she died, leaving their child Alice, then but 5 years old, to the motherly care of the slave Julia, who had been the little one's nurse since its birth. Before she died Mrs. Gibson placed around the child's neck a little gold locket, which afterward enabled her old nurse to identify her. Towards the close of the War Mr. Gibson's plantation and effects were confiscated and he himself was removed with other Southern prisoners to the North, his child Alice being permitted to accompany him. The latter, however, was separated from her faithful nurse, Julia, leaving her almost heart-broken, and for years they never knew what had become of each other. Finally, however, Julia and her husband drifted northward in company with so many others of their race, and eventually settled in this city, renting a little house on the upper end of Mervine street, where they now reside. The couple have managed, by thrift and economy, to store away a considerable sum of money, and are now in very comfortable circumstances. Julia began the sale of "pepperpot" in winter and "hot corn" in summer several years ago, and has made her business quite successful.

"About three years ago," continued the old nurse, after having related the above facts, "I was walkin' down Broad street late one cold winter night, an' comin' near a lamp-post I seed a young wimin dressed berry thin, a leanin' and shiverin' agin the cold iron. I just tho't her was one of them wimmin what you see on the straats at night, but somethin' in her face made me go up an' speak to her. She tole me she was nigh about famished, an' her father was lyin' at home almost a-dyin'. I guv her a bowl of soup, and was a-watchin' her eat it an' wonderin' where I had seen her befo', when a bluster of wind tore away the fast'nin' of her shawl, an' I seen de little gole locket dat my Alice wore when she went away to de Norf. Den I dropped my can all in a heap, an', grabbin' hole ob de chile's arm, I say, all shaky-like, 'Missee Alice, don't yo' know me? Don't yo' know ole Julie?' Wid dat de gal fell back, an' would hab gone to de groun', but I co't her an' took her up in my arms like a baby. De poor chile cried an' cried an' I tot she would nebber get thu kissin' me, but I comfort'd her an' finally went wid her to de little room where her father, my ole massa, was a-lyin' nigh about sick to death. I did what I could for him meself, an' den went for my ole man. We got him a doctor, an' I nussed him through his sickness, an' he is alive an' well today. My chile Alice is married now an' libs ober in West Philadelphy, where I offen go over to see her.

"Well, I mus' go on or I won't hab no more cust'mers tonight. Deres de right change. Good-by, an' Lor' bress yo'!"

The old woman moved off slowly down the street, her charcoal fire gleaming brightly through the darkness as her stout body swayed from side to side, and ever and anon the midnight stillness of the thoroughfare was broken by the shrill cry of "Pep-pree-e-e—pot! Pep-pree-e-e—pot!"

Elizabeth of Austria.

Paris letter: On entering office the President of the Republic resolved never to let anger dominate him in the exercise of his public functions. The force of this self-imposed law was tested during the recent sojourn at the Hotel Bristol of the Empress of Austria. There are cogent reasons why France should keep on good terms with Austria. M. Grévy was advised last week by M. de Freycinet, and prompted by his own feeling and reason, to call on the Empress Elizabeth. He had twice previously gone to see her while she was halting in Paris. The line he took was not to pay a visit *de puissance a puissance*, but to give a mark of courteous deference to the imperial lady. She was to some extent incognita, her traveling title being Countess von Hohenembs. M. Grévy did not attempt to force her out of this intrenchment. His attitude was one of manly kindness to a woman illustrious by her birth and charming by her beauty, to which the President is by no means insensible. His calls on her were short. Their implied object was to ascertain in what way he could oblige the exalted visitor. As the Empress was a mere bird of passage, and hurried as well as incognita, no exchange of civilities was thought of. On the occasion of her last halt in the Place Vendôme her Imperial Majesty practically threw aside the fictitious title which she was in the habit of adopting when abroad, and paid as well as received visits—but not to the President of the Republic. She did, however, so honor the German Ambassadress. The Princess Hohenlohe, whom she went to see, is one of her few high-born friends, and stands in the relation to her of upper servant, she being connected with the Empress' household. M. Grévy felt nettled; but he reasoned away his annoyance, and after the reception of a telegram of thanks from the Emperor, who hoped at some future time to give them a verbal repetition, made another call.

The imperial huntress is hardly to be blamed for such actions. She has renounced the throne for the side-saddle, and emancipated herself from all the irksome duties of her station. With the most transparent frankness she asks what more, in heaven's name, can be demanded of her? For a woman of her limited power of reflection her self-knowledge is surprising. She is aware of her incapacity to deal with any state affair and of her gross ignorance of politics. Pictures, fashions, the drama and most other things which interest polite society are to her matters of perfect indifference. She is attached to her father and mother, sisters, grand-children, dogs, horses, and some sporting and circus cronies, whose advice she asks when she has thoroughbred colts to train for the hunting-field. Her capacity to hate is very limited. She ignores most persons and things that she finds excite her antipathy or anger. Still she has a few pet aversions. Bismarck is one of them. She took en grippe the Petites Dalles in Normandy because she was told some secret-service agents of his went down after her. It is true that peasants also menaced her with stones and sticks because she galloped over their potato-fields. Pomp and ceremony she abhors. When she was quite new to regal life she took a childish sort of pleasure in magnificent dress. She now hates French modes and millinery, and thinks simple raiment the most becoming of any. The habits she wore in the Bois were of the coarsest woolen tweed, and her hat was a featherless Tom and Jerry.

M. Grévy found the Empress very pleasant. She had taken a liking to him, although in a general way she hates the Republic that he represents. Her sisters take care to keep her in this state of mind. One of them is the ex-Queen of Naples, "the heroine of Gaeta," the other the Countess de Trani, and the third the beauteous Duchesse d'Alençon, who is as fond of horses and hounds as the Empress, and as indifferent to fashion. Nothing, I believe, was further from the thoughts of the Empress of Austria than to deliberately snub M. Grévy. She is a woman of few ideas, one of which is that Presidents of Republics neither can nor should regard themselves as the equals of anointed sovereigns. The Empress, through her mother, is a near relation of the King of Bavaria, and she has his manner of "taking her head." Her father, the Duke of Deux-Ponts, is very odd. Not being rich enough when his five daughters were growing to hire ladies to attend them, he simply confided them to the charge of dogs. With canine guardians they were free to roam wherever fancy led them. The eldest, Helen, was to have been, as old Duke Max put it, the Queen Bee of Austria, and was educated for the function. She received special care, in which she was unfortunate. Archduchess Sophy was delighted with the results of her training, and thought her a paragon of courtly dignity and grace. But when Francis Joseph went to propose for her he was chilled by her imperial manners, which he thought imperious, and proposed for Elizabeth, whom he had first seen roving in a forest attended by a mastiff. She was a lovely wild being. At first she was dazzled by the imperial crown, very much in love with the Emperor and very sorry for Helen, who fell back on the Prince of Turn und Taxis. But the wildness and willfulness got eventually the upper hand; Vienna and its ceremonious etiquet became intolerable. For some years the Empress attempted to please the stiff and stately folk. But she was always making blunders and getting herself censured. The family circle, the nobility, and the bourgeoisie misunderstood her, which, as she was very proud, she silently resented. An Irish lady, who can say what she likes to her, once complimented her on the beauty of her eyes. The Empress said: "The poor eyes! It is a wonder that any lustre is left in them. If you only knew what floods of scalding tears have poured from them!" The apparent breakdown of her constitution restored her to liberty. Health returned with freedom.

The Man Under the Bed.

The man in the moon has probably never been the subject of half as much scientific investigation as that other skeleton in the family, the man under the bed. This is an awesome feeling to a timid, shrinking, sensitive woman, to remember just as she has put the light out, and crawled into the safe and comfortable retreat where she expects to peacefully lay her head on a smooth pillow, and sleep, if not snore—that she has forgotten to look under the bed. In a moment she is as wide awake as if a confirmed victim of insomnia; she imagines she can hear some one breathe; she knows he is there, dressed in a brigandish suit—red-flannel shirt, military boots, slouch hat, and a mask and a whole arsenal of firearms; her heart beats thick and fast, strange noises ring in her ears, the perspiration starts out and bathes her in clammy folds. She has locked the door, and he will murder her if she moves! In a very ecstasy of terror she slips one foot out on the carpet, it touches a cold rubber shoe of her own that is lying beside the bed, and with a shriek that rouses the whole family she tears open the door, and when the alarmed household inquires the cause of her fright, she coolly answers, "I thought I heard a rat in the room."

The man under the bed does not always prove a myth. Perhaps it is an actual fact that women who pray look for him with more regularity than others of a less spiritual turn of mind; when the good woman kneels at the bedside to offer her devotions it is the most natural thing in the world for her to first explore that historic territory and satisfy herself that no concealed burglar is listening. It is also a well-authenticated fact that a pious woman in the suburbs of London did discover the legs of a bold, bad housebreaker sticking out just as she began her petition. She did not shriek, but went on with a prayer for that particular sinner that would have melted the heart of a Newgate thief. I wish that it might be added that he was converted on the spot, came out and was pardoned, and afterwards married the petitioner. But truth compels me to add that the good woman was interrupted in the most solemn part of her prayer by a peal of laughter from the graceless younger brother who had enacted the part of a burglar.

More tragic was the story of the lady who, traveling alone, stopped at an inn and mentioned the fact that she had been followed and watched by a villainous-looking man with a shock of red hair, who she feared had designs upon the valuables she carried with her. As nothing was seen of him at the inn, she retired for the night, carefully locked the door, and was soon in bed, leaving a light burning in front of a mirror. No sooner was her head on the pillow than she had a distinct view of the man with the red hair crouching under the bed. She made no sound, but reached softly for a scarf she had laid near, made a running noose, and waited. The next morning when the servants broke open the door they found the lady sitting up in bed, grasping with both hands the noose, in which she held the fearful weight of the dead man; she had strangled him, but was herself a raving maniac, from whom reason had forever gone.

Some time ago a prominent Judge in Birmingham, N. H., was found murdered in his own house and no clew to the murderer. It was immediately after an adverse decision he had made in a case of great importance, and the murder was supposed to have been instigated by a desire for revenge. But, as all the parties were respectable people, it was impossible to fasten the guilt on any one. The Judge was a widower, and lived alone with the exception of a young daughter and the servants. This daughter was beautiful, and on the evening in question had returned from a ball at a late hour and gone directly to her own room, where she stood before her mirror taking off her jewels. As she did so she held her white and rounded arm above her head, and conscious of its beauty said aloud, "What a beautiful arm!" little thinking the idle remark of such consequence as it proved to be in the tragedy that followed. The girl both saw and heard her father's murderer, but as he was masked failed to distinguish his features, but always declared she would know his voice if ever she heard it. Several years passed, and in another city she was standing in a crowd observing some passing sight, when she was conscious of the curious regard of a stranger who stood near. Looking at her with a singular intensity, he made this remark: "Oh, the beautiful arm!" She knew the voice in an instant, and throwing herself bodily on the man, denounced him as her father's murderer. He was arrested, tried, and convicted, and told how he had lain hidden under the bed and heard the idle remark of the young girl which she herself had been scarcely conscious of. He had recognized her on meeting her, and involuntarily betrayed himself, as he had been a stranger and an unsuspected party.

Selling Girls in Sheets.

A correspondent at Des Moines writes: Up at Clear Lake, that centre of summer pleasure-parties and Sabbath-school associations in Iowa, the churches became tired of the old stereotyped plans of raising money, and a new scheme was evolved from the inner consciousness of some bright genius. The Treasury of the Congregationalist Church became rather bare, and so the young folks got together and determined to fill it even to overflow. After a long discussion it was decided to bring about the desired end by putting all the girls of the church up at auction to be disposed of to the highest bidder. The time came around, and every young man in that part of Iowa in or near Clear Lake who had any money or could possibly borrow any was promptly on hand, eager to bid to the fullest extent. But there were some of the girls on whom it would have been impossible to obtain the bid of an old-fashioned copper cent, while there were others for whom the love-sick swains would willingly have bid their last dollar, and, in the spirit of Artemus Ward, the last dollar of any of their relatives. So to give all the boys an equal chance, the girls were wrapped up in sheets, so as to be completely unrecognizable. Each young man was positive that beneath the snowy folds of the sheet he could discern the outline of the girl on whom he doted, and when from fifteen to twenty of the young fellows singled out one particular sheeted object on which to stake their fortunes excitement ran high, and money ran out of pocket-books like water down a slanting roof.

After all the fair ones were disposed of, the order was given to "haul up the sheets"; and then ensued an indescribable scene of mingled happiness and disappointment. Maidens who had been purchased for a mere song, owing to a lack of bidders, turned out to be the best-looking girls in the town, while beings whose sylph-like appearance under a sheet excited the greatest admiration, and drew hard-earned money from unwilling pocketbooks, were found to be most commonplace creatures indeed. But all made the best of it, and the disappointed ones bore themselves bravely. Altogether the plan was a great success; and, as long as churches will raise money by lottery schemes, why not adopt this method? It is harmless, and yet productive of as much good to the participants as any game of chance we know of. It gives the homely girls and bashful boys an equal chance with their respective opposits, besides resulting in a grand financial success, and we look for its general adoption. To be sure, it is asking a good deal of modest, womanly, refined girls. But then church sociables are always doing that!

Queen Victoria as a Matchmaker.

A London paper says: Lord Palmerston had been a poor man in his younger days; had learned some bitter lessons and lost many illusions. A friend of mine called upon him by appointment and found he was out, a sudden summons to the palace being the reason of his inability to keep his engagement. A servant explained that my lord would probably be back in an hour. "Very well," said the visitor, who was on intimate terms with Palmerston, "I'll wait. Meantime (it was about luncheon-time) I'll take a glass of sherry and a biscuit." The servant looked rather confused, and ended by stammering out that neither sherry nor biscuits were to be had in the house. The fact was, his lordship kept the key of the cupboard. Cellar there was evidently none. Palmerston came back by and by, and was laughingly informed of the incident. He observed in a rather dry tone, "I should think I did keep the key of my cupboard." Ultimately his fortunes mended, and he was already comparatively rich when the Queen politely, but firmly commanded him to get married. Lord Melbourne was a confirmed widower, and if the Foreign Secretary continued a bachelor there would soon be a serious difficulty about the reception of the Embassadresses. "May it please your Majesty," said Lord Palmerston, "I should be only too happy to marry if I knew any one who would have me." The Queen graciously replied that there would be no difficulty on that head, and that, if it were necessary she should take upon herself to find a lady both ready and willing. So Lady Cowper was sent for from Rome to reign for thirty years over London society. It is said, by the way, that this lady decided that her husband was to be Prime Minister long before the idea occured to himself. It was a very happy match—indeed, a love match. Those who knew Lord Palmerston best sometimes fancied that they detected the traces of a great sorrow carefully concealed from all men. As his coffin was lowered into its last resting-place in Westminster Abbey on that cold autumn day of 1865 a gentleman stepped forward and flung a ring, with two or three other trinkets, into the open grave.

A Surprise at a Wedding.

St. Louis letter: While Miss Carrie Hughes, of St. Louis, was attending a private school in Hartford, about three years ago, she met Henry Lewis, a young man somewhat her senior. Each made upon the other that impression which is to out-and-out love as a huckleberry is to a peach, a nod of greeting to a bow of adoration, or a thimblefull of lemonade to a demijohn of apple-jack. Nevertheless the acquaintance was a good thing in its way, for when Lewis saw the name of Miss Hughes upon a hotel register at Bethlehem, N. H., last August, he hastened to find her. In a day or so the two got to passing their evenings together on the hotel piazza, and they gave up a good deal of their share of the daylight to rambles up and down the mountain paths of the neighborhood. Upon the young woman's return to St. Louis she told her mother all about it, like a nice girl, and the mother, having obtained satisfactory proof of the young man's excellence, consented to the marriage. Last week Mr. Lewis, accompanied by his mother, arrived at St. Louis from New York, and visited the bride's house. As the two mothers and the young folks were conversing, Mr. Hughes senior entered the room. To the surprise of the other three Mr. Hughes stopped short as soon as his eyes fell upon Mrs. Lewis, and she, in turn, exhibited considerable agitation. "What can be the matter?" "How now?" and "Do you know each other?" were some of the questions asked by the spectators of the tableau, which ended in a burst of laughter and hearty handshaking on the part of the actors. In brief, Mr. Hughes discovered in Mrs. Lewis a sweetheart of thirty years ago. They had quarreled and he had gone West, and neither had heard of the other until the meeting on the evening of their children's marriage.

Humors of the Day.

"What comes after T?" asked a teacher of a pupil who was learning the alfabet. He received the bewildering reply: "You do—to see 'Liza."

"Is he a good German scholar?" they asked of a Washington belle concerning her lover. "Splendid," she replied; "he holds a lady beautifully, and knows all the figures."

"I do so like to talk to you," she says softly, in a pause of the conversation, beaming on him and sighing. "Why?" asks the unsuspecting youth. "Because," she answers gently, "because you are all ears!"

In New Zealand matters are reversed—the women wear their hair very short and the men wear their hair very long. When a New Zealander finds a long hair in the butter be concludes some other man has been helping his wife in the kitchen, and there is excitement and a "long pig" barbecue.

Dear little boy, when prone you lay
Across the maternal knee,
Beneath the slipper's vengeful play,
In smarting misery,
And young companions howl with joy,
Dear child do not get vexed—
You may laugh at that same boy;
It may be his stern next.

"Sometimes," remarked Fogg, removing his cigar, "I wish that I had never been born, or that I had died in childhood." He puffed away for a moment or two, and then added, with something like his customary cheerfulness: "Well, I have not altogether lived in vain. I have made a fairly good husband for Mrs. F., a woman who never could have got anybody else to marry her."

They were strolling together in the moonlight by the water's edge at the foot of the garden. Taking advantage of their fancied seclusion, the young man gently encircled the maiden's waist with his arm, and, drawing her to him, for the first time in the course of their love partook of that refreshment which is fabled to surpass in sweetness the most exquisit cranberry jam. The next morning after breakfast her father took her aside and coldly remarked: "Mary, you were walking with Walter last evening." "Yes, papa." "What was he doing while you stood so close together at the foot of the walk?" The maiden blushed deeply, but quickly recovering her presence of mind, answered: "Papa, you have a right to know. He was only heightening the effect of the landscape."

A rather good story is told by the *Deutsches Montagsblatt*. The servant of the newly-married wife of a Berlin banker had remarked that regularly every afternoon, in the absence of Frau ——'s husband, a shabby-looking individual, ugly, ill-bred, and suspicious, called at the house and remained closeted with her mistress for an hour. Suspecting some intrigue, she one day listened at the keyhole, and was horrified to hear a voice say, "Kiss me," and another apparently replying to the tender invitation by playfully exclaiming, "Oh, you Don Juan! You good-for-nothing!" The next time that shabby man called the servant managed to let the husband know. A violent scene between the "happy pair" was the consequence. The presence of the suspicious visitor was, however, soon and satisfactorily explained. He was a bird fancier who had been requested by the gushing bride to teach a few amorous phrases to a pet parrot, with which she intended to surprise her husband on his birthday. Very German, isn't it?

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, diabetes, and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

CRUELTY TO CATTLE.

What the Humane Society Has Done at the Stock-Yards.

How to Secure Better Treatment of Live Stock While in Transit.

The New York *Tribune* of the 15th inst. contained a long article headed "Brutal Cattle-Shippers," wherein an account was given of the cruelty to animals at the Chicago Stock-Yards and while in transit to New York.

"There is undoubtedly a great deal of cruelty," said Officer Mitchell, of the Illinois Humane Society, to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "but it is mostly on the road—not at the Stock-Yards here. The greatest trouble we have to contend with there now is

THE SEPARATION OF CALVES FROM THEIR MOTHERS.

A train comes to the yards, and I find the cows in one car and the calves in another; and when the animals are unloaded the calves are not allowed to go with their mothers if I don't happen to be around. The cows are bagged up and actually suffer because they are not milked, and the calves become weak for lack of food. On the 11th inst. I found eleven calves belonging to a man named Patrick Kelly locked up in a small shed, while their mothers were in another part of the yards. The next day I found three other calves which were suffering for want of food, and arrested James Fitzgerald, the owner, and he was fined $5 by Justice Heath. We can't prevent this separation when it is done before the cattle reach here, but we control the matter at the Stock-Yards, and there is not as much of that work at present as there used to be.

AS TO FEEDING SALT

to cattle and not giving them water until after they are sold, it is not a 'universal practice' here. There is but one man we know of who does it. His name is Heath. He is a cripple, having lost both legs while trying to steal a ride on a locomotive. He has a good deal of money, but is very close. It is said of him when a man was gathering up his legs at the time of the accident a quarter dropped out of Heath's pocket and a fellow picked it up and was going off with it. Heath saw him and shouted out, 'Hold on, I want that quarter.' He is one of the worst men at the yards—will bring cattle in and feed them on salt, making them very thirsty, and will not water them until after they are sold. If a purchaser comes along and asks him to do it, he makes some excuse. As soon as they are sold, however, and the buyer is gone, he gives them water, and thus adds about forty pounds to the weight of each; and then the animals are weighed. We have cautioned him and have been watching him, and others are also, for the purpose of getting a case on him.

THE PRODDING OUT OF EYES

was stopped by the arrest of James Kelley, who was held in $300 bail for trial, and of Neise Morris, spearer, who was fined $25. It is very seldom that we see a prod even in the yards now. If we do, they are taken from the drovers. Hogs are still marked, but not as of old by splitting the nose and cutting off an ear or the tail. They are scratched now behind the ear—just the skin, so that the mark will be there after the hair is taken off at the slaughter-houses. And the tying of a calf's nose with very fine wire so that it couldn't suck has been stopped. The object of that was to convey the impression to the buyer that the mother had a great quantity of milk—more than the calf needed.

REGARDING THE OVERLOADING OF CARS,

we watch that closely, and have decreased it to a considerable extent; but there are so many trains out every day that the State Agent and myself cannot see to them all. I have so much to do down-town that I can't visit the yards more than two or three times a week. The railroad men are more careful in that respect than they used to be. I remember one instance where fifty out of eighty hogs that came in on a Northwestern car were dead when they reached the yards. Crippled cattle are not allowed to remain on the platforms longer than four hours. If they seem to be suffering much we shoot them. Now and then the cattle in the pens go a long time without water, but several arrests have checked that cruelty. Our presence in the yards has a good effect. What we need are some United States agents who can travel on the stock-trains and watch the drovers, and arrest them at any point where they abuse the animals. And the State ought to have another man at the yards, for there is plenty for three to do there."

"I do not doubt," said President Shortall, "that stock is badly treated on the road, but

OUR SOCIETY CANNOT PREVENT THAT.

There should be a general law covering the transportation of cattle, and it should be enforced. The cruelty cannot be controlled without good legislation and proper officers, who should be under the direction of the Humane Societies in the States where they work. There is considerable cruelty in the Stock-Yards here, but we are fighting it all the time, and have checked it by arresting the guilty ones and enforcing the laws as far as our limited means will allow. The State Agent, Mr. Doty, is conscientious and earnest, and altogether the best man Gov. Cullom has had here up to this time. If the Governor, however, would appoint men recommended by the society we would be responsible for the performance of their duties, and, having them under our control, we could accomplish more than can be accomplished with a divided authority, and indeed no authority on our part to direct. The remedy for overloading, which is the cause of great cruelty, can only be applied by the railroad companies charging by weight, or so much a head, instead of by the car."

Denial of New York "Tribune" and Bergh's Statements by a Cattle-Shipper.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 18.—I read the article copied from the New York *Tribune*, "Cruelties of Cattle Transportation." Feeling sure that the writer had been employed by the Palace Stock-Car Company to galvanize the worthless stock into life, it was not worthy of notice, but when I find THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE containing editorials to aid in giving life to an exploded company it is time that the facts should be known. In reading this article one would be led to suppose that cruelty to cattle commenced at Chicago and ended in New York, and that all the cattle-shippers out of Chicago were brutes, besides being fools, for it must be clear to any man that the shipper who would be humane and take good care of his cattle would save at least twenty pounds in shrinkage and deliver his cattle in New York without being bruised, and thereby save on a shipment of 1,000 cattle in shrinkage 20,000 pounds of beef, as cattle are all sold at live weight in New York, the price being on an average 7¼ cents per pound. The humane men would save over the brutes $1,500 on his 1,000 cattle; besides, if cattle are badly bruised the butcher comes back the next week for a reduction, and if he does not get it he will not buy.

As to the gross amount of cattle received in Chicago compared with the gross amount received in New York, there is a much larger amount of dead and bruised received in Chicago. The real reason is this: from country points to Chicago cattle are all shipped by the carload, so much per car, the shipper putting in all he can. The cattle shipped from the country to Chicago are generally full of feed and not used to the cars, and are very uneasy and restless, while the cattle shipped from Chicago to New York are all carried by the pound, so the shipper has no object to overload his cattle, but, upon the other hand, loads as near the maximum weight as possible. Nine-tenths of the bruises the cattle receive are in the first shipment from the country to Chicago.

There was a syndicate formed last fall to buy up the old Palace Stock-Car stock and see if, through false statements and the Humane Societies, Congress could not be prevailed upon to pass a law that would make cattle-shippers use the palace stock-cars. As the Palace Stock-Car Company have offered them free for the past ten years to shippers, who, after one trial, would not use them again, because it is the nature of a steer, when full of water and corn, to lay down, and when cattle are loaded in a palace stock-car, fed and watered, they will lay down, and when they all lay down they get rolled and bruised and in so bad a condition that they must be washed and scrubbed at the end of their journey before they can be sold, and the butchers come back for damages. The shippers say, "D—n the palace stock-cars," and when tied up or put in a box-stall their sides are bruised to a jelly, and they lay on their knees so long that they become paralyzed at the end of the journey.

As for what Bergh says, I have heard his statements before a committee in Congress; they were so far from the truth that the committee concluded that he must be interested in the palace stock-cars, or that he wished to get his thousand spies and detectives appointed for his own aggrandizement.

Knowing personally, as I do, most of the men who handle cattle at the Union Stock-Yards, I do not believe there is one but that would whip at sight the man that would treat cattle as the writer in the New York *Tribune* reports. If there is on the face of the earth a body of better, more humane, or charitable men, I do not know them.

If the history of Bergh was written the world would have a better chance to know him. I think, Mr. Editor, before you write any more editorials in regard to this matter you had better visit the Union Stock-Yards and the slaughter-houses, and ask yourself Where do I get the best beef, in New York or Chicago?

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON.

Slaughter of the Innocents.

Portland Oregonian.

Thirty thousand deer have been killed in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Ore., during the past year by hunters for their skins alone. This does not include the number killed by the settlers of the locality mentioned.

After dinner take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills and you will be free from a sour rising of food from the stomach. 25 cents.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!
Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.
Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.
A Grateful Recognition.
"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*
FALSE AND TRUE.
We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:
LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.
Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.
We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.
In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparillian makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.
OVARIAN TUMORS.
The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."
One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
MINUTE REMEDY.
Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.
CAUTION.
All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.
THE TRUE RELIEF.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.
Fifty Cents Per Bottle.
Radway's Regulating Pills,
Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.
A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.
RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.
Price, 25 Cents Per Box.
We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:
"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."
And others relating to different classes of Diseases.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE."
Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
TO THE PUBLIC.
There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

HUSBANDRY.

Importation of Foreign Potatoes—Decline in the Trade.

The Necessity for Good Food for Man and Beast.

The Best Way to Plant Corn—Inhuman Treatment of Cattle in Transit.

A Collection of General Agricultural and Live-Stock Notes.

THE FARM.

Foreign Potatoes.

For the first time in history European farmers have shipped potatoes to this country, and until a recent date the business has paid a handsome profit. These shipments began about one year ago, and it is estimated that fully a million and a half of bushels thus far have been landed in New York. The foreign potatoes have usually sold at about two-thirds of the price of the best American stock. The best imported potatoes would sell nearly as well as the latter, were it not that they usually show a yellowish color when cooked. There is also a little prejudice among consumers against the foreign article, and in favor of that raised at home. The fact that previous to this year the few potatoes brought across the Atlantic have been of poor quality accounts for the prejudice. Consumers may take comfort in the fact that, were it not for the foreign potatoes, the home crop would have probably cost them $3 or more per barrel. Some dealers think they would have sold at $2 to $3 a barrel; but these men probably forget that when one article of food rises in price out of proportion to other articles people stop buying it. The business of importing potatoes from across the Atlantic has been a profitable one until recently, when, the stock having become badly sprouted and liable to decay from that cause, aggravated by heat and dampness in the steamers' holds, the potatoes have become somewhat of a drug in the market. Recently several thousand sacks of rotten potatoes on one of the North River piers had to be put back on a steamer and dumped in the ocean outside the harbor.

John Ellice, an English shipper of potatoes, recently said to a reporter of the New York *Tribune*: "There has been no money in the trade for two months. Potatoes sold for 80 cents per bushel from Dec. 1 to Feb. 1, when they dropped to 75 cents, and then to 60 cents. They are now selling at from 65 to 75 cents at wholesale. The Kingsport potatoes have knocked the Nova Scotia potatoes, particularly the Mercers or 'blue noses,' out of the market, as they can be placed here at a less price than the latter. The Nova Scotias sent here in the fall rotted badly. Of course the Nova Scotia and Maine early rose sell well—$3.50 to $4 per barrel—but there was not a large crop of them. We have shipped large quantities of imported stock to Toledo, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other parts of the West. I shipped thirty-seven cars westward in two weeks. It would be hard to name a Western town where these foreign potatoes have not been bought, for the reason that the crop failed worse out there than in the Eastern States. We made the Western people believe the imported potatoes were the new Peerless variety for a long time, but they found out the difference at last. The imported stock is mostly in the hands of jobbers. I do not think they will be planted in this country. The eyes on them are too deep, and they throw out many sprouts, thus producing too much vine and too small potatoes. The best potato is, the brightest—stock has been shipped from Dundee, Leith, and Glasgow, Scotland, some of the Irish potatoes are as good as any, but Scotland has sent the most. A few of the Victoria variety have also been shipped here. They are a long, white potato, like a Burbank's seedling, and sell better than the Champions. We have lately received a few thousand sacks of Scotch-Irish stock from Burnsby, which are fine cooking potatoes as can be found, and of good size and shape."

"How do the English farmers house their potatoes?"

"They 'hog' them, as they call it. That is, they put them in a deep trench and cover them with straw and earth."

During the greater part of the season, the supply of potatoes has been equal to the demand, but good judges say that with the prospect of fair crops in this country during the coming season American farmers will not meet foreign competition, and it is not likely that this new branch of the import trade will be renewed to any extent.

Eating for Working.

American Agriculturist.

The importance of a hearty breakfast is far too little appreciated or understood by the great majority of farmers. Many who carefully consider what kinds and quantities of food, of oats, corn, ground and cut feed, hay or grass, will enable them to get the most good work out of their horses and oxen, the richest milk, or the largest amount of it, from their cows—also the best times of feeding—sadly neglect to use similar thought and care respecting themselves and their workmen. The foreigner working a New Jersey farm, in explaining how he got together money enough to buy it, said: "We sells every ting that brings de cash; what wont sell, we feeds to de hosses; what de hosses don't eat, we feeds to de cows; what de cows don't eat, we feeds to de sheeps; what de sheeps don't eat, we feeds to de pigs; and what dey don't eat, we eats ourselves." This is an exaggerated statement, of course, but it illustrates a principle too often forgotten—selling the good and eating the poor.

Strength comes only from suitable nutritious food, well digested. A man, whether employer or employed, will have far more working power if he eats as much as only is needed, and of the best kind, of lean meat properly cooked, good bread, oat-meal, ordinary and curd cheese, and the like, than if consuming salt fat pork, cooked meats, fried potatoes, etc. A laborer paid a dollar or more a day will do double real work if five to 10 cents extra be spent in supplying him with food that will give him the fullest strength. Bread, cheese or browned Indian cooking, peas, green or ripe, good bread, and cabbage thoroughly cooked, supply the elements for muscular force.

Fat is also an active helper in digesting food, by supplying the gastric solvents, and it carries nourishment to the muscles and to the brain. While a heavy meal is being worked up the blood is drawn away from the muscles and brain to the stomach. When at hard work or exercise with mind or body the blood is drawn from the stomach, and less nutriment is obtained from the food. It is a good rule to work slowly at first after a meal, and to increase the amount of exercise gradually, as the blood can be spared from the digestive organs. More will be accomplished by this course in working and in health. Despite, what is said to the contrary on the subject, take a very little food on rising, a roll and coffee, and perhaps a baked apple, and then begin work at daylight. Towards noon they should eat another similar meal, and go to full day's work by 4 o'clock in the afternoon; then rest a little, take a full hearty meal, and make a business of digesting it. During the rest of the day and evening the meal is digested, diffused all through the system, and quietly builds up and strengthens the muscles, so that they are ready for vigorous work the next day. Experienced housewives understand that with a heavy feed of oats, corn, and hay, a light breakfast and a horse gets a reserved stock of muscular strength laid in in advance and will travel faster and further than one having a hearty morning feed to start on.

Corn, and How to Plant It.

The best and most effective methods of cultivating this cereal have been thoroughly tested on the experimental farm of the *Rural New-Yorker*, and, after a long-continued series of experiments on all kinds of land and under all kinds of circumstances, that journal sums up its experience as follows:

For raising corn sod ground is best. If farm manure is used, it is best to harrow it in than to plow it under. If spread upon the sod and plowed under, do not plow deep.

If concentrated fertilizers are used, plow and harrow, and then sow the fertilizer and harrow until the ground is thoroughly fitted. All dry concentrated fertilizers—as raw bone flour, for example—should be well mixed with an equal quantity of moist earth, otherwise a considerable part of the bone flour will be blown away. A more even distribution of any kind of chemical fertilizer can be made if extended with soil than if not.

A surface dressing of from 400 to 600 pounds of concentrated fertilizer on sod ground, if well prepared, is a sufficient quantity.

Do not manure in the hill or drill with concentrated fertilizers. Of all methods of manuring this is, in the end, the most wasteful and unnatural. Plant in drills, dropping one kernel every six inches. Mark the drills four feet apart if the variety of corn grows as tall as ten feet, and at the first hoeing cut every other plant where the stand is full.

LIVE-STOCK.

The Inhumanity of Cattle Transportation.

The transportation of live-stock to the seaboard has always been carried on with what may be termed a species of barbarity. Eastern buyers have for years been aware that cattle particularly were being seriously injured en route, and, while individual efforts have been made to effect a change for the better, there seems to be no way by which a more humane treatment can be inaugurated. It is a horrible state of things which renders it possible to take steers out of the cars at Jersey City literally unfit for the block in consequence of an iniquitous system of penalizing and beating and a lack of food and water. On all the Western roads there is presumably an honest desire to afford proper facilities for feeding and watering stock en route, but the trouble is that the runs are too long. From thirty to forty hours without water is simply a violation of every rule of decency, and yet stock is daily subjected to this hardship. The worst feature of the case, however, is an inhuman propensity to use the most frightful implements to keep the animals upon their feet. Barbarous brads an inch or two in length are carried by the train-men, who, discovering an exhausted animal in a car, proceed to puncture the side and destroy that beef by rubbing them with these cruel weapons. The shipper may be never so watchful, yet his cattle will receive more or less of this kind of treatment. The New York *Tribune* recently gave an account of the shrinkage caused by the failure to carefully feed and water stock en route, and described the implements by which the dumb brutes are practically ruined. The abuse is a crying evil, and something should be done to bring about an immediate change. Eastern and Western papers are agitating the subject, yet it may be assumed that until a car is invented that will afford plenty of room, and at the same time carry the necessary food and water for the cattle, the present system will continue.

Stock-Raising as It Should Be.

The Pittsburg *Stockman* has the following:

The warfare in which fine stock breeders need to engage is not among themselves, but in common against the ignorance and fogyism behind which scrub stock-raising is so strongly intrenched; in many parts of the country. There will be plenty of good fighting all along the line in this direction for a generation to come, and it will be time enough to pitch into each other when the common enemy is driven from the field. Neither the packers nor the consumers at large derive any benefit out of personal quarrels.

There is in this short paragraph a fund of sound, wholesome advice. The breeders of fine stock are apt to assume that none but their favorit tribe is worth the attention of the general farmer, when the fact is that the country is large enough to afford room for any and every family of pure-bred stock, and there are opportunities and a broad field for all. The united and uncalled for asperities indulged in are out of place, and the public are surfeited with the abusive epithets and personal allusions indulged in by rival breeders. It makes no difference whether a man breeds a Short-Horn or a Hereford, a Polled Angus or a Jersey, or a Holstein, so long as he is active y engaged in improving the native cattle by placing thu his herd the purest strains of imported stock.

GENERAL NOTES.

Items of Interest to Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Dairymen, Etc.

Corn in Georgia is in silk and tassel.

The loss to the entire country last year from decreased crops, consequent upon the extraordinary drouth, is estimated at $750,000,000.

In order to encourage tree-planting, the Northern Pacific Railroad offers free transportation to all engaged in this particular business.

An Englishman is said to have invented a milk-skimming machine which separates the cream from the milk at once, obviating the necessity of "waiting for the rise."

The best peach-growing belt of the United States extends from the middle of North Carolina through South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and a part of Mississippi.

Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill., now owns one-third of the Jersey cows in this county, which have a published record of over twenty pounds per week.

An exchange opportunely advises the destruction of all old corn shocks, straw-piles, and heaps of litter on the farm where chinch-bugs are being harbored, to issue when the weather becomes settled.

American butter has an established reputation in England and France, but the people of Ireland have taken a notion to fancy American products. In Rio Janeiro Danish butter has the preference, though the preference is simply one of prejudice.

An old poultry-raiser, who believes in milk for fowls, says: "It is meat and drink both. Some of the best chickens I ever saw were reared upon the free use of milk with their food Hens lay as well, or better, when furnished with this than any known article offered them."

Successful poultry raisers are those who always have pure water and grass runs for their fowls, Chickens should never be permitted access to the horse-stable, and it is bad policy to allow them to make themselves at home in the haymow. Their coops should be entirely separate from the stable.

A case is now pending before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office involving the title to 120,000 acres of land in Hardin County, Ohio, claimed by certain persons residing in Virginia, whose title is founded upon a grant made when the land in dispute was part of the old "Virginia Military District."

A school for training shepherds has been established in Algeria. The pupils are instructed in all that affects the breeding and rearing of sheep, as well as their diseases and treatment. Some attention is also given to the teaching of gardening and forestry, as well as the elementary principles of general education. It is said to be the only institution of the kind in the world.

In Congress the House Committee on Patents has at last agreed on a bill for the protection of innocent purchasers of patented articles. It provides that no action for damages or proceedings in equity shall be sustained for the use of any patented article or device when it shall appear on the trial that the defendant purchased such article in open market for a valuable consideration. The justice of such legislation has long been urged.

With the advent of mild spring weather the price of butter is everywhere declining. Within the past month it has been down to 12 cents in New York; nearly the same in Boston and Philadelphia; from 12 to 14 cents in Chicago and St. Louis; while in Elgin, Ill., the great market for Western butter, the fall has been 15 cents within a fortnight, and over 20 cents since February. There is very little need, therefore, of attributing the fall in the price of butter in any single place to the introduction of an unusually large supply of oleomargarine.

Among the desirable things which the newly-formed Canadian Jersey Breeders' Association proposes to accomplish is the following: "To maintain and encourage sound principles and practices in breeding, with a view to procuring the most perfect animals that shall yield the highest profit, rather than for mere beauty in appearance." From a practical point of view this clause of the constitution would seem to be so obviously and entirely sound that no possible objection could attach to it. But it is stated that, though finally adopted, "it elicited much discussion"—a fact that is curiously suggestive.

Dr. Voelcker makes the startling statement in a recent report on condensed milk that it is manufactured principally from skimmed milk, and he even goes so far as to say that really good condensed milk is always either from skimmed milk or from milk naturally poor in fat. There are certain advantages in the presence of a little of fat in unskimmed milk, but in skimmed milk, with 0.75 per cent of the fat left in it, there are about 60 parts of casein to 100 of fat. In the case of American, Swiss, German, Belgian, and English condensed milk, made from 1877 to 1880, it was found that the highest proportion of casein was 178, and that in a Belgian sample; six others contained 150 or more of casein, and one sample had 133 of casein to 100 of fat; all the rest had from 130 down to less than 100 of fat. More than ten of these better-class samples contained 150 parts of casein. If only skimmed milk were used, or if it were very largely used, in all or in most cases there would be from 300 to 500 parts of casein to 100 of fat. Either Dr. Voelcker has been misrepresented, or else a very decided change has taken place in the methods of this manufacture within the past two years. Prof. G. C. Caldwell makes the above remarks in a recent number of the New York *Tribune*, and, if Dr. Voelcker's deductions are correct, the matter is of great interest to all who use condensed milk.

NO ROYAL ROAD.

For The Chicago Tribune.

How many seek the gladness
That love and friendship lend,
Forgetting to be friendly
While asking for a friend.

How many seek the plaudits
Men yield an honored name,
Nor make their work more worthy
To win the longed-for fame.

How many seek position
And highest tasks to do,
And strive to rule the many
While faithless to the few.

How many fix their vision
On most stains lost in sight,
Yet scorn the weary climbing
That leads them up the night.

And, choosing false conditions,
How many then complain
Because life's laws are changeless
And truth and justice reign;

Because, as to Mohammed,
Life teaches to each one
That all may seek the mountain—
The mountain comes to none.

GRACE S. WELLS.

Arctic Expedition Scheme Abandoned.

Washington Dispatch to Philadelphia Times.

It is stated that James Gordon Bennett had under consideration plans for another arctic expedition when the news was received of the finding of the dead bodies of De Long and his party. It is understood that in obedience to public sentiment Mr. Bennett will abandon the new plans unless there should appear to be reasonable grounds for a search for Lieut. Chipp's crew. It is said that the contemplated expedition was to have been on a much larger scale than that of the Jeannette and was to have been under the direction of both army and navy officers. The naval officers were to be supreme on board the vessel, while the army officers were to head a sledge expedition in conjunction with the other branch of the service.

The Chicago "Bock-eskeller," No. 145 Madison street, and Board of Trade alley; the choicest imported and domestic beers on draught. First-class restaurant.

WHAT TO WEAR.

Spring and Summer Fashions Set for the Genus Homo.

Full Directions for the Benefit of Those Who Would Be Perfectly Dressed.

It is a curious fact that, while columns after columns of "fashion notes" for the benefit of the fair sex are found in the papers, the subject of young men's wearing apparel is neglected, and seldom written upon. They cannot read of "the latest from New York," and are obliged to leave the matter of styles in dress to their tailors, bootmakers, and haberdashers. Chicago really has a fashion of her own, and her young men dress just about as they please, without regard to the model youth of the Eastern metropolis. New York styles is not followed so closely here as it used to be, and, like the attempts that are made to push forward a bad play on a "100-night run in New York," it is rapidly falling out.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE spent yesterday afternoon among the furnishers of young gentlemen's wearing apparel, and for the benefit of the Chicago young man who is about to invest in the latest spring styles he gives the results of his tour. Now that the weather has apparently become settled, the young man aforesaid will probably begin to discard his chinchilla protector and heavy overcoat and emerge from his winter chrysalis clothed in the habiliments of gentle spring. Consequently these "pointers" may be considered of value.

UNDERWEAR.

To begin at the beginning underwear is the first thing to consider, and the favorit article for summer wear appears to be fancy-striped balbriggan suits consisting of undershirt, drawers, and stockings. These suits range in price from $5 to $12. White low shoes, black and white striped socks are worn and are considered very neat.

In shirts, the fancy stripe and dot is sold largely with the white shirts. The fancy shirts are made to open down the back and in front in order that there may be ventilation to keep the body cool. The white shirts are made to open only behind as they are worn in full dress, and a solid bosom keeps its shape much better than an open one. The shirts cost from $30 to $60 per dozen.

NECKWEAR.

The next thing to be considered is neckwear. The straight standing collars, coming together in front, are worn to a great deal, but the swell collar is one with about a quarter of an inch space at the throat and the ends bent down about half an inch. The flat scarfs are still worn, but the favorit scarf is what is known as magadores, a long scarf knotted carelessly and held in place by a scarf-pin. These scarfs come in very bright colors, principally red and blue stripes. The variety of scarf-pins worn is endless, and fancy sells well to a great extent. Cuffs are worn with the link-buttons in various designs. The scarfs range in price from $1 to $2.50.

In the matter of shoes there is no set style, but the enamel shoe, with colored seal top, is being worn a great deal. The favorit color is a brownish yellow, and the enamel can be renewed as often as necessary, and the top may be easily cleaned. The extreme pointed toe is not made in first-class goods, although the shoe is narrow. These shoes are worn either with a lace or imitation lace, faced with patent leather. In full dress, patent leather shoes and pumps are worn. In the latter institutions are worn tight now for they are not made as low as formerly, in order that the trousers may not catch on them. Thus what is known as the "high-low" is largely worn. A prominent bootmaker said he was now making as many high shoes as low shoes for summer wear, whereas low shoes had predominated in past seasons. The high shoes cost $15, and the low shoes $12.

SUITS.

The sack suit is being worn a good deal in Chicago, although in New York "the thing" at present are three and four button frocks, very quiet, in dark colors, with pin-checks and dots. In Chicago mixed goods in green, red, and brown are being worn a great deal, and some go to extremes and wear terra-cotta and navy blue. Here silk facings and a heavy roll are the rage, but in New York these have been discarded. The vests are being cut short, and fancy vests in dark colors and striped are being worn. Pants run larger in price from $5 to $15, and can be laundried. The white vest will not be worn this summer, and but few of them are kept in stock by the first-class gents' furnishers. The pantaloons, as before stated, are worn tight, fitting snugly about the ankle. In New York loose pants, hollowed out at the bottom, and full over the shoe are being worn now. Embroidered suspenders are the rage. They are sold at prices ranging from $40 to $75—the latter being the figure at the first-class merchant tailoring establishments.

The favorit spring overcoats is a snuff brown, although olive green, drab, and different shades of brown are worn. The coats are made single-breasted, with or without silk facings, and cut long in the back. In New York a light overcoat is worn with a full-dress suit. It is made of ecru tweed, lined with heavy silk or satin, double-breasted, with large pearl buttons, and is made to fall loosely from the shoulders without any fit.

HEADGEAR.

Low stiff hats, with broad brims, are to be worn. The colors are snuff-brown, olive-green, and black, with light drab for summer wear. Straw hats and soft hats are in great extent. The silk hats are made with a wide brim and a very large bell crown. Opera hats are considered indispensable with full dress. The stiff hats cost from $4 to $5, and the silk hats from $7 to $9.

The fob chain and ribbon is being worn largely. The ribbon was worn altogether awhile ago, but is now being discarded for the chain. These chains range in price all the way from $3 to $50. Canes of all kinds are carried, but the favorit in New York is a cane composed of maclaca and ivory, the ivory being the top end of the cane and the maclaca size as the mainacca. These canes cost from $10 to $15. Silk umbrellas are worn with the natural sticks, and cost from $5 to $12. Kidgloves of a snuff-brown shade, with backs embroidered in the same shade, are worn on the outside, and gloves of any shade for street wear are embroidered in the same shade.

A young man in full dress at the present time is

A SYMPHONY IN BLACK AND WHITE.

The suit is black throughout, and white vests are worn. The four-in-hand tie or ascot scarf are correct. A white shirt with white linen cuff-buttons and studs, a standing collar, a white satin tie, white kid gloves, and a watch-fob complete this outfit. An opera hat should be carried in the hand. Dress suits cost from $75 to $100.

For half-dress the Prince Albert coat is worn, with a handkerchief-pocket in the left breast. Light pantaloons and diagonal vest are worn, and flat scarf, standing collar, and gloves of a pearl or drab tint. These suits cost from $50 to $75.

During the coming summer the siersucker suits of blue and white stripe will be worn largely in Chicago, and a large amount of the material has been brought here to be made up. It will cost from $20 to $25 a suit.

In New York the gentleman's riding suit consists of a black velvet coat, cut short, white corduroy knee-breeches, with four buttons at the knee, high black silk hat, top boots, light gloves, and riding cane. The suit is both neat and handsome, and the effect is very fine, excepting the white corduroy breeches, as yet but one gentleman has had the courage to brave criticism by wearing them. Of course Chicago's equestrians wear a substitute for the white corduroys.

ARMY RIFLE PRACTICE.

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Woody, C.	Sergeant	C 10th Cavalry	113

The prizes awarded by the War Department to the rifle team of twelve members are as follows: The first prize, a gold medal of the value of $100. The next three prizes are "marksmen's rifles," with improved sights, and the remaining eight are silver medals. Corporal Russell is the fortunate winner of the gold medal. Sergts. Nevius, Osborne, and Shipp receive each a rifle, and Capt. Aiuman, Lieuts. Nichols and Esterly, Sergts. Hackett, Moser, Hindley, and Woody, and Private Rice are the winners of the silver medals. The medals are very beautifully finished, and were made at the United States mint in Philadelphia. The rifles were manufactured by the United States Ordnance Department at the Springfield Armory, and are beautiful specimens of workmanship. Each of the prizes is suitably inscribed with the name, rank, and regiment of the winner.

The names of the above successful marksmen have been announced in complimentary orders, and the members of the team have been ordered to Chicago to receive their prizes in person from Gen. Sheridan.

A Wedding Gift.

New York Letter.

There is a curious story going the rounds about a lady who ordered of a silverware establishment $1,000 worth of presents for a bride and had the bill sent to her husband. The latter declined to pay, as some years ago he was plundered by the lady to whom the presents were given. The silversmiths have applied to the bride for the return of the presents, but she refuses, and now the lady who bought or ordered the goods is to be sued. This is a true story, and worthy to be believed by all fashionables.

THE TIE.

Tho' tempest-blown the waters be,
There runs from shore to shore
The cable, trailing 'neath the sea,
Unheeding breakers' roar.
The raging waves their pale crests lift
And skies are wild and black;
But naught can check the current swift
That follows cable's track.

So, dear, tho' oceans flow between,
And clouds hang dark above,
No wrath may shake our joy serene,
No storm shall move our love.
Love! 'Tis the tie 'twixt you and me—
Tho' thousand leagues apart,
Tho' tempest-blown the waters be,
It joins us heart to heart.

—*Leander P. Richardson in Our Continent.*

Every day increases the popularity and sale of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The reason is that, when once used, relief is sure to follow. 25 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3261 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beck with, Druggist.

123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & M. Simms, Bookseller and Stationer.

3057 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson Jacobson, Druggist.

CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Oakland—G. Q. Dow & Co. Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.

832 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—P. A. Dreis, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner P ulins—H. F. Graft, Druggist.

134 SOUTH CANAL-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Orden-av.—J. W. Whitcomb, Druggist.

249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Theodore Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1023 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—L. Burkhardt & Co., Druggists.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Post Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—3 SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS in cloth bag. Owner can have the same by paying for this ad. and addressing N 66, Tribune office.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS, WITH A Sargent & Greenleaf key, No. 6960, flat steel key No. 96, night key, and two common steel keys on a ring. Return to Wrisch's livery, 15 Quincy-st, and receive reward.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE will sell his high-bred and fast-trotting horse Silvertail, sired by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, first dam by Grey Eagle, the great 4-mile racehorse, second dam son of imported Messenger, third dam by Piedmont, son of Almond.

Silvertail is 7 years old, handsome, range built, handsomely turned, shows his fine breeding and trotting qualities. He is a natural born trotter; he can go in 2:30 without a break. Is sound as a dollar, is warranted to show it, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; he trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:27, 2:28, 2:29, at which time the owner paid $1,500 for him, and now $600 will buy him.

Also, the stylish and fast-trotting horse Young Blackhawk, by Lexington Blackhawk, dam by Andrew Jackson, son of Young Bashaw, prokenitor of the Clay and Bashaw families of trotters. Young Blackhawk is 7 years old, 16¾ hands high, is a jet black, has full mane and tail, fine style and action, can easy and trot all day, is an excellent pole horse, trotted to this year in 2:35¼; is trained now with Silvertail in 2:31¼; he took first premium at a county fair in Kentucky as the handsomest and fastest 3-year-old, was never beaten; has trotted in 2:38, and 2:27½; he is warranted to show all his heats below 2:30 or no sale, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; a lady can drive him. He cost $1,150 last year in Kentucky, and now $600 will buy him.

Also, an elegant top-buggy, cost $400 three weeks ago; owner desires to sell it, as he has no second buggy. Call at 1224 Michigan-av., owner's residence.

DON'T BUY A CARRIAGE, BUGGY, or phaeton from the "Widow Lady" or any other horse-jockey, without seeing the large stock in G. I. BRADLEY'S repository, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—PAIR stylish horses, kind and gentle, not afraid of anything; also set of harness, and fine phaeton buggy. Can be seen at Webster's stable, Chicago-av., between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—CAR-LOAD OF MULES, 900 to 1,300 pounds. Stable to rent, 50x110; 75 stalls. 58 and 60 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DOCTOR'S phaeton, spring seat and back, gentle horse, and harness, fine, sound, 7 years; farm mare, open and top buggies on monthly payments. Stable 404 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE (KILLAM'S make) landau and silver-mounted double harness, used but little. Address R. HESS, 191 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT TOP ROAD-wagon by one of the best makers, but little used. Apply at 155 and 157 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—Fine saddle horse, bay, all the gaits, fit for lady; must be sold: $150. J. S. COOPER, 175 Michigan-av.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 251 State-st.

HORSES PASTURED AT DOWNER'S grove—20 acres of bluegrass, plenty of timber shade; horses are seen daily; $1 per week. References: Ducat & Lyon, 185 La Salle-st.; H. G. Bowers, 75 Rogers, Sixteenth-st., or any horse on Wabash-av.; C. H. Morse, Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Send for by list of patrons. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

ONE OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS probably ever offered—I will sell at private sale the finest pair of matched carriage horses in this vicinity and road horse, William Jackson, for $650; he cost $1,500 a year ago; he is sired by Peacemaker, out of Ryerlie's dam, and by Hambletonian, dam by Father O'Neil, and flat scarf, standing collar, and gloves of a pearl or drab tint. These suits cost from $50 to $75.

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Esterly, C.	2d Lieut.	L 10th Cavalry	113
Woody, C.	Sergeant	C 10th Cavalry	113

The prizes awarded by the War Department to the rifle team of twelve members are as follows: The first prize, a gold medal of the value of $100. The next three prizes are "marksmen's rifles," with improved sights, and the remaining eight are silver medals. Corporal Russell is the fortunate winner of the gold medal. Sergts. Nevius, Osborne, and Shipp receive each a rifle, and Capt. Aiuman, Lieuts. Nichols and Esterly, Sergts. Hackett, Moser, Hindley, and Woody, and Private Rice are the winners of the silver medals. The medals are very beautifully finished, and were made at the United States mint in Philadelphia. The rifles were manufactured by the United States Ordnance Department at the Springfield Armory, and are beautiful specimens of workmanship. Each of the prizes is suitably inscribed with the name, rank, and regiment of the winner.

The names of the above successful marksmen have been announced in complimentary orders, and the members of the team have been ordered to Chicago to receive their prizes in person from Gen. Sheridan.

A Wedding Gift.

New York Letter.

There is a curious story going the rounds about a lady who ordered of a silverware establishment $1,000 worth of presents for a bride and had the bill sent to her husband. The latter declined to pay, as some years ago he was plundered by the lady to whom the presents were given. The silversmiths have applied to the bride for the return of the presents, but she

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
GENERAL REAL-ESTATE AGENTS,
90 LA SALLE-ST.

NOTE—The properties under each division of this list are arranged by streets in alphabetical order.

SOUTH DIVISION—IMPROVED.

Bryant-av., 2-story and cellar brick residence, south front, complete in every respect; can give immediate possession.

Calumet-av., No. 2355, 2-story and cellar, south front.

Cottage Grove-av., south of Thirty-seventh-st., frame improvements, lot 62x132; $7,000.

Ellis-av., No. 2705, 2-story frame, lot 33x165.

Ellis-av., south of Forty-third-st., 2-story and cellar brick, mansard roof, lot 30½x125; $6,500.

Evans-av., Nos. 30 and 34, 2-story frames.

Evans-av., No. 4012, 5-room frame cottage, brick foundation, lot 24x72; $1,750.

Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story and basement, octagon brick, lot 26x125.

Fourth-av., 2-story brick, lot 20x66.

Forty-first-st., No. 1262, 2-story brick, cheap.

Forty-fifth-st., east of Langley-av., frame cottage, $1,650.

Groveland-court, No. 8, 2-story and basement dwellings, renting $5,000; price $5,200.

Greenwood-av., south of Forty-third-st., 2-story and cellar brick, mansard, lot 22x124.

Indiana-av., No. 2036, 2-story frame, brick basement, mansard roof, lot 20x125.

Indiana-av., No. 2336, 2-story frame house and barn, lot 50x125.

Indiana-av., No. 2956, 2-story frame, brick basement, mansard roof, hardwood finish, lot 25½x165.

Michigan-av., No. 1528, 2-story and basement, stone front.

Michigan-av., a fine 2-story and basement, stone front, corner Thirty-first-st.; lot south and west front; possession in 60 days if desired; $25,000.

Prairie-av., No. 3524, 2-story frame, frame barn, lot 24x125.

Prairie-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., 7-room cottage, $1,300.

Pier-st., 2-story brick, rental $25 per month; price $2,000; a bargain.

Rhodes-av., No. 1040, 2-story and basement brick.

Stanton-av., south of Fortieth, 6-room cottage, $2,500.

South Park-av., 2-story and basement stone front, brick trim, lot 24x100; price $6,250.

Twenty-fourth-st., Nos. 74 and 76, corner Cottage Grove-av., 2-story and basement bricks, manufacturing.

Twenty-fourth-st., Nos. 50 and 52, 2-story and basement bricks.

Twenty-fifth-st., No. 198, 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, lot 20x130; a bargain.

Thirty-second-st., west of Rhodes-av., 2-story and basement brick, lot 20x125.

Thirty-ninth-st., near Ellis-av., 2-story gothic frame, lot 6x118.

Vernon-av., No. 3022, 2-story and basement octagon brick; lot 25x132; east front; cheap.

Vincennes-av., south of Thirty-ninth-st., east front, 2-story and basement brick, solid; lot 25x111.

Wabash-av., No. 3444, 2-story and basement stone-front, 9 rooms, in nice order.

Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st., 3-story and basement brick; $11,000.

Wabash-av., No. 3045, 2-story frame, brick basement.

Wentworth-av., corner Forty-sixth-st., lot 107x100 with two frame houses and barns.

SOUTH DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.

Archer-av., west of Main-st., 34x100.

Ada-st., south of Carroll-av., 62x125, west front.

Bryson-st., lots between Robey and Lincoln, north of Twenty-second-st.; a bargain; plenty of timber shade; horses are seen daily; $1 per week. References: Ducat & Lyon, 185 La Salle-st.; H. G. Bowers, 75 Rogers, Sixteenth-st., or any horse on Wabash-av.; C. H. Morse, Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Send for by list of patrons. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

Cypress-st., near Twelfth, 27½x125.

Division-st., east of Wood, 72x160, south front.

Ditrich

REAL ESTATE.

-HY ERNST PRUSSING,
Room 83 Borden block,
corner [illegible] dolph and Dearborn-sts.

of Madison-st., large lot and residence, with all modern im- $12,000

Randolph and Washington-sts., brick house and stable, $8,

ward, corner Leavitt-st., 132 7,400

corner Indiana-st., 132x80, 11,000

[illegible] property, [illegible] 6,000

head of Paulina-st., 25x80 ft. 2,200

nker, store and dwelling, 6,000

of Halsted, 50x110 ft., 3,000

Ewing-place, 50x150 ft., 1,400

st of Hoyne, 25x150 ft., 700

of Hoyne-st., 50 ft. north from 1,400

with 2-story frame building, 1,800

Lincoln-st., 2-story frame

SOUTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av., 2,200

Oakley, 25x100 ft., 950

Division-st., 25-ft. lot, 1,250

near Elizabeth, 50 feet front, 3,125

tween Lathin-st. and Ashland-

[illegible] Loomis and Lathin-sts., 95

[illegible] east front, north of Polk

SOUTH.

th of Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story and brick barn; lot 50x175 feet,

Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east 1,400

Archer-av., with house, 1,400

Archer-av., 2-story brick, 1,300

Butler, 22 feet and house, 1,200

near Thirty-sixth, lot, 900

Forty-third-st., 50 feet, east front on Michigan-av., 1,000

Sixty-first-st., 82x170 feet, a 1,000

from, on 83d, with shade trees, fruit trees, grapevines, and [illegible] and green-house, 2,500

near sixty-ninth-st., 300 feet, 1,000

Eleventh-av., north of Sixty-[illegible] 10 feet, 1,600

av., near Thirtieth-st., 50 feet, 2,000

NORTH.

on Dearborn and State, 55 feet, per foot, 1,000

Clay and Willow, 50x125 feet, 1,000

Blackhawk, 2-story dwelling, 1,600

Clark, 3-story and basement and 3-story and 30-foot brick, 10,000

and spacious home, with all improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot [illegible] stable; cheap, 9,000

feet, with two brick buildings, 9,000

Dearborn-av., 50 feet, 3,300

North-av., 7,300

[illegible] 3-story brick, 5,000

th of Willow, 66 feet front, west 1,000

[illegible] 5,000

[illegible]-sts., handsome cottage and 3,800

[illegible] 1,500

[illegible]-st., 20 feet, running through 1,500

[illegible] and double dwelling, 2,500

[illegible] 7,500

[illegible] 5,000

[illegible] 2,500

[illegible] 2,750

[illegible] 1,000

[illegible] 1,100

[illegible] 1,600

[illegible] 1,600

[illegible] 1,600

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GWYNNE & DAY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

(New York House Established 1854.)

Members of the New York Stock and Mining Exchanges and Chicago Stock Exchange.

Having succeeded to the business of

MR. A. O. SLAUGHTER,

As previously announced, we shall be open for business at his former location, northwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., Monday, 15th inst.

We will be glad to welcome all the friends and patrons of our predecessor, and to make the acquaintance of any who may favor us with a call.

Any business intrusted to us, in the purchase and sale of securities dealt in on the Exchanges of the country, either on margin or for investment, shall have our best attention.

MR. DANIEL ULLMANN,

So long associated with Mr. Slaughter, will remain with us, and Mr. Slaughter will make his headquarters at our office.

Special TELEGRAPHIC facilities, and no charge made for messages.

Metropolitan Trust Co.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $1,000,000.

41 PINE-ST. 45 WILLIAM-ST.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest; act as fiscal or transfer agents, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.

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Stocks and Bonds handled on commission.

Careful attention given to investments.

All good Local Securities bought and sold.

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Used judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric-pen reports write to W. T. HOGLE & CO., Brokers, 169 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INDIANA ELEVATOR.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.

Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.

This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.

There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.

D. L. SEYMOUR,

Manager.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

16 & 18 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried, on margins.

R. S. WALLACE & CO.,

Dealers in Flax Seed

95 PITH-AV., CHICAGO.

Imitation Sealskin.

The price of sealskins being so high, and every woman feeling that she must own one, although the rage has somewhat abated, a new fabric has been discovered, and it is now manufactured at Paterson, N. J. The process is a secret, and no information can be given about it, as every safeguard is maintained, to prevent its getting out. The goods produced are nothing more or less than imitation sealskin made of silk. It is a new process, and entirely different from the manufacture of velvet or plush, or anything of that sort, and the product is said to so closely resemble the genuine sealskin of the finest quality as to deceive even experts. It is quite expensive, although, of course, nothing to be compared with real sealskin.

If it does not cure everything! but kidney troubles and many other complaints to which flesh is heir yield gracefully to the life-giving properties constituting Hops and Malt Bitters. Those who have become discouraged should consult by this new remedy.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Open a Trifle Weak, and Grow Steadier Afterwards.

No Gold Shipments Yet Reported to Be Made Today.

The Produce Markets Steadier, and Generally Ranged Higher in Prices, but Not Active.

Provisions Strong—Hogs Firmer—Wheat Tending Upwards—Corn in Good Demand.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened a trifle weak, but afterwards grew steadier, and closed strong with the prospect of better prices today, according to the New York view. Up to the close of business not a dollar of gold, as far as known, had been engaged for shipment abroad. Bad reports about St. Paul continued to be made, but they were denied by the New York representatives of the road, who declared the stock to be a better purchase than sale. One or two large blocks of St. Paul that were offered found ready buyers. Union Pacific was featureless. Cammack was said to be pressing St. Paul and Louisville & Nashville. With regard to the latter, it was stated that Victor Newcomb had been caught heavily short, and would be squeezed. Among other depressing rumors was one that the April statement of the Pennsylvania Road would be very unfavorable, as the earnings would show only a slight increase, while the expenses were very much heavier than they had been. It was also declared that the Lehigh would reduce or pass its dividend. The threatened stoppage of the Lochiel Steel Mills at Harrisburg, throwing 2,000 men out of employment, was also regarded with uneasiness. American securities were more quiet in London, and the changes were rather down than up.

The bears showed a determination to resist any attempt to advance the market, because gold shipments were to be light. They argued that, shipments or no shipments, the earnings of the roads for the next four months were certain to be light, and expenses would as surely be heavy. There is no bull party and no bull leader, and hence the bears have the field to themselves. The market has no outside support. The borrowing demand for stocks is increasing. The short interest in Lake Shore, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Missouri Pacific, and Michigan Central is very large, and there is a fair short interest in the rest of the list.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

FIRST CALL.

District of Columbia 3.65s, registered, 2,000 at 110½; Chicago City 7s, 1894, 1,000 at 123½; Cook County 7s, 1882, 5,000 at 120½; North Chicago City Railway 6s, 5,000 at 112¾; 5,000 at 112¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Iowa Division) 4s, 1,000 at 86½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Burlington & Missouri) 4s, 5,000 at 81¾; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (Dubuque Division) 6s, 1,000 at 103½; Chicago & Northwestern sinking-fund 6s, 5,000 at 99½; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific (Chicago Division) 5s, 1,000 at 81¼, 5,000 at 81¾; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha 6s, 25 at 87¾.

BETWEEN CALLS.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, 25 at 57¾; Chicago City Railway 4½s, 1,000 at 100½; Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, 30 at 196½.

SECOND CALL.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 100 at 12½; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific (Chicago Division) 5s, 1,000 at 81¾.

The earnings of the Northwestern Company increased about $30,000 last week.

It is said to be a fact that Mr. Vanderbilt left instructions, before going abroad, with his brokers not to permit any very wide fluctuations in his stocks. A gentleman who has in his possession the official figures says that while the New York Central Road from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1882, took 2,000 cars less across the Niagara River of through east-bound freight, 13 tons to the car, than the year before, and the freight money was also 50 per cent less, the west-bound traffic increased 800 cars over the previous year. The general west-bound merchandise out of New York, by all lines during the same period increased 64 per cent, and the tonnage was the largest ever moved from this point and from New England points.

A private dispatch received from London asserts that within the past four days $16,000,000 of American bonds of various kinds had been placed there. The Barings placed the $5,000,000 Atchison bonds in one hour from the opening of the subscription books. The foreign brokers say there is increased confidence in American securities in London since the fact was developed that large shipments of gold can be made from here without seriously depressing the New York market.

"It will, as the *Public* truly says, astonish many to be told that the number of miles of railroad built thus far this year is 2,503, against only 1,018 reported at the corresponding date last year, 1,264 miles in 1880, 493 miles in 1879, and 312 in 1878. Reckoning the cost of roads at the rates current when contracts for labor and materials were made, we may estimate that new railroads built since Jan. 1 must have cost nearly or quite $75,000,000. It would not be surprising if, after partial failure of crops, an investment of capital at the rate of nearly $16,500,000 per month in fixed forms should temporarily exhaust the supply available for railroad-building.

One of the competitors in London of our new loans and other securities is the new Italian loan now being brought out in London at much below par. The bonds are considered an attractive investment in Europe, and much preferable to our stocks. Fifty millions of gold is required to be put up by the 15th of June on this Italian loan, and shipments from this country will doubtless be considerably accelerated up to that time.

Wall street signs do not indicate much faith in the reports that Mr. Gowen has placed the Reading loan in London. The stock would naturally have risen a little, but it remains dull and lifeless.

The *World* insists that the present export movement of gold has been forced. It says that in more than one case it was shipped not because it was cheaper than bills, nor even as cheap, but simply because of a desire to secure a place on the record of gold exporters. It is considered doubtful whether, after the recent large exports, the outflow of gold will be on an important scale in the immediate future. Much, of course, depends upon the movement of securities between this and the European markets, the present prospects for which are decidedly in favor of a renewed demand for American stocks and bonds from London and the Continent. The firmness of the markets on this side in the face of the heavy gold shipments and the encouraging advices in regard to the crops will do much towards stimulating a foreign demand for our securities, and bankers with connections abroad affirm that this influence will soon make itself felt.

The Baltimore & Ohio has never united its wires with the Western Union combination. It has now invited proposals for building its wires between Philadelphia and New York, which it promises to complete at once. The line will be constructed with six wires, and Mr. Garrett has stated that it will be the best running through New Jersey. A change has been made in the route originally selected, and instead of the line running up to New York over the southern coast of New Jersey, it will be carried across the Narrows to Long Island, and will come into New York over the East River Bridge.

A Baltimore banker, as quoted by the *Graphic*, says:

The railroads centering here are doing a smaller business than at any previous time in five years. Thousands of freight cars and a corresponding number of locomotive engines are lying idle, general trade is dull, and good mercantile paper is selling at from 7 to 10 per cent. The heavy loans made here recently on New Jersey Central and Reading stocks have rendered the money market very tight; and the merchants are complaining bitterly against the action of the banks, which latter have accommodated stock speculators to their exclusion.

Some outside quotations were: Tennessees bonds, 59¼; Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, 139@140; Oregon & Transcontinental, 73@73¼; American Cable, 28¼@30 premium; Oregon Improvement bonds, 92¼@93; Oregon Improvement stock, 70@75; Mutual Union bonds, 99@99¼; Mutual Union stock, 22@22¾; North River, 89½@92.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest prices of 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	131	131	131	131
Arizona	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
C., B. & Q	183½	127	127	126¾	127
C., C. & I. C	32½	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
Central Pacific	103½	80½	80½	79¾	80
Ches. & Ohio	30	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾
Do 1st pref	40½	30	30	30	30
Del., Lack. & W	141	124¼	125½	124¼	124¾
Denver & Rio G	113½	67½	67¾	67½	67½
Erie	42¾	35¾	35¾	34¾	35¾
Do pref	76¾	74	74	73	74
Ills. seconds		95¾	95¾	95	95¾
L. & St. Jo pref	121	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Illinois Central	146¾	134	134	133¾	133¾
Kansas & Texas	54	30¼	30¾	29¾	30¼
Lake Shore	135¾	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
Louisville & Nash	101¾	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼
Manhattan	59¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Met. Elevated	78	69	69½	68¾	69¼
Mich. "L." bonds		101	101	101	101
Michigan Central	126¾	93¾	95¾	93¾	95¾
Mil., L. S. & W	114½	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¾
Missouri Pacific	144¾	102¾	102¾	101¾	102¾
New Jersey Cent	112	71	71¾	70¾	71¾
New York Central	158	127	127	126¾	126¾
N. Y., C. & St. L		12	12	12	12
Do pref		32	32	32	32
Northern Pacific	53	41	41¼	40¾	40¾
Do pref	88¾	79	79	78¾	78¾
Northwestern	136	130	130	129¾	129¾
Do pref	147¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
Ohio Central	37¾	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Ohio & Miss	61	33	33	32¾	32¾
Oregon	51	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	108¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Ontario & Western	40¾	25	25	24¾	24¾
Oregon	190	138	138	138	138
Pacific Mail	67¾	43¾	44¼	43¾	44
Peoria, D. & E	87¾	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾
Reading	87¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Richmond & Danv	171	108	108	107	107
Rock Island	149¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
St. Paul	129¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Do pref	140	119¾	120	119¾	120
St. P., M. & M	135	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Texas Pacific	33¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	131¾	115	115	113¾	113
W., St. L. & P	31	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pref	90¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Western Union	92	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Sterling posted rates were 488 to 490½, actual 487½ and 490, and documentary rates 485@485¼.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,200,000. New York exchange was firmer, and was quoted between banks at 75@80c per $1,000 premium. Gold is being shipped from Chicago to New York. Loans were fairly active at 5@7 per cent.

The following quotations were made on the Chicago Stock Exchange. First call:

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
4s coupon	1907	123½
4s reg	1907	123½
4½s coupon	1891	115½
4½s reg	1891	114¾
3½s extended 5s		101½
3½s extended 5s, reg		101½
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s coupon	1924	110¾
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s reg	1924	110¾

LOCAL STOCKS.

Calumet & C. Can. & Dock Co., com	35	42
Calumet & C. Can. & Dock Co., pref	87½	92½
Chicago City Railway	325	340
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co	167¾	175
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	90	95
North Chicago City Railway		215
Hulbard Coal & Coke Co	120	124
Traders' Insurance Co	122½	125
Union Iron & Steel Co		115
West Div. City Railway	200	

BANK STOCKS.

Chicago National Bank	109¼	
Commercial National Bank	180	
First National Bank	190	
Fifth National Bank	101	
Hide & Leather National Bank	131	150
Home National Bank	82	85
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	176	
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co	197½	204
National Bank of Illinois	132½	

MINING STOCKS.

Columbia Iron Co	5.10	6.00

LOCAL BONDS.

Chicago City 7s	1884	105
Chicago City 7s	1887	110
Chicago City 7s	1888	113
Chicago City 7s	1893	114
Chicago City 7s	1900	117
Chicago City 7s	1902	118½
Chicago City 7s	1903	121
Chicago City 7s	1904	123½
Chicago City 7s	1905	124
Chicago City 7s	1906	126
Chicago City 7s	1907	127
Chicago City 6s	1897	115
Chicago City 6s	1898	116
Chicago City 6s	1900	120½
Chicago City 6s	1901	104½
Chicago City 5.65s	1902	101½
Chicago City Railway 6s		100½
Cook County 7s	1885	107½
Cook County 7s	1889	110
Cook County 7s	1890	111
Cook County 7s	1892	113½
Cook County 6s	1897	121
Cook County 6s	1898	116
Cook County 6s	1899	118
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107½
North Chicago City Railway 6s		112
South Park 7s		109½
South Park 6s		107
West Div. Railway coupon 5.30 5s		100
West Div. Railway reg. 6s	1909	101½
West Park 7s	1900	114
West Town 8s	1899	105½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Chicago & Northwestern	129¾	130
Chicago & Northwestern, pref	142	
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57¾	57¾
Illinois Central	135¾	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	12	12½
Northern Pacific	40½	41¼
Northern Pacific pref	79¾	79¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

Chicago & Alton income 7s	1883	101¼
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	1903	111½
Chicago & Alton, Miss. Riv. Bge. 6s	1912	106½
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 5s	1919	103½
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 4s	1919	86¾
C., B. & Q., Denver Extension 6s	1922	84½
C., B. & Q., S. & M. in Neb. 6s	1910	84½
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. 6s, R. E. Ex. 7s	1934	110½
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1910	114½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. Pacific 6s	1910	107¾
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 7s	1910	116½
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	91½
C., M. & St. P., S. W. 7s	1910	109½
C. & N. W. coupon gold 7s	1902	125
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	108
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	97½
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s	1910	97½
New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st 6s	1921	81½
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western 2d 6s	1969	105
Northern Pacific land-grant 6s	1925	97
Sonora (A., T. & Santa Fé) 7s	1903	105
Wab., St. L. & Pac., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	81½
Wab., St. L. & Pac., Gen. M. 6s	1920	81

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Minnesota State 6s		100½
Missouri State 6s	1895	105½
Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 6s		75½
Tennessee State 6s, new		58½
Tennessee State 6s, refund		59

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was extremely dull today, and values are without change, except in the few instances noted below. The market opened 1¼ higher for St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1½ lower for Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, 1 lower for Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Elevated, and irregular but generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. The fluctuations throughout were merely fractional.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2½@3, closing offered at 2. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling-exchange market was dull. The nominal asking quotations are 488 for 60-day bills and 490½ for demand. Actual business was done at 486¼@487 for 60-day bills, 489¼@489¾ for demand, 490@490¼ for cable transfers, and 485¼@485¾ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were dull at irregular but generally declining prices. Erie thirds extended rose from 103½ to 103¾. Richmond & Danville debenture 6s bonds advanced from 68¾ to 69; Wabash firsts, Chicago Division, from 83 to 84; St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts from 111 to 113; St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific 6s Western 5s from 93¾ to 94¾; do 6s firsts, Southern Minnesota Division, from 107¼ to 108; do 7-30s from 120 to 121¼; Ohio & Mississippi seconds from 118 to 120; New Jersey Central adjustments from 106 to 106¾; North Missouri firsts from 121¼ to 122¾; Lake Shore sinking fund 7s from 106¼ to 107; Erie seconds extended from 107 to 110; Chesapeake & Ohio, Class B, declined from 80 to 81; Cairo, Arkansas & Texas firsts from 103½ to 103; Erie consolidated seconds from 96 to 95¾; do funding 5s from 92 to 91½; Great Western seconds from 100¾ to 100; Kansas & Texas general from 30¼ to 30; do consols from 108 to 106¼; Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western firsts from 101¾ to 100; Metropolitan Elevated firsts from 101¾ to 101; New Jersey Central convertibles from 109¼ to 108¾; New York City & Northern general 6s from 54 to 50; Ohio Central incomes from 35½ to 33; Texas Pacific incomes from 63½ to 62½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Governments were ¼ higher for extended 5s, ¼ lower for extended 6s, and unchanged for 4½s and 4s.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

Dry goods imports for the week, $2,121,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¾	4s	120¾
5s	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	134
4½s	115¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	117	Union Pacific pfd	117¾
Erie seconds	95¾	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	113¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 10s	104	U. P. sinking-fund	111¾
Louisiana consols	67	Virginia 6s	39
Missouri 6s	112¾	Virginia consols	43
St. Joe	34	Virginia deferred	14
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land-grant	17
Tennessee 6s	59½	Tex. Rio Grand Div	80¾
Tennessee new	59½		

STOCKS.

Adams Express	138	Northern Pac. pfd	79¾
Alton & Terre Haute	30	Northwestern	129¾
Do preferred	65	Do preferred	142
American	90	New York Central	126¾
B., C. R. & N	71	Ohio & Mississippi	32½
Canada Southern	50¾	Ohio & Mississippi pfd	75
C. & A	11	Do preferred	120½
Central Pacific	80	Ohio Central	13¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	20	Pacific Mail	44
Do first preferred	30	Panama	203
Do second preferred	22	P., D. & E	56½
Chicago & Alton	134¼	Pittsburg	136½
Chicago, R. I. & P	127	Reading	67¾
C., St. L. & P. O	13¾	Rock Island (ofd)	125
C., St. L. & N. O	75	St. L. & S. F (ofd)	39¾
Cin., San. & Cleve	105½	Do preferred (ofd)	65
Cleveland & Col	77½	St. Paul	110¾
Delaware & Hudson	105¾	Do preferred	120
Delaware, Lac. & W	128½	St. Paul, M. & M	127
Denver & Rio Grande	61	St. Paul & Omaha	57½
Erie	35¾	Do preferred	109¾
Ft. Wayne	150	Texas Pacific	20¾
Hannibal & St. Jos	19	Union Pacific	115
Do preferred	79	United States	40
Harlem	250	Wabash, St. L. & P	20¾
Houston & Texas	29¾	Do preferred	49¾
Illinois Central	134¾	Fargo	90
L. S. & W	47	Western Union	83¾
Kansas & Texas	30¼	East Tennessee	10¾

L. E. & W. 20 | Do preferred 49¾
Lake Shore 103¾ | Quicksilver 13¾
Lousiana & Nash 73¾ | Do preferred 49¾
L. N. A. & C. 57 | Central Arizona ¾
Manhattan 55¾ | Excelsior 1½
Michigan Central 95¾ | Homestake 11
Missouri Pacific 102¾ | Little Pittsburg ¾
Memphis & Char 50 | Ontario 26
Mobile & Ohio 34 | Quicksilver 36¾
Morris & Essex 124 | Do preferred 49¾
Nashville & Chat 50½ | Silver Cliff 1¾
New Jersey Central 71 | Standard 3.50
Norfolk & Western 51½ | Sutro ¼
Northern Pacific 40¾ | Robinson 12

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 19.—The Boston stock market is dull and a shade weaker, but with no prominent features. In railroad shares Atchison declined from 80½ to 80, closing at 80⅛; Mexican Central stocks No. 2 sold at 11⅜; do No. 3 at 10⅝, as before; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ⅜, to 122; Union Pacific declined ⅛, to 113¾; Fort Scott & Gulf was steady at 70; Connotton Valley at 74½; Pullman at 125¾; Flint & Pere Marquette preferred declined ¼, to 96; Wisconsin Central ¼, to 16¼; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis ¾, to 6¾; Summit Branch ⅜, to 11¾. In the home roads, Boston & Maine closed steady at 143½; Rutland preferred at 25; Boston & Providence at 165½; Boston & Albany advanced ⅜, to 166¾.

In bonds, Sonora 7s advanced ¼, to 104¾; Denver Extension 6s ¼, to 88¾; Union Pacific from 88¾ to 119¾; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s ¼, to 114½; Burlington & Missouri non-exempt 6s declined ⅝, to 103¼; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington 6s (Cincinnati & St. Louis Division) sold at 94; Massachusetts Central 6s declined ¾, to 48; Hartford & Erie 7s ¾, to 49¾; Mexican Central 7s were steady at 88¼; New York & New England 7s at 114; Eastern 4½s at 108½; Water Power sold at 4½, and Boston Land at 7⅛ buyer sixty.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 19—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 138; Pennsylvania Central, 50½; New York Central, 130; Reading, 28¾.

PARIS, May 19.—Rentes, 83f 85c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 19.—Sight exchange on New York, $2 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 488½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Mining stocks active and firm: Robinson advanced 240 to 275, closing at 270; Chrysolite advanced 450 to 460; State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 from 22 to 25, and Oriental and Miller from 22 to 25; sales for the day, 206,495 shares; South Pacific steady at 10.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2	Quincy	49¾
Calumet & Hecla	230½	Osceola	54
Catalpa	10	Huron	1¼
Tamarack	95		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	15-16	Mono	$1¼
Best & Belcher	4⅛	Noonday	⅝
Bullion	5-16	Northern Belle	⅝
Bulwer	2	Ophir	7⅛
California	3-16	Ore	3-16
Challenge Con	5-16	Potosi	3-16
Crown Point	19-32	Savage	27-32
Eureka Consolidated	18	Sierra Nevada	1¼
Exchequer	2-32	Silver King	1¾
Gould & Curry	1¾	Union Con	19
Hale & Norcross	1¾	Yellow Jacket	21-32
Manhattan	3⅝	Navajo	1¼
Martin White	3¼	Scorpion	¾
Mexican	9⅝	Mt. Diablo	4

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, May 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Van Buren st, 210 ft w of Aberdeen, n f, 21x100 ft, dated May 18 (F. J. Keen to Henry H. Gibbs)..... $
Manteno court, near Division st, n w f, 24x110 ft, dated May 10 (I. Thompson et al. to A. Stubbs)..... 2,500
North Wells st, 450 ft n of Schiller, e f, 20x24-6-6 ft, dated May 3 (Augustus Bauer to Edward Koch)..... 600
Hammond st, 135 ft n of Menominee, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 13 (Augustus Bauer to Christian Dickson et al., n f Division, e f, 24x110 ft, dated April 28 (Anna L. Lacy to M. Schutt)..... 3,000
South Park av, 70 ft s of Thirty-second, e f, 25.95x125 ft, dated May 8 (Clara Loomis to Emanuel Ledercr)..... 1,500
Carroll av, s s, and Ann, e s, 350x165 ft, except 77½x110½ ft on n w cor Carroll av and St. John's place, dated May 15 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company)..... 50,000
Seeley st, between Monroe and Adams, e f, 50x120 ft, dated May 15 (same party to same)..... 7,500
Lake st, between Oakley and Western avs, n f, 24x165 ft, dated May 18 (A. M. Franklin to Miller & Estee)..... 3,250
Seymour av, 181 ft n of Hubbard st, w f, 40x125 ft, dated May 17 (E. H. Morris to L. S. Simms)..... 450
The premises No. 148 Campbell av, dated May 1 (John T. Dale to Andrew M. Franklin)..... 3,000
Lake av, 114 ft s of Douglas, e f, 30x125x irregular, dated May 12 (David O. Strong to Napoleon Leschoschowski)..... 6,250
West Eighteenth st, 120 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 17 (J. Brose to Peter Kistner, M. & S. Ouinlan)..... 1,100
West Nineteenth st, 200 ft w of Ladin, s f, 25x124 ft, dated April 17 (J. A. Stewart to M. Querberg)..... 800
West Nineteenth st, 125 ft w of Ladin, 25x124 ft, dated April 20 (same party to J. Widuna)..... 800
Lincoln av, 75 feet s w of Belden, s e f, 25 ft to Belden, dated May 10 (Felix Babbace to William R. Stickney)..... 1,500
Maxwell st, 75 ft e of Halsted, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 9 (John J. Lindauer to Dorothea S. Schmidt)..... 3,000
Division st, 75 ft n of Fuller, e f, 25x118 ft, dated May 15 (Edward Mayer to Peter Thompson)..... 600
Hilton st, 157 ft n e of Cityourn av, s e front, 28½x106 ft, improved, dated May 13 (Alois V. Novotny to Frank Novotny)..... 1,700
West Division st, 150 ft e of Hoosinon av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 19 (Charles J. Nelson to Michael Borer)..... 1,800
North Oakley av, 67 ft s of Wilmot, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1 (R. Grosser to J. H. Lissmann)..... 350
Fry st, 120 ft w of Rucker, n f, 24x125x ft, improved, dated May 17 (estate of William Crosk to P. Crosk)..... 600
Mourssor st, 175 ft w of Portland av, s f, 20x125 ft, dated May 19 (F. M. and I. D. Richards to John B. Anderson)..... 1,700
West Harrison st, 88 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 22x86 ft, improved, dated May 5 (Milton George to James Cassidy)..... 5,500
West Twenty-first st, 214 ft e of Western av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 19 (E. Wakeman to Charles Eaton)..... 500
Deering st, 145 ft n of Fuller st, e f, 25x118 ft, dated May 15 (A. and M. Holmgren to Charles Allen)..... 600
Vine st, 44 ft s of Vedder, e f, 88x75 ft, dated May 19 (C. G. Thomson to Johnson Savings Bank)..... 1,800
West Washington st, 238½ ft w of Wood, n f, 20x125 ft, dated April 13 (Mechanics' Savings Bank to Northern Belle)..... 13,500
North Wood st, 196 ft n of Division, e f, 24x96 ft, dated March 15 (B. W. Thomas to W. Wesbrook)..... 500
Bissell st, 172 ft n of Willow, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 11 (J. Wangelien et al. to John Carlson)..... 1,300
West Chicago av, e of and near California, s f, 40x125 ft, with 24x125 ft in rear subdivision, dated May 16 (S. M. Gross to Simon G. Young)..... 6,000
Same property as the above, dated May 16 (S. G. Young to J. Goss)..... 6,000
North Wood st, 220 ft n of Division, e f, 24x96 ft, dated March 15 (B. W. Thomas to G. Senecke)..... 500
West Eighteenth place, 126 ft e of May, s f, 25x96 ft, improved, dated May 19 (John Cermak to Frank Spurkovsky)..... 1,550
Broad st, 260 ft s of Archer av, w f, 30x110 ft, dated March 29 (J. W. Trutch to John Carroll)
West Harrison st, 1 mile e of Desplaines, s f, 12x36 ft, dated May 15 (E. and C. Drasser to Nathaniel W. Burris)..... 6,300
Division st, at Lake shore drive

lbs at $10.90¼ seller June, $11.81¼ seller $11.10 seller September.

ENERAL MARKETS.

RK—Trade is fair, and prices remain
We quote:
nd carpet.....10 @16½
orking.....8 @9½
elf-working.....9 @10½
ommon.....7 @ 8
corn.....10 @15
ore steady at $2.00@2.30 for common to
$3.75 for choice.
—A dull and unchanged market was re-
rs were filled at the following quota-

.....16	Burlaps.....	11	@12
.....19	Gunnies, staple.....	11	@12
.....22	Gunnies, double.....	26	@27
.....19	Wool sacks.....	35	@40

Sold with considerable freedom. There
quiry both from the local and Eastern
the decline noted at the beginning of
market is steady. We again quote:

ancy.....	24@25	Common grades.....	16@18
oice.....	20@23	Packing stock.....	12@14
ood.....	18@22	Inferior.....	11@12
ood.....	16@17	Grease.....	11@12

In this market there were no changes.
continues weak under increasing re-
restricted demand. We quote:

new.....	12	@13	
needlar choice, new.....	11	@11½	
ar, choice, new.....	10	@10½	
ommon to fair.....	9	@9½	
	7	8@8½	
ed to a limited extent at nominally steady

per.....$7.00	Piedmont.....	6	8.25
d nut.....	7.25	Indiana block.....	4½	5
.....	6.25	Illinois.....	4@4½	5
.....	5.75	Mikado.....	5	6

re firm at 16½c per dozen.
re firm and unchanged so far as sal-
were reinstated, but there was a weak
ake descriptions. There was a fairly de-
at the following quotations:

.....			7.50
mily, ½-bri.....			6.50
.....			5.50
½ share, ½-bri.....			4.50@5.00
o. 1 bay, ½-bri.....			6.50 @ 7.00
o. 2 short, ½-bri.....			6.00 @ 6.50
arge family.....			6.00 @ 6.50
at family.....			5.50 @ 6.00
arge's, 160 lbs.....			4.75 @ 5.00
and Bank.....			4.75 @ 5.00
eed.....			7.00 @ 8.00
ranker, rolls, bris.....			8.00 @ 8.50
piland, per keg.....			1.10 @ 1.15
aled, per box.....			35 @ 40
almon, bri, new.....			8.00 @ 8.50
ND NUTS—We are quoted as before. Most
firm. A good business is in progress
g prices:

FOREIGN.

A.....	20	$0.40	@	$0.45	243	$7.50	@7.60
A.....	30	0.45	@	0.50	181	7.60	@7.70
A.....	36	8.25	@	8.35	220	7.80	@7.85
A.....	36	8.15	@	8.25	211	7.75	@7.80
A.....	36	8.10	@	8.20	180	7.75	@7.80
A.....	36	8.10	@	8.20	180	7.75	@7.80
A.....	36	8.05	@	8.15	90

SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

A Stop Put to the Discouraging Down-Grade Movement in Trade.

The Dispatches This Morning Unquestionably Gratifying and Hopeful.

A Week of Sunshine Has Restored Much of the Lapsed Prosperity.

Business Midway Between Here and New York Hampered by the Strikes.

Prices of Petroleum Unsettled by the Discovery of a Wonderful "Gusher."

Iron Continues Dull, but Prices Are Unchanged—Condition of Other Leading Staples.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Business generally is fair—not large in volume, but in the main moderately profitable.

Dry goods were generally duller than last week, unfavorable weather still interfering with the distribution of seasonable goods. Not many buyers are in the market, and only a moderate amount of orders is being received for current supplies.

The grain market is very steady, and notwithstanding a considerable increase of receipts prices are well maintained, and the market closes firm at prices below those of a week ago.

Lard, pork, and provisions have been strong, the tendency being steadily upward.

In cotton the volume of business has been increasing, but prices declined, and the market closes weak and lower.

Nothing of special interest to record in the wool trade.

Freights dull, with the exception of petroleum freights, in which there is a fair demand, with prices nominal.

The consumption of American pig-iron continues large, although most of the deliveries are on old contracts. Prices for finer grades continue firm. A small business only has been done in Scotch pig, and business in steel rails is very light. The price of bar iron was on Wednesday reduced by the makers from 2 8-10 cents per pound to 2 6-10 cents per pound. It carries with it a corresponding reduction in the wages of probably 1,500 workmen. Since Jan. 1 the local price of bar-iron has been 2 8-10 cents per pound, and, in accordance with a sliding schedule agreed upon each month between the manufacturers and their employés, the wages this year in the puddle-mills have been as follows: First roller, per day, $3.75; second roller, per day, $1.75; catcher, per day, $1.61¼; drag-out, per day, $1.61½; squeezer-man, per day, $1.57½; hook-up, per day, 72½ cents; puddling, $4.85 per ton, less one-third to helper. On the first Monday of June in consequence of the reduction of the selling price of bar-iron to 2 6-10 cents per pound, the wages will be reduced to the subjoined figures: First roller, per day, $1.97; second roller, per day, $1.56; catcher, per day, $1.53¾; drag-out, per day, $1.53½; squeezer-man, per day, $1.49½; hooker-up, per day, 69 cents; puddling, $4.60 per ton, less one-third to helper. The cause of the reduction is seemingly inexplicable, although all the manufacturers attribute it to an unexpected and totally incomprehensible depression in the iron market. April and May are usually the very busiest months of the year; yet for some reason which no manufacturer seems able to clearly explain the trade for the past six weeks has been remarkably quiet. The railroads are finished, and nearly all relaid with rails for years to come.

In the leather trade a fair business is being done, and sole-leather dealers were trying to get an advance on the ruling rates in advance of sales, but consumers were not inclined to buy much at the higher figures.

In boots and shoes only a slight business has been done, the continued unseasonable weather having a disastrous effect.

The tea trade is dull, and the distributive demand is still light. The market is demoralized by the large quantities thrown upon it for foreign account.

Brazil grades of coffee are in light demand, and nothing is being done in invoices. Prices are fairly firm.

Raw sugars are in fair demand and prices firm. Refined is in fair demand for distribution, and prices unchanged.

Receipts of butter were increasing, as there is little export demand; prices are drooping. A further decline is expected.

Cheese is in an unsatisfactory shape. Receipts of the last three days about 30,000 boxes. Shipments are opening very sparingly.

The lumber market is dull and lower prices are expected, particularly in white pine. Dealers buy only for current wants, and the market can be said to favor buyers.

The failures throughout the country for the seven days, as reported to New York, are 124. Of these, 97 were in the Eastern States, 35 in the Provinces, 20 in the Southern, 31 in the Middle, 12 in the Pacific States and Territories, and 3 in New York City. This is an increase of seven over the last week. The failures in the City of New York were not significant, and business troubles were seldom fewer than now.

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 19.—There has not been much improvement in trade since last week. The iron trade is flat. Orders for manufactured iron are coming in slowly, and a general air of dullness prevails in the mills. Pig-iron was in a little better inquiry, but sales are confined to small lots for immediate wants. No material change for the better is looked for until a final settlement of the wage-question has been made. The glass-trade is fairly active. There is a good and increasing demand for window-glass at firm but unchanged rates. Coal is dull. The labor troubles continue in the railroad mines, with no immediate prospects of a settlement. Miners refuse to submit to a reduction, and operators are firm in their determination to pay no more than 9¾ cents per bushel for mining. A number of colored miners have been imported from Ohio to take the place of the strikers, and the operators threaten to import more unless the strikers give in. The river coal business is depressed; shipments, 2,650,000 bushels to Cincinnati and Louisville. Petroleum was dull the fore part of the week, with United certificates quoted at 75¾c. The report of the first "gusher" struck, however, created intense excitement, and the market became very weak, declining to 62½c, which was the closing price this afternoon. Sales and receipts, 5,130,000 barrels; shipments, 312,000 barrels. Live stock firm; cattle strong; receipts, 5,534 head through and 1,025 head local; fair to good, $4.75@5.00. Hogs firm; receipts, 13,970; Yorkers, $7.40@7.60. Sheep—Receipts, 25,300; common to extra, $3.50@4.25.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 19.—The special market report of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* tomorrow will say:

Unusually cold and disagreeable weather is undoubtedly responsible for some of the dullness that now prevails in certain branches of trade, and especially in the dry-goods interest. The shoe and leather market is much more promising. Values of leather and hides were well sustained, and some kinds are tending upward. There has been a slight advance in tanned and finished calfskins. Shipments of boots and shoes to points outside of New England 31,106 cases, against 33,922 last week. The profits of merchants and manufacturers in the shoe and leather interest are not enhanced, however, in as great a degree as the wages of the workmen. The wool market was less active. Total sales 1,723,344 pounds, against 1,904,043 last week. New wool is now being received in considerable quantities. Sales of pulled lots of new spring California at 27@35 cents; new fine Missouri and Kansas, 27@30 cents; fine and medium Virginia, 32 cents; and Ohio fair sheep fleeces, 28 cents. Prices of old wool unchanged. Woolen goods dull; wholesale clothing trade disappointing; prices weakening. Cotton a trifle easier; prese nt cost of delivered New England mills a trifle under 12¾ cents. It is estimated the New England spinners will yet purchase 400,000 bales before the new crop is available. Pig-iron a trifle firmer. Bar iron steadily declining. Copper a trifle firmer, at 17¼ cents. Nearly all kinds of old materials except rubber dull and weak in price. Old wrought iron has fallen to $19.50@20.00, and woolen rags are dull and declining. Spirits of turpentine dropped off 10 cents per gallon, with sales to arrive 45½@46 cents. Western linseed-oil, 57@58 cents. Potato starch suffered from foreign imports, which have been sold as low as 4¼ cents. Alcohol has fallen off 2 cents per gallon since the breaking of the combination of Western producers. Fish-oils for tanners and curriers scarce and high. Tallow reached 8¾ cents. There is a scarcity of choice hay, and one or two extra lots brought $22 per ton. Provisions firmer all around. Pork advanced $1 per barrel, and plate and family beef $1.50@2.00. Hams have gone up one-half cent. Fresh beef also on the rise again, hindquarters selling at 9@10 cents, and forequarters 9@11 cents. Flour very firm; inside quotations advanced 25 cents per barrel. Choice spring wheat patents, $6.00@6.50, and choice St. Louis and Southern Illinois $7.25@7.75 by the car-load. Bad weather led to higher prices of fish, with sales of cured codfish at an advance of 25 cents per 100 pounds, while new mackerel brought an advance of 25@50 cents per barrel.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The week has been in strong contrast with last week as to weather. Then rain fell every day, and all corn-planting was suspended. On Monday clear weather came, and farm-work is now being pushed with vigor. The warmer weather within the past few days is very favorable for corn-planting, of which comparatively little was done until this week. The scare about frost injury to wheat is generally dissipated, and it is thought that the frost really bettered many fields by checking the too forward growth.

General trade was dull. The most animation is in grain and food product. Here prices of grain are tending downward, owing to better receipts, but the decline is light. Provisions are stronger and higher, today's sales showing a still further advance, with a correspondingly strong demand. This condition of the market, with firm prices for other staples, keeps the grocery trade brisker than almost any other branch.

Dry goods finds few buyers in the city, but there are a good many orders sent. Prices keep up well.

Iron is dull but not lower.

Tobacco is in good demand at fair prices.

Whisky is irregular, the range being from $1.12 to $1.14. Most of the combination sales of finished goods have been made on the basis of $1.12 for highwines, but the basis was advanced to $1.13 today, and that seems to be the figure to which the market is tending.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The supply of money the past week has been ample to meet loan demands; rates easy at 4@5; best collateral discounts quoted at 5. The stock market is quiet. The pending reorganization of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company causes rather uncertain bidding for bonds, but the steadiness of values indicates the confidence of holders. All prompt interest-paying railroad bonds are in good demand. The backwardness of the season delayed the distribution of many articles of more or less necessity, and undoubtedly a considerable portion of the season's trade has been lost. The conservative condition of the business community, however, will prevent anything like a disastrous result. The prospect of abundant crops gives an assured tone as to the future. Domestic products improved the past day or two. There are prospects of a wheat corner before the crop-year is out.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 19.—There is nothing doing in the iron markets to speak of. Everybody seems to be waiting to see what will be the outcome of the labor troubles. As soon as these are settled it is thought there will be a reaction. The situation at the Cleveland Rolling-Mills is unchanged, both sides being disposed to hold out. Pig-iron is quiet and, if anything, easier than last week. Manufactured iron is in fair demand for small lots, but large contracts are made conditionally on a settlement of the labor difficulties. Steel rails are nominally unchanged. Petroleum is quiet and easier at former prices. Railroad business is about as formerly reported. Westward freight and eastward are light, while passenger carrying is fair, with, perhaps, a slight increase.

Petroleum Prices Knocked to Pieces by the Reported Discovery of a Wonderful Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 19.—The big well developed on Lot 646, Cherry Grove Township, Warren County, has paralyzed the market. The first well was drilled over two months ago, but was kept a mystery until yesterday, when the drill struck a heavy vein of oil bearing sand. The well flows continuously, and yesterday and today has put over 1,000 barrels in tank. It is estimated that the well will produce at the start 500 barrels daily. Six-forty-six has been guarded for weeks by armed men, who would allow no one to enter the derrick. This morning the market opened at 60¾ cents—2 cents lower than yesterday's closing prices. The bears pulled prices down to 65 cents, which is the lowest quotation for months. One seller dumped ten 100,000 barrel lumps. The scene on 'Change beggars description. Just as the market was about to close the rumor came that Husband & Grosh's well, on Lot 499, seven miles from 646, had come in and showed up to be as heavy a producer. This knocked prices, which instantly dropped 5¾ to 6¼ to 65 cents, which was also the closing figure. The sales aggregate 2,993,000 barrels—the largest in the history of any exchange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 19.—The bottom was knocked out of the petroleum market today by the reported big strike near Warren, this State, and the greatest excitement prevails at the Exchange. The operators are all at sea, and do not appear to know what to do. The market is very weak, and exaggerated reports are being received of the capacity of the new "gusher." The opening figure this morning was 70, and at the close this afternoon the price had declined to 68 cents. This is lower than oil has been for many months, and if the new well continues to flow at the present rate there is no telling when bottom will be reached. The "rushee" which is causing the panic is a few miles south of the Town of Warren, Warren County, and is said to be yielding at the rate of 400 to 600 barrels a day. The color of the oil is green, indicating a large deposit.

IN A DILEMA.

An Indiana Democrat Finds Himself in an Uncnviable Situation by the Charges of a Young Girl.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINAMAC, Ind., May 19.—William Perry, Auditor of Stark County and Democratic ex-member of the Legislature, was today arraigned before a Justice of the Peace at North Judson on a complaint sworn out by Louisa Dunkelbarger, charging him with assault and battery with intent to commit rape. The story as told by the girl is: On the morning of the 24th of April she started from North Judson to walk two miles into the country to her sister's. Perry followed across fields, overtook her half a mile from town, took her by the hand, pulled her to a log on the roadside, took her on his lap, and took indecent liberties with her person. She struggled from him. He caught her again and attempted to throw her down. Again she got free. Perry then promised her money and clothes if she would say nothing about the matter. She ran up the road and Perry turned back toward home. She has not been out of sight she returned to town and reported to her relatives. The girl is the daughter of a poor farmer, and works out for a living. She is 15 years of age and by no means prepossessing. Perry is 45 years of age and has a wife and child. The case was continued.

GALENA.

A Visit from Gen. Grant Next Month—The Hon. E. B. Washburne Disposing of His Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 19.—Gen. Grant, in a letter to Col. W. R. Rowley, of this city, has signified his intention of paying Galena a visit during the fore part of next month. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne has sold his handsome residence in this city, which was his dwelling-place for many years, to ex-Mayor T. J. Sheean of Galena. The house has been occupied of late years by the Rev. A. C. Smith, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, who has taken a lease of Gen. Grant's residence. Other property in this city owned by Mr. Washburne is now offered for sale by auction.

RETRIBUTION.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I dream—I dream—of other sunnier skies;
Of depths of love in yearning, passionate eyes;
Of love as bright as Heaven and strong as death,
That stole into my soul upon the breath
Of scented winds from blossoming gardens blown,
Where dewy mignonet and musk are grown,
Where under pallid moon pale lilies blow,
And faintest songs of fountains flow and flow!

O dream of Eden! and like Eden lost!
To sit today and count the cruel cost;
Of heart-break, faith unfaithful, love bereft—
To scan the desert waste that love has left—
Ah! this is retribution! This the price
Of one sweet, stolen hour of Paradise:
To thus forever chase the fantom flight
Of empty dreams across the empty night!

FAUSTINE.

Not to Be Discouraged.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A Brooklyn lawyer who has the reputation of securing pensions for men who were within twenty miles of any battle, was waited upon a few days ago by a man who thought he deserved something from Uncle Sam, when the following conversation took place:

"Did you go to war?" "No, but I was in camp at Elmira for ten days."

"Were you accidentally wounded?" "No."

"Have a heavy fit of sickness?" "No."

"Get chronic diarrhœa?" "No."

"Contract rheumatism?" "No."

"My friend," said the lawyer, as he looked at him in a fatherly way, "some pension agents might be discouraged over your case and refuse to touch it, but I shall at once forward your papers for a pension on the ground that you were broken of your usual rest during those ten nights. Call again in sixty days for your back pay. Good morning, sir! Next!"

The very best iron preparation, and the one having the largest sale, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

POLITICS.

An "Off" Year in Illinois, with Important Results Involved.

On the Legislative Elections Hinges the Choice of David Davis' Successor.

As for State Officers, the Republican Nominees Will Have the Usual Walkover.

Convention at Indianapolis of Women Favoring Equal Suffrage in the Hoosier State.

Some Plain Remarks on the Subject of Gov. Cullom's Senatorial Aspirations.

The Outlook for the State Campaign in Illinois—The Important Political Results Involved Even in an "Off" Year—The Legislative Elections and Their Influence on the Choice of David Davis' Successor—Candidates for Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction—Who They Are, and Their Chances.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.—Now that the date of the Republican State Convention has been fixed, the politicians of that faith are devoting their attention to the State campaign. This may be considered as fairly opened, for already the num of the candidate is heard in the land, and several county conventions have been held. At the election next fall there will be but two State offices to be filled, those of State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, so far as the State offices are concerned, it will be an "off year." But there will be no lack of interest in the coming campaign, because at this same election there will be a very lively contest over the selection of the members of the Legislature which is to choose a successor to David Davis as United States Senator. Nor is this interest lessened by the fact that the Senators chosen this fall hold over and will have a voice in the selection of John A. Logan's successor in 1885.

THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

Although this will be an "off-year," proverbially dangerous to the Republicans, there need be no uneasiness as to the election of their candidates to the State offices named. But there is serious and important work to be done rank and file as well as for the leaders of that party if it is to maintain its accustomed supremacy in the State. There is but one chance for the Democrats, and that is to secure the next Legislature. This is what the party leaders are scheming to do, and no effort will be spared to effect this purpose. They cannot hope to succeed in this unless a perfect fight on any general issue. Their only hope is to stir up contentions among the Republicans, to raise local issues, to form combinations with any and all dissatisfied elements, according to the locality and the opposition presented, and to run in as many members as possible, who, while they will not be labeled as Democrats, will not be Republicans. But the Democratic disguise as "Independents." Advantage will be taken by the Opposition of the temperance question, which promises to be a disturbing element in various localities. Greenbackers, Labor men, and the Democrats will display their usual facility in straddling both sides of this question in the different districts as self-interest may dictate. Both anti-high license and anti-dead liquor men have announced their intention of entering their fight into politics, and particularly into the election of members of the Legislature. If these threats are carried into effect, this one disturbing element may be the means of upsetting all calculations of both political parties. How such a contest would affect either is uncertain, but experience has shown that in such cases it is usually the dominant party that suffers most.

Another important factor in the legislative elections will be the contest for

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

This will be confined mainly, of course, to the nominating conventions, but its influence is apt to be felt even in the elections, especially in districts where the Republicans run two candidates for the House, should the nominees happen to favor different candidates for Senator. In some localities there has been a great revival of the old Granger, anti-railroad feeling, and this will consitute another obstacle in the uneven pathway of unhappy aspirants for legislative honors and emoluments.

Another point to be considered is the fact that in many of the new legislative districts counties have been thrown together the politicians of which are not particularly well known to each other. Under any circumstances it is difficult to secure a fair and even division of the party vote in districts where two Republicans are running for the House, each county being disposed to "load" its chosen candidate, and this disposition is apt to be stronger in a new district, in which the counties, being comparative strangers, may not unnaturally be somewhat suspicious of each other.

All these considerations show that a race for the Legislature this fall will in most cases be

A FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT,

and that the Republicans cannot afford to put forward as candidates in any district any but their very best men. There has been, however, an urgent demand for a higher degree of qualifications in aspirants for the Legislature. This year the conditions of party success render the nomination of the best timber available an imperative necessity.

STATE OFFICERS.

As for the State offices it is evident that, however little interest may be taken in this part of the campaign by the public at large, these positions will not be allowed to go begging for want of candidates, and that there will be a spirited contest for the respective nominations between the candidates themselves. Of the two offices to be filled that of Superintendent of Public Instruction is really the most important. All that is needed for the State Treasurer is honesty and ordinary business capacity, though the successful candidate is usually nominated with a view to the fact that in addition to these qualifications he has a State reputation, the ability to make votes, and was selected with a view to the sense of popularity that fit him to lead the State ticket in an "off" year. Such men are plenty, and the selection of the candidate is not a difficult matter. There are those who do care, however, in filling the office of State Superintendent. While the schools of Illinois stand as high as those of its sister States, and while there are instances of graduates from the Illinois schools many who are in every way competent to ably fill this important office, its duties are of such a character, the interests involved are of such magnitude, and the field of labor so large, as to require for this position a man of more than ordinary mental endowments, great energy, extended practical experience as an educator, and ability as an organizer. These considerations render the problem of deciding which of the candidates is best fitted for the position a delicate and difficult one.

STATE TREASURER.

The canvass for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer is already under way, two candidates being in the field. One of these is Hon. Ed Rutz, the present incumbent, whose third term expires this fall, cannot be a candidate this time because of the constitutional prohibition against two successive terms; otherwise he would probably be safe to predict his renomination. His predecessor was

GEN. JOHN C. SMITH,

of Chicago, who hopes to rotate into the office again, as Mr. Rutz has been in the habit of doing at each alternate vacancy, and who has, perhaps, as large an acquaintance as any politician in the State and as many warm personal friends. These friends have for some time been actively presenting his claims in all parts of the State, and the indications at the present writing are that he will succeed in capturing the nomination, especially as the general feeling among the working Republicans seems to be that he is for many reasons the most available man that can be selected to head the ticket in the coming campaign. At present his principal competitor is the Hon. D. Parry, of Monmouth, a member of the Legislature which has just adjourned, who has for some time been informing his friends that he is a full-fledged candidate. Mr. Parry has a good record as a soldier, is a very worthy gentleman, and possesses elements of popularity that may make him a formidable candidate, but he is comparatively unknown in State politics, and ought not to be surprised at being defeated by Gen. Smith.

THE HON. THOMAS B. NEEDLES,

of Washington County, who was so unexpectedly defeated for renomination for State Auditor two years ago, has an eye on the Treasurership, and at one time seriously contemplated making the race, but, by the advice of his political associates, has decided not to enter the lists. Mr. Needles is entitled to political recognition when the proper time comes for the valuable service he rendered in a party sense after his unexpected defeat for the Auditorship by capturing a Democratic district, which he now represents in the State Senate. But he sees that the party cannot afford to allow him to resign his seat in the Senate, to be certainly succeeded by a Democrat, in order to step into a State office. When his term as Senator expires, he can seek for a State office with a good prospect of receiving one.

Other names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for State Treasurer, but no other candidates have yet been formally announced. While there may be some dangerous "dark horses" in training, the general belief at present is, that Gen. Smith will walk off with the prize.

A number of candidates for the nomination for

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

have been announced. In few of the fact that these gentlemen, most being professional politicians, are not generally known to the people of the State, and in view of the importance of selecting a suitable candidate for this important office, THE TRIBUNE correspondent has prepared the following sketches of these candidates for the purpose of introducing them to the public:

A spirited canvass for the nomination for State Superintendent has been carried on for some months by

THE HON. CHARLES T. STRATTAN,

of Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second General Assembly. His principal competitor will be the present incumbent of the office, the Hon. James P. Slade, of St. Clair County. As the candidate for Treasurer will undoubtedly come from the northern part of the State, Southern Illinois will with good reason demand the remaining office. It is stated that Mr. Slade will find difficulty in securing the delegation from his own county—St. Clair—because the leading politicians there prefer to forego their chances for securing the candidate for State Superintendent, in order that there may be no obstacle in the way of the nomination of Mr. Rutz for Treasurer two years hence. It is therefore the impression of the best-informed politicians that, so far as the situation can be determined at this early day, the chances are, that Mr. Strattan will secure the nomination, though it will be no easy matter for him to defeat such formidable competitors as the gentlemen now in the field against him.

At an early age Mr. Strattan took an advanced course in two well known Western institutions of learning. Returning home, he entered upon the duties of a country school-teacher, and laid the foundation for the excellent reputation he subsequently achieved. After remaining in this work one winter, he was elected Principal of the Mt. Vernon High School, and in discharging the duties of this trying position received the approval of the entire community. He won the highest praise, however, at Nashville, Washington County, where he organized the public schools, and by his energy and good management succeeded in establishing schools which compare favorably with any in Southern Illinois. His reputation as an organizer led to his being called to Edwardsville, Madison County, to reorganize the public schools of that place. Mr. Strattan then received an appointment in Smith Academy, of Washington University, St. Louis. During his connection with the university he improved his opportunities by taking the law lectures of the law department, and was admitted to the bar at his home in Mount Vernon. Soon afterwards Mr. Strattan was nominated to the Legislature, and made a brilliant campaign through the counties of the Fifty-fifth District, receiving the largest vote ever given a candidate in that district.

In discussing Mr. Strattan's candidacy, one of his friends from Jefferson County said: "In all probability my candidate for Treasurer will be confined to Northern Illinois, and we claim much fur our candidate on account of geographical position. The present incumbent lives in St. Clair County, a county of which every Egyptian is justly proud, but one which has received great recognition in political matters. That is why we think they should willingly help some other section of Southern Illinois in this race. Mr. Strattan is receiving many letters of encouragement and indorsement, and has gone into the fight expecting to win. His friends are proud of the way in which he attended to his legislative duties, knowing that he could always be depended on to follow a path dictated by right and justice. We believe him especially qualified for the office of State Superintendent, because of his practical experience as a teacher and his legal knowledge."

THE HON. JAMES P. SLADE,

the present State Superintendent, is a candidate for renomination, and will come into the convention with a strong following. Two years ago he was nominated as the choice of the teachers of the State rather than of the politicians. During his administration of the office he has not become any more "solid" with the politicians than he was then, but that is not all of the discredit. He has performed the duties of the office faithfully and with credit, and no mistake will be made if he should be renominated. Mr. Slade is a man of good business capacities, and a hard worker, but he is never disposed to parade himself or his works for the sake of gaining public favor. In fact, he is too modest to be a successful politician.

Mr. Slade was born in Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1837. His father was a farmer in very moderate circumstances. The story of his boyhood is the familiar one of struggle between poverty and an intense desire for an education. But a few months each year could be spent at school until he became 17, when he attended Chesterville Academy for several months, working at home and doing chores nights and mornings. Having now decided to adopt teaching as a profession, he persuaded his father to borrow the necessary means, and spent several months at Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer County, New York. In the spring, at the age of 18, he began teaching, and a year later entered Hudson River Institute at Claverack. In September, 1858, Mr. Slade came to Illinois, locating at Belleville, St. Clair County, which has since been his home. From that time he has been connected with the schools of that locality, his acknowledged merits as a teacher placing him in the front rank of educational positions in the city and county. This is Mr. Slade's record since he came to Illinois as a boy: One year's teaching in a country school; fifteen years in the Belleville schools, eleven of them as Principal of the high school; ten years County Superintendent, six of these years devoting his whole time to the supervision of the county schools, and four of them acting both as Principal of the high school and as County Superintendent; and one term as State Superintendent.

PROF. S. M. INGLISS,

Bond County's choice for the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been a resident of Illinois since 1856. He graduated at the Mendota Collegiate Institute in 1861, and has been a public instructor in this State ever since the graduation. For the last fourteen years he has held the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Greenville, and has met with abundant success, as is fully attested by his being constantly retained in that position, and by the widespread reputation the Greenville School has attained for its efficiency. In 1880 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the faculty of Blackburn University at Carlinville; and in March, 1881, he was appointed by Gov. Cullom as one of the Trustees of the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale.

Prof. Ingliss is a gentleman of fine physique and great physical energy. These qualities, together with his mental power and culture, and his long experience as a public instructor, peculiarly fit him to give active and wise direction to the progress of school work throughout the State. Although he has never yet been a candidate for any public office, Mr. Ingliss has always been a strong advocate of the principle that a citizen, no matter what his position, is bound to maintain publicly and with patriotic earnestness the great truths of the party to which he belongs. Since his first vote he has been a Republican, and that party in Bond County owes much of its success to him and his efforts. He takes an active part in the campaigns, and was a delegate to the Republican Convention in Springfield in 1880.

Prof. Ingliss is deservedly strong with the teachers of Illinois. He belongs to the "guild." He has worked with them, and they know that he is of them. He has many warm supporters througout the State, and his standing at home is plainly told in the following resolutions adopted by the Bond County Republican Convention last fall:

Resolved, That we, as Republicans of Bond County in convention assembled, give our hearty indorsement to the candidacy of Prof. S. M. Ingliss for the nomination of State Superintendent of Public Instruction before the State Republican Convention next year.

And that we hereby guarantee to the Republicans of Illinois that if they should select him as their candidate they will have a candidate without a blemish in his personal character, one who has been a Republican since the existence of the party, is a learned gentleman, and a ripe scholar, and one who is capable of making an energetic, faithful, and efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction, that we have known him for fourteen years, as the Principal of the public schools of Greenville, in our county, and we offer this as a testimonial of our appreciation of his good merits.

An enthusiastic supporter of Prof. Ingliss said, in an interview with the writer: "The Treasurer will probably come from the northern portion of the State, the Superintendent from the southern. Bond County is strongly Republican, in the midst of Democratic counties, and has never had a candidate on the State ticket since the existence of the party. Prof. Ingliss is politically sound, is popular with the teachers, and his friends consider his chances as good, if not better, than those of any other candidate. And they will continue to improve until the convention is held. His friends intend to work hard for him until the race is over."

PROF. HENRY HIGGINS,

of Jacksonville, will be strongly urged by his friends as a candidate for this nomination. One special reason that will be advanced in advocacy of his nomination is the fact that he has had more experience than the other candidates in the country schools, it being believed that the need of the State is more efficient supervision of the country schools, which can best be secured through one who knows from experience, as well as by hearsay and observation, what the needs of these schools are.

Prof. Higgins is a straight Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Although living in the Democratic County of Morgan, he has twice been elected County Superintendent of Schools, by majorities of 311 and 551, showing the appreciation in which he is held by the people of his own county, and is out of that office now only because the Democratic Board of County Commissioners got a chance to fill the office when the new law took effect.

Prof. Higgins was born in Knoxville, Ill., May 7, 1836. His parents removed in the fall of that year to Iowa, which State was his home until 1853. He taught his first school near Petersburg, Menard County, in the spring of 1853, and completed his schooling under the instruction of Dr. Newton Bateman, in Jacksville, in the winter of 1856. From then until now his time has been spent in the public schools as teacher or Superintendent. He was Principal of one of the ward schools in Jacksonville for three years, and of the Winchester School three years, the rest of his teaching having been in the country and in the school at Beardstown. He also taught a short time in Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, giving up this place when elected County Superintendent. Mr. Higgins has many friends, who will labor zealously to secure his nomination, believing him to be eminently well fitted in every respect for the office to which he aspires.

DR. JOHN T. LONG,

President of Caddock College, Quincy, will be presented before the next convention for the nomination for State Superintendent. Being asked by the writer if he proposed to be a candidate, Dr. Long replied: "Yes, on the principle that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. I have done nothing to bring my name before the people, and will simply let my friends do in the matter what they think best. If they want me for State Superintendent they must do the work. But should I be elected I would endeavor to do my part, and convince them that their confidence is not misplaced."

John T. Long was born in Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 28, 1841. His father removed to Illinois in 1842, and settled in Ogle County, near Mt. Morris. He was a farmer, and unable to educate his son except in the public schools, which were then in their infancy in Illinois. At the age of 17 Mr. Long commenced teaching in a country school near his old home. By saving his earnings he was enabled to enter Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, from which he graduated in 1862. A short time after he entered upon the work of teaching in the public schools of the State with excellent success. During the late Civil War he enlisted as a private soldier in Company D, Sixty-fifth Illinois Consolidated Regiment, and was on detatched service in the Ordnance Department in North Carolina until mustered out with his regiment in August, 1865. He was soon after appointed Professor of Latin and Greek in the Western Union College and Military Academy. In 1868 he wrote and published a series of text-books, which were used quite extensively in the public schools. These, however, have not been republished since October, 1871, as the stereotype plates were all destroyed in the Chicago fire.

In 1870 Mr. Long was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, and practiced law successfuly for several years. He was Principal of the public schools at Salem, Ill., for some time, and for four years Superintendent of Schools at Warsaw, Ill. He then accepted a similar position at Pittsfield, and while there was elected President of Chaddock College July 15, 1876. This, like his other positions, came to him unsought. He has succeeded in increasing the attendance at the college to more than four times the number of students it had before his administration, since its foundation as Quincy College in 1853. President Long is a fluent and pleasant speaker, and his education is general and complete.

Dr. Long's nomination is urged by his friends mainly on the ground of his eminent fitness and qualifications for the office. The locality in which he resides has not had a State office for many years, while the Republicans of that section of the State have contend with strong Democratic majorities since the organization of the party. By keeping these majorities down within proper bounds it is claimed that they should receive State recognition for their services. Mr. Long is a staunch Republican, and if nominated for this office will unquestionably be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Prof. Henry Holtwood, Principal of the Ottawa high school, has been talked of as a candidate, and his nomination would be particularly acceptable to the teachers of the State, but he declines to be a candidate against

PROF. W. R. POWELL,

of Aurora, who is again in the field, believing that the latter would do more than any other man to give the State its great educational necessity—more efficient supervision and a system of teachers' institutes.

Prof. Powell is well known to the people of the State, having been the Republican nominee when Sam Etter was elected by a combination between the Democrats and the Granger element, and though defeated Mr. Slade's leading competitor for the nomination. His nomination will be urged on the ground that he is an excellent organizer and a worker. His residence in the center of Southern Illinois is entitled to this office by saying that the teachers of the State generally believe that the office should go to the north end of the State. They also claim that the money is all being expended north of Springfield; that four-fifths of the members of the State Teachers' Association at its last session were from North of Springfield; that the great mass of Republican votes comes from North of Springfield; that the Democratic professional teachers can be counted on one's fingers; and that all that pertains to personal influence in the profession can be better managed by the northern men.

Prof. J. Pike, Superintendent of the Jerseyville schools, has also been talked of as a candidate. With his long experience and high reputation, his personal popularity, and his creditable fine record as a soldier, he would be one of the most available and best men to be found for the place; but he has no taste for politics, and prefers not to make the race.

At present the only man that has been mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate is Sam Etter, but should he be selected as the Democratic standard-bearer the Republican nomination for Treasurer, if Etter's administration of the office during his accidental incumbency should be thoroughly ventilated.

Iowa Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—From the present outlook there will not be a very great contest for a nomination in any of the Congressional districts in the State. In fact, public sentiment appears to be gravitating toward a unity quite rapidly. McCold in the First, Farwell in the Second, Henderson in the Third, Updegraff in the Fourth, Hepburn in the Eighth, Kasson in the Seventh, Cutts in the Sixth have no opposition, and will unquestionably be renominated by acclamation. The Hon. John Y. Stone having decided not to permit the use of his name in the Ninth District removes a very strong man. It is understood his friends will support Maj. Anderson. If so, it is safe to say the Major will have no competitor when convention day comes. In the Tenth District the woods are full of candidates just now, but as time passes they will retire from the field. Of those who will go into the the convention it is safe to name C. C. Carpenter, of Webster; John D. Glass, of Cerro Gordo; Maj. A. J. Holmes, of Boone; John H. King, of Franklin; and possibly Col. John Scott, of Story, by his friends. Col. Scott is the present Auditor, who has been named in this connection, refuses to allow his name to be used. He will support Glass, and he has a host of friends in the district. The remaining portion of the district will support Holmes, who is an able man and getting strength every day. It is quite probable that the multiplicity of candidates will result in the renomination of Carpenter.

In the Eleven District the question will have to be settled by the convention. The positive withdrawal of George D. Perkins, of Woodbury County, removes a very strong candidate. Where his friends will go is uncertain, but the indications are that they will support A. H. Swan, of that county. There is also Senator Russell, of Greene, though not yet formally announced; Hiram C. Wheeler, of Sac, the Hon. A. R. Anderson, of Carroll City, and Lot Thomas, of Buena Vista, are also understood to be candidates. It is claimed that Wheeler has Ida, Cherokee, O'Brien, Osceola, Dickinson, Clay, Buena Vista, Sac, Emmet, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, and Calhoun Counties already pledged to him. This would give him fifty-four votes, or a majority of the convention. It is possible some one has bargained with him for these counties, but there will be a hitch in the delivering some of the goods, as I read politics and politicians up there.

In the Fifth District Gov. Kirkwood has positively refused the use of his name, which narrows the contest to Col. Frederick Price, Reloid Arnold of Marshall, and J. N. W. Rumple of Iowa. The convention will have sixty-one votes, of which Struble's friends claim those of Benton eleven, Linn fifteen, and Tama eight, which will nominate him; but this is not admitted by the other fellows. It is expected Johnson County will go for Rumple, which will give him a good start. The outlook is decidedly in favor of Struble at present writing.

It is understood that E. C. Foster, husband of J. Ellen Foster, the well-known lecturer and lawyer, has an expectancy of the United States Marshalship, under the new Federal Court bill, for the Northern District.

The prohibition amendment is booming. Public opinion is much divided as to the probable result of the election, but much depends on the weather that day. The mass of votes come from the country—the farmers. They will vote for it, if they vote at all. The opposition will come from cities and towns. It is doubtful if farmers will leave farm work to go and vote, which raises the doubt as to a large majority for the amendment. All will depend on whether or not the farmers vote.

Woman-Suffrage Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 19.—A mass convention of women favoring equal suffrage in the State of Indiana convened at the Grand Opera-House at 10 o'clock today, with some 350 representative ladies of the State in attendance. Mrs. Sewall, of this city, presided, and Mrs. Florence Adkinson was elected Secretary. Mrs. Wallace delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Thomas, of Richmond. The Committee on Resolutions consisted of Mrs. Neely, of the Third Congressional District; Mrs. Sandifer, of the Fifth; Mrs. Thomas, of the Sixth; Mrs. Campbell, of the Seventh; Miss